# Assignment 2

Evan Z-G

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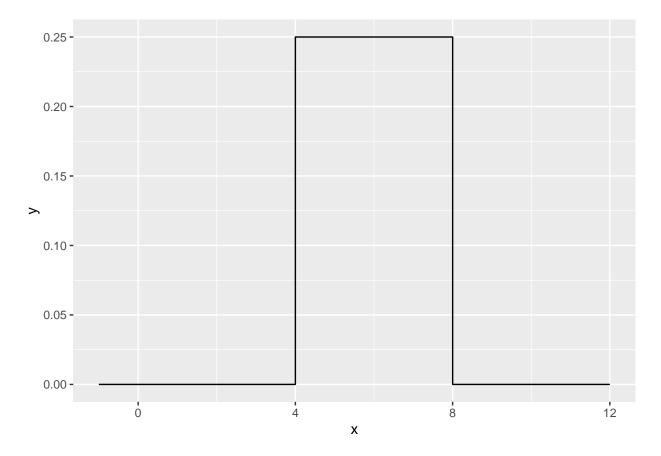
#### 1.a.

```
# define function duniform:
duniform <- function(x,a,b){
   if( a<=x & x<=b ){
      density <- 1/(b-a)
   }else{
      density <- 0
   }
   return(density)
}</pre>
# test function duniform:
duniform(4,2,5)
```

## [1] 0.3333333

#### 1.b.

```
# define function duniform:
duniform <- function(x,a,b){</pre>
  output <- NULL
  for( i in (1:length(x)) ){
    if( a<=x[i] & x[i]<=b ){</pre>
      output[i] <- 1/(b-a)
    }
    else{
      output[i] <- 0</pre>
    }
  }
return(output)
# test function duniform:
data.frame( x=seq(-1, 12, by=.001) ) %>%
  mutate( y = duniform(x, 4, 8) ) %>%
  ggplot(aes(x=x, y=y)) +
  geom_step()
```

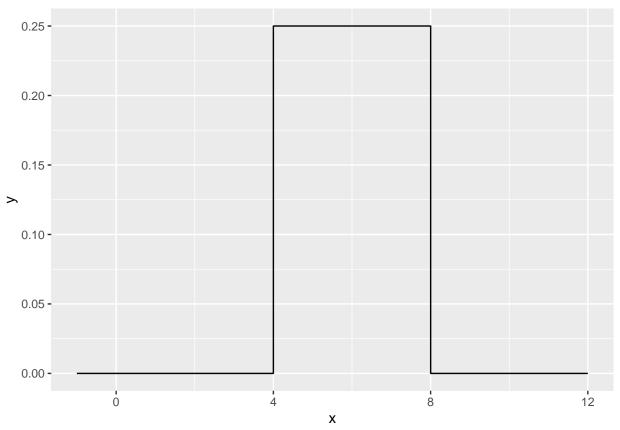


#### 1.c.

#### 1.d.

```
# define function duniform:
duniform <- function(x,a,b){
  output <- NULL
   output <- ifelse( (a<=x & x<=b), 1/(b-a), 0 )
return(output)
}

# test function duniform:
data.frame( x=seq(-1, 12, by=.001) ) %>%
  mutate( y = duniform(x, 4, 8) ) %>%
  ggplot( aes(x=x, y=y) ) +
  geom_step()
```



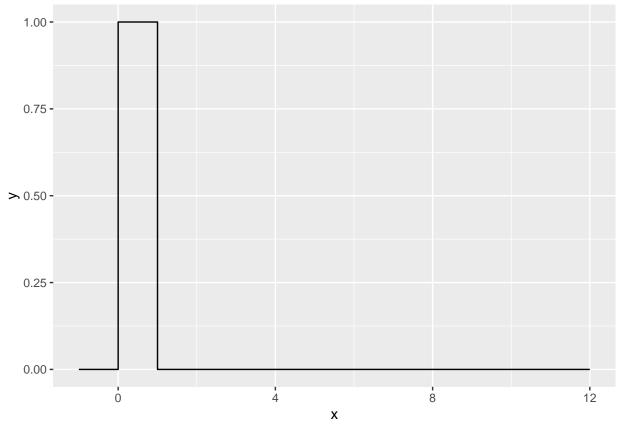
```
library(microbenchmark)
microbenchmark::microbenchmark( duniform( seq(-4,12,by=.0001), 4, 8), times=100)
```

The second version was easier to write, however the first version was faster.

## **2**.

```
# define function duniform:
duniform <- function(x,a=0,b=1){
  output <- NULL
   output <- ifelse( (a<=x & x<=b), 1/(b-a), 0 )
return(output)
}

# test function duniform:
data.frame( x=seq(-1, 12, by=.001) ) %>%
  mutate( y = duniform(x) ) %>%
  ggplot( aes(x=x, y=y) ) +
  geom_step()
```



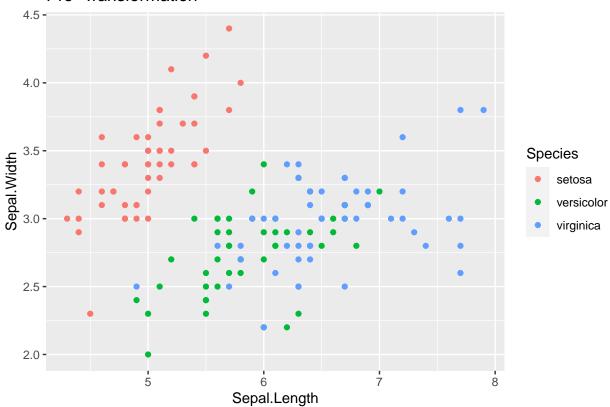
```
library(microbenchmark)
microbenchmark::microbenchmark( duniform( seq(-4,12,by=.0001)), times=100)
```

### 3.

```
# define function standardize:
standardize <- function(x){
   output <- NULL
   for (i in 1:length(x)){
      output[i] <- (x[i] - mean(x)) / sd(x)
   }
   return(output)
}

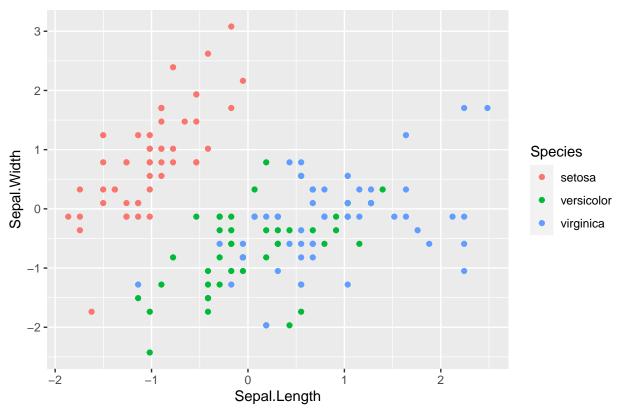
data( 'iris' )
# Graph the pre-transformed data.
ggplot(iris, aes(x=Sepal.Length, y=Sepal.Width, color=Species)) +
      geom_point() +
   labs(title='Pre-Transformation')</pre>
```





```
# Standardize all of the numeric columns
# across() selects columns and applies a function to them
# there column select requires a dplyr column select command such
# as starts_with(), contains(), or where(). The where() command
# allows us to use some logical function on the column to decide
# if the function should be applied or not.
iris.z <- iris %>% mutate( across(where(is.numeric), standardize) )
# Graph the post-transformed data.
ggplot(iris.z, aes(x=Sepal.Length, y=Sepal.Width, color=Species)) +
geom_point() +
labs(title='Post-Transformation')
```

# Post-Transformation



#### 4.

```
fizzBuzz <- function(n){</pre>
  output = ""
  for (i in 1:n){
    if (i \% 3 == 0 \& i \% 5 == 0){
      output <- paste(output, "Fizz Buzz")</pre>
    }
    else if (i %% 3 == 0){
      output <- paste(output, "Fizz")</pre>
    else if (i \%\% 5 == 0){
      output <- paste(output, "Buzz")</pre>
    else {
      output <- paste(output, as.character(i))</pre>
    }
  return(output)
  }
fizzBuzz(15)
```

## [1] " 1 2 Fizz 4 Buzz Fizz 7 8 Fizz Buzz 11 Fizz 13 14 Fizz Buzz"

**5**.

```
myFill <- function(x){
  new_vect = c()
  for( i in (1:length(x)) ){
    if (is.na(x[i])){
      new_vect[i] <- new_vect[i-1]
    }
    else {new_vect[i] <- x[i]
    }
} return(new_vect)
}

test.vector <- c('A',NA,NA, 'B','C', NA,NA,NA)
myFill(test.vector)</pre>
```

## [1] "A" "A" "A" "B" "C" "C" "C" "C"