

Lec 03 - NAs, functions, loops, and merge conflicts

Statistical Programming

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Missing Values

Missing Values

R uses NA to represent missing values in its data structures, what may not be obvious is that there are different NAs for different atomic types.

```
typeof(NA)
```

```
## [1] "logical"
```

```
typeof(NA+1)
```

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

```
typeof(NA+1L)
```

```
## [1] "integer"
```

```
typeof(c(NA,""))
```

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

```
typeof(NA_character_)
```

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

```
typeof(NA_real_)
```

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

```
typeof(NA_integer_)
```

```
## [1] "integer"
```

```
typeof(NA_complex_)
```

```
## [1] "complex"
```

NA "stickiness"

Because NAs represent missing values it makes sense that any calculation using them should also be missing.

```
1 + NA
```

```
## [1] NA
```

```
1 / NA
```

```
## [1] NA
```

```
NA * 5
```

```
## [1] NA
```

```
sqrt(NA)
```

```
## [1] NA
```

```
3^NA
```

```
## [1] NA
```

```
sum(c(1, 2, 3, NA))
```

```
## [1] NA
```

Summarizing functions (e.g. `sum()`, `mean()`, `sd()`, etc.) will often have a `na.rm` argument which will allow you to drop missing values.

```
sum(c(1, 2, 3, NA), na.rm = TRUE)
```

NAs are not always sticky

A useful mental model for NAs is to consider them as a unknown value that could take any of the possible values for that type.

For numbers or characters this isn't very helpful, but for a logical value we know that the value must either be TRUE or FALSE and we can use that when deciding what value to return.

```
TRUE & NA
```

```
## [1] NA
```

```
FALSE & NA
```

```
## [1] FALSE
```

```
TRUE | NA
```

```
## [1] TRUE
```

```
FALSE | NA
```

```
## [1] NA
```

Conditionals and missing values

NA's can be problematic in some cases (particularly for control flow)

```
1 == NA
```

```
## [1] NA
```

```
if (2 != NA)
  "Here"
```

```
## Error in if (2 != NA) "Here": missing value where TRUE/FALSE needed
```

```
if (all(c(1,2,NA,4) >= 1))
  "There"
```

```
## Error in if (all(c(1, 2, NA, 4) >= 1)) "There": missing value where TRUE/FALSE needed
```

```
if (any(c(1,2,NA,4) >= 1))
  "There"
```

```
## [1] "There"
```

Testing for NA

To explicitly test if a value is missing it is necessary to use `is.na` (often along with `any` or `all`).

```
NA == NA
```

```
## [1] NA
```

```
is.na(NA)
```

```
## [1] TRUE
```

```
is.na(1)
```

```
## [1] FALSE
```

```
is.na(c(1,2,3,NA))
```

```
## [1] FALSE FALSE FALSE TRUE
```

```
any(is.na(c(1,2,3,NA)))
```

```
## [1] TRUE
```

```
all(is.na(c(1,2,3,NA)))
```

```
## [1] FALSE
```

Other Special values (double)

These are defined as part of the IEEE floating point standard (not unique to R)

- NaN - Not a number
- Inf - Positive infinity
- -Inf - Negative infinity

```
pi / 0
```

```
## [1] Inf
```

```
0 / 0
```

```
## [1] NaN
```

```
1/0 + 1/0
```

```
## [1] Inf
```

```
1/0 - 1/0
```

```
## [1] NaN
```

```
NaN / NA
```

```
## [1] NaN
```

```
NaN * NA
```

```
## [1] NaN
```


Testing for Inf and NaN

NaN and Inf don't have the same testing issues that NAs do, but there are still convenience functions for testing for these types of values

```
is.finite(Inf)
```

```
## [1] FALSE
```

```
is.infinite(-Inf)
```

```
## [1] TRUE
```

```
is.nan(Inf)
```

```
## [1] FALSE
```

```
is.nan(-Inf)
```

```
## [1] FALSE
```

```
Inf > 1
```

```
## [1] TRUE
```

```
is.finite(NaN)
```

```
## [1] FALSE
```

```
is.infinite(NaN)
```

```
## [1] FALSE
```

```
is.nan(NaN)
```

```
## [1] TRUE
```

```
is.finite(NA)
```

```
## [1] FALSE
```

```
is.infinite(NA)
```

```
## [1] FALSE
```

Functions

Function Parts

Functions are defined by two components: the arguments (`formals`) and the code (`body`).

Functions are assigned names like any other object in R (using `=` or `<-`)

```
gcd = function(x1, y1, x2 = 0, y2 = 0) {  
  R = 6371 # Earth mean radius in km  
  
  # distance in km  
  acos(sin(y1)*sin(y2) + cos(y1)*cos(y2) * cos(x2-x1)) * R  
}
```

```
typeof(gcd)
```

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

```
mode(gcd)
```

```
## [1] "function"
```

```
formals(gcd)
```

```
## $x1  
##  
##  
## $y1  
##
```

```
body(gcd)
```

```
## {  
##   R = 6371  
##   acos(sin(y1) * sin(y2) + cos(y1) * cos(y2) * cos  
##     R  
## }
```

Return values

There are two approaches to returning values from functions in R - explicit and implicit returns.

Explicit - using one or more `return` function calls

```
f = function(x) {  
  return(x * x)  
}
```

```
f(2)
```

```
## [1] 4
```

Implicit - return value of the last expression is returned.

```
g = function(x) {  
  x * x  
}
```

```
g(3)
```

```
## [1] 9
```

Invisible returns

Many functions in R make use of an invisible return value

```
f = function(x) {  
  print(x)  
}  
  
y = f(1)
```

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

```
y
```

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

```
g = function(x) {  
  invisible(x)  
}
```

```
g(2)
```

```
z = g(2)  
z
```

Returning multiple values

If we want a function to return more than one value we can group things using atomic vectors or lists.

```
f = function(x) {  
  c(x, x^2, x^3)  
}
```

```
f(1:2)
```

```
## [1] 1 2 1 4 1 8
```

```
g = function(x) {  
  list(x, "hello")  
}
```

```
g(1:2)
```

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

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

```
##
```

```
## More on generic vectors next Tuesday
```

Argument names

When defining a function we explicitly define names for the arguments, which become variables within the scope of the function.

When calling a function we can use these names to pass arguments in an alternative order.

```
f = function(x, y, z) {  
  paste0("x=", x, " y=", y, " z=", z)  
}
```

```
f(1, 2, 3)
```

```
## [1] "x=1 y=2 z=3"
```

```
f(z=1, x=2, y=3)
```

```
## [1] "x=2 y=3 z=1"
```

```
f(y=2, 1, 3)
```

```
## [1] "x=1 y=2 z=3"
```

```
f(y=2, 1, x=3)
```

```
## [1] "x=3 y=2 z=1"
```

```
f(1, 2, 3, 4)
```

```
## Error in f(1, 2, 3, 4): unused argument (4)
```

```
f(1, 2, m=3)
```

Argument defaults

It is also possible to give function arguments default values, so that they don't need to be provided every time the function is called.

```
f = function(x, y=1, z=1) {  
  paste0("x=", x, " y=", y, " z=", z)  
}
```

```
f(3)
```

```
## [1] "x=3 y=1 z=1"
```

```
f(x=3)
```

```
## [1] "x=3 y=1 z=1"
```

```
f(z=3, x=2)
```

```
## [1] "x=2 y=1 z=3"
```

```
f(y=2, 2)
```

```
## [1] "x=2 y=2 z=1"
```

```
f()
```

```
## Error in paste0("x=", x, " y=", y, " z=", z): argument "x" is missing, with no default
```


Scope

R has generous scoping rules, if it can't find a variable in the functions body, it will look for it in the next higher scope, and so on.

```
y = 1  
  
f = function(x) {  
  x + y  
}  
  
f(3)
```

```
## [1] 4
```

```
y = 1  
  
g = function(x) {  
  y = 2  
  x + y  
}  
  
g(3)
```

```
## [1] 5
```

Additionally, variables defined within a scope only persist for the duration of that scope, and do not overwrite variables at a higher scopes

```
x = 1
y = 1
z = 1

f = function() {
  y = 2
  g = function() {
    z = 3
    return(x + y + z)
  }
  return(g())
}

f()
```

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

```
c(x,y,z)
```

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

Exercise 1 - scope

What is the output of the following code? Explain why.

```
z = 1

f = function(x, y, z) {
  z = x+y

  g = function(m = x, n = y) {
    m/z + n/z
  }

  z * g()
}

f(1, 2, x = 3)
```

Operators as functions

In R, operators are actually a special type of function - using backticks around the operator we can write them as functions.

```
`+`
```

```
## function (e1, e2) .Primitive("+")
```

```
typeof(`+`)
```

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

```
x = 4:1
```

```
x + 2
```

```
## [1] 6 5 4 3
```

```
`+`(x, 2)
```

```
## [1] 6 5 4 3
```

Getting Help

Prefixing any function name with a `?` will open the related help file for that function.

```
?`+`  
?sum
```

For functions not in the base package, you can generally see their implementation by entering the function name without parentheses (or using the `body` function).

```
lm  
  
## function (formula, data, subset, weights, na.action, method = "qr",  
##   model = TRUE, x = FALSE, y = FALSE, qr = TRUE, singular.ok = TRUE,  
##   contrasts = NULL, offset, ...)  
## {  
##   ret.x <- x  
##   ret.y <- y  
##   cl <- match.call()  
##   mf <- match.call(expand.dots = FALSE)  
##   m <- match(c("formula", "data", "subset", "weights", "na.action",  
##     "offset"), names(mf), 0L)  
##   mf <- mf[c(1L, m)]  
##   mf$drop.unused.levels <- TRUE
```

Loops

for loops

Simplest, and most common type of loop in R - given a vector iterate through the elements and evaluate the code block for each.

```
is_even = function(x) {  
  res = c()  
  
  for(val in x) {  
    res = c(res, val %% 2 == 0)  
  }  
  
  res  
}  
  
is_even(1:10)
```

```
## [1] FALSE TRUE FALSE TRUE FALSE TRUE FALSE TRUE FALSE TRUE
```

while loops

Repeat until the given condition is **not** met (i.e. evaluates to FALSE)

```
make_seq = function(from = 1, to = 1, by = 1) {  
  res = c(from)  
  cur = from  
  
  while(cur+by <= to) {  
    cur = cur + by  
    res = c(res, cur)  
  }  
  
  res  
}  
  
make_seq(1, 6)
```

```
## [1] 1 2 3 4 5 6
```

```
make_seq(1, 6, 2)
```

```
## [1] 1 3 5
```


repeat loops

Repeat the loop until a break is encountered

```
make_seq2 = function(from = 1, to = 1, by = 1) {  
  res = c(from)  
  cur = from  
  
  repeat {  
    cur = cur + by  
  
    if (cur > to)  
      break  
  
    res = c(res, cur)  
  }  
  
  res  
}  
  
make_seq2(1, 6)
```

```
## [1] 1 2 3 4 5 6
```

```
make_seq2(1, 6, 2)
```

Special keywords - break **and** next

These are special actions that only work inside of a loop

- break - ends the current **loop** (inner-most)
- next - ends the current **iteration**

```
f = function(x) {  
  res = c()  
  
  for(i in x) {  
    if (i %% 2 == 0)  
      break  
  
    res = c(res, i)  
  }  
  
  res  
}  
  
f(1:10)
```

[1] 1

```
g = function(x) {  
  res = c()  
  
  for(i in x) {  
    if (i %% 2 == 0)  
      next  
  
    res = c(res,i)  
  }  
  
  res  
}  
  
g(1:10)
```

[1] 1 3 5 7 9

Some helpful functions

Often we want to use a loop across the indexes of an object and not the elements themselves. There are several useful functions to help you do this: `:`, `length`, `seq`, `seq_along`, `seq_len`, etc.

```
4:7
```

```
## [1] 4 5 6 7
```

```
length(4:7)
```

```
## [1] 4
```

```
seq(4,7)
```

```
## [1] 4 5 6 7
```

```
seq_along(4:7)
```

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

```
seq_len(length(4:7))
```

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

```
seq(4,7,by=2)
```

```
## [1] 4 6
```

Avoid using `1:length(x)`

A common loop construction you'll see in a lot of R code is using `1:length(x)` to generate a vector of index values for the vector `x`.

```
f = function(x) {  
  for(i in 1:length(x)) {  
    print(i)  
  }  
}
```

```
f(2:1)
```

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

```
f(2)
```

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

```
f(integer())
```

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

```
g = function(x) {  
  for(i in seq_along(x)) {  
    print(i)  
  }  
}
```

```
g(2:1)
```

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

```
g(2)
```

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

```
g(integer())
```

Exercise 2

Below is a vector containing all prime numbers between 2 and 100:

```
primes = c( 2,  3,  5,  7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41,  
           43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 79, 83, 89, 97)
```

If you were given the vector $x = c(3, 4, 12, 19, 23, 51, 61, 63, 78)$, write the R code necessary to print only the values of x that are not prime (without using subsetting or the `%in%` operator).

Your code should use nested loops to iterate through the vector of primes and x .

Merge Conflict + GitHub Actions

Live Demo