Week-5: Code-along

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II. Code to edit and execute using the Code-along.Rmd file

A. Writing a function

1. Write a function to print a “Hello” message (Slide #14)

```
# Enter code here
say_hello_to <-function(name) {print(paste0("Hello ", name, "!"))}
```

2. Function call with different input names (Slide #15)

```
# Enter code here
say_hello_to('Kashif')
```

```
## [1] "Hello Kashif!"
```

```
say_hello_to('Zach')
```

```
## [1] "Hello Zach!"
```

```
say_hello_to('Deniz')
```

```
## [1] "Hello Deniz!"
```

3. typeof primitive functions (Slide #16)

```
# Enter code here
typeof(`+`)
```

```
## [1] "builtin"
```

```
typeof(sum)
```

```
## [1] "builtin"
```

4. typeof user-defined functions (Slide #17)

```
# Enter code here
typeof(say_hello_to)
```

```
## [1] "closure"
```

```
typeof(mean)
```

```
## [1] "closure"
```

5. Function to calculate mean of a sample (Slide #19)

```
# Enter code here
calc_sample_mean <- function(sample_size) {mean(rnorm(sample_size))}
```

6. Test your function (Slide #22)

```
# With one input
calc_sample_mean(1000)
```

```
## [1] 0.01996167
```

```
# With vector input
calc_sample_mean(c(100, 300, 3000))
```

```
## [1] 0.3495512
```

7. Customizing the function to suit input (Slide #23)

```
# Enter code here
library(tidyverse)
```

```
## ── Attaching core tidyverse packages ──────────────────────── tidyverse 2.0.0 ──
## ✔ dplyr     1.1.2     ✔ readr     2.1.4
## ✔ forcats   1.0.0     ✔ stringr   1.5.0
## ✔ ggplot2   3.4.3     ✔ tibble    3.2.1
## ✔ lubridate 1.9.2     ✔ tidyr     1.3.0
## ✔ purrr     1.0.1
## ── Conflicts ────────────────────────────────────────── tidyverse_conflicts() ──
## ✖ dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## ✖ dplyr::lag()    masks stats::lag()
## ℹ Use the ]8;;http://conflicted.r-lib.org/ conflicted package ]8;; to force all co
nflicts to become errors
```

```
sample_tibble <- tibble(sample_sizes = c(100, 300, 3000))

sample_tibble %>%
  group_by(sample_sizes) %>%
  mutate(sample_means = calc_sample_mean(sample_sizes))
```

```
## # A tibble: 3 × 2
## # Groups:   sample_sizes [3]
##   sample_sizes sample_means
##          <dbl>        <dbl>
## 1          100     -0.0797
## 2          300     -0.00120
## 3         3000     -0.0177
```

8. Setting defaults (Slide #25)

```
# First define the function
calc_sample_mean <- function(sample_size, our_mean=0, our_sd=1) {

  sample <- rnorm(sample_size, mean = our_mean, sd = our_sd)

  mean(sample)
}


# Call the function

calc_sample_mean(sample_size = 10)
```

```
## [1] -0.4728493
```

9. Different input combinations (Slide #26)

```
# Enter code here
```

10. Different input combinations (Slide #27)

```
# set error=TRUE to see the error message in the output
# Enter code here
calc_sample_mean(our_mean = 5)
```

```
## Error in rnorm(sample_size, mean = our_mean, sd = our_sd): argument "sample_size"
is missing, with no default
```

11. Some more examples (Slide #28)

```
# Enter code here
add_two <- function(x) {x+2}

add_two(4)
```

```
## [1] 6
```

```
add_two(-34)
```

```
## [1] -32
```

```
add_two(5.784)
```

```
## [1] 7.784
```

B. Scoping

12. Multiple assignment of z (Slide #36)

```
# Enter code here
z <- 1
sprintf("The value assigned to z outside the function is %d",z)
```

```
## [1] "The value assigned to z outside the function is 1"
```

```
foo <- function(z=2) {z <- 3
return(z+3)
}
foo()
```

```
## [1] 6
```

13. Multiple assignment of z (Slide #37)

```
# Enter code here
foo(z=4)
```

```
## [1] 6
```

```
sprintf("The final value of z after reassigning it to a different value inside the fu
nction is %d",z)
```

```
## [1] "The final value of z after reassigning it to a different value inside the fun
ction is 1"
```