

# Eric Pitman Summer Workshop in Computational Science

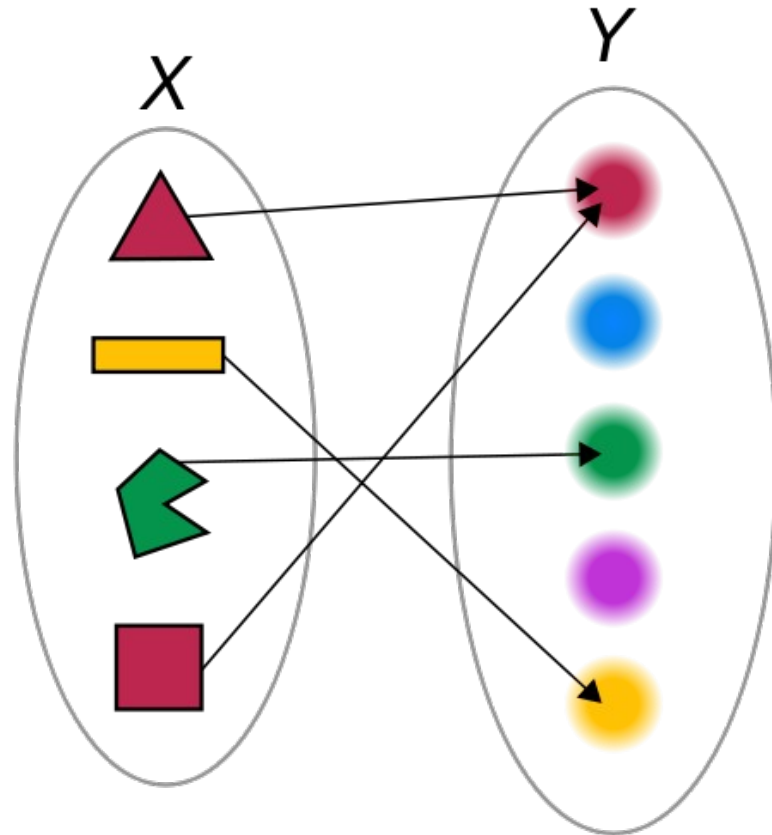


## 4. Writing Functions

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# Functions

A function generates an output (Y), given an input (X).



# Control Structures: if/else

- Make a logical test
- Perform operations based on the outcome

```
if (condition is true)  
{  
    # do something  
}
```

# Control Structures: if/else

```
age = 21;

if (age >= 17) {

    print("You can drive!");

} else if (age >= 16) {

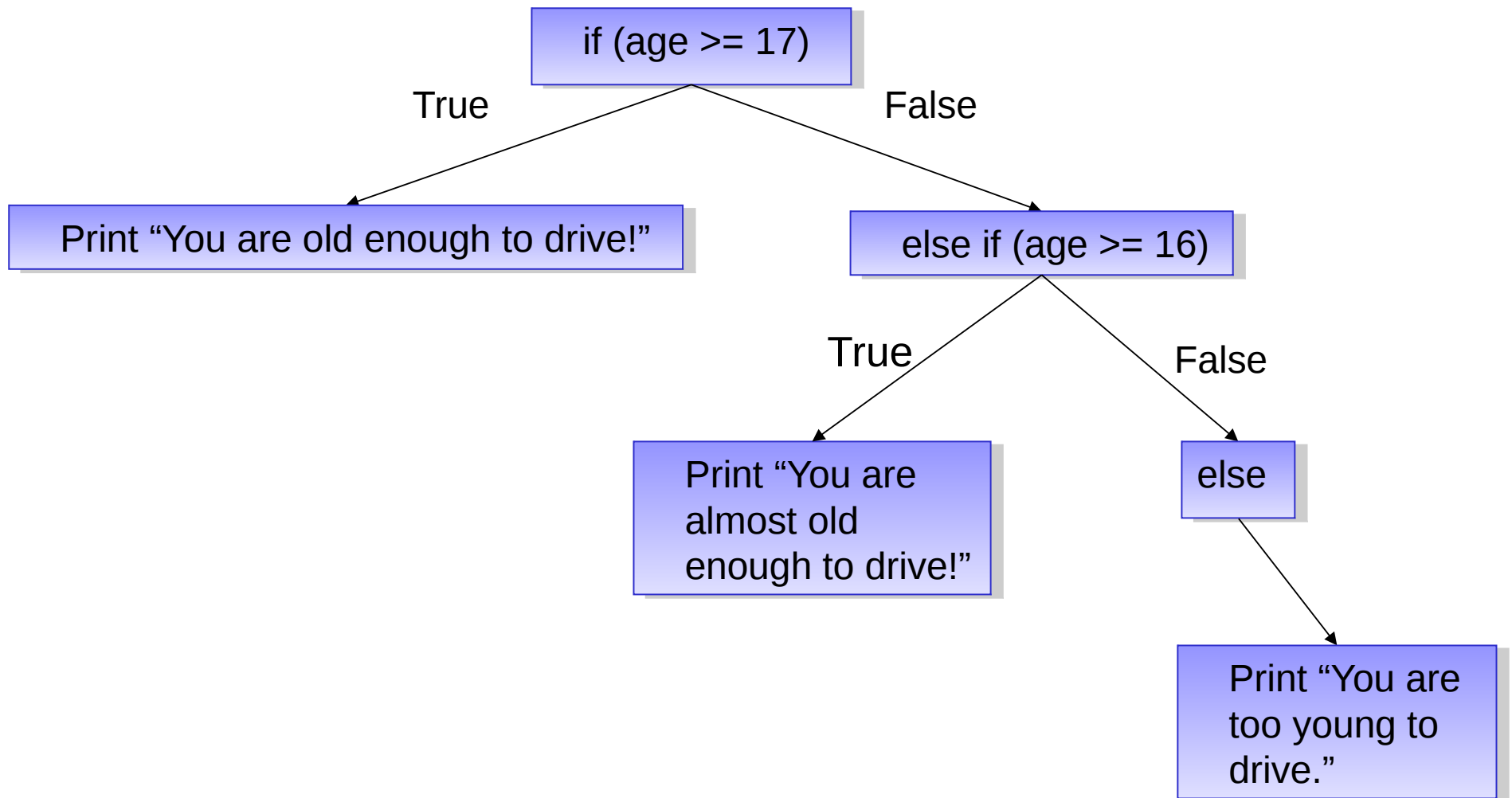
    print("You are almost old enough to drive!");

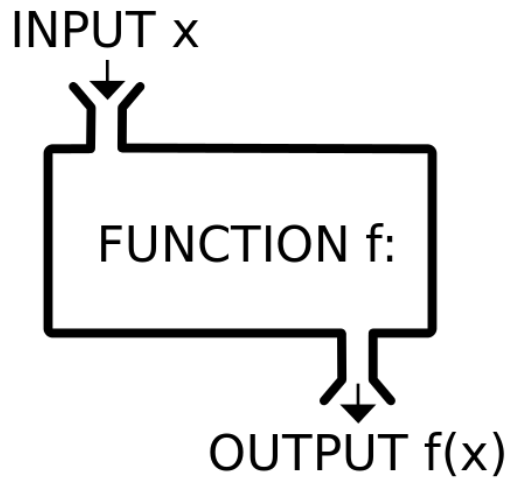
} else {

    print("You are not old enough to drive.");

}
```

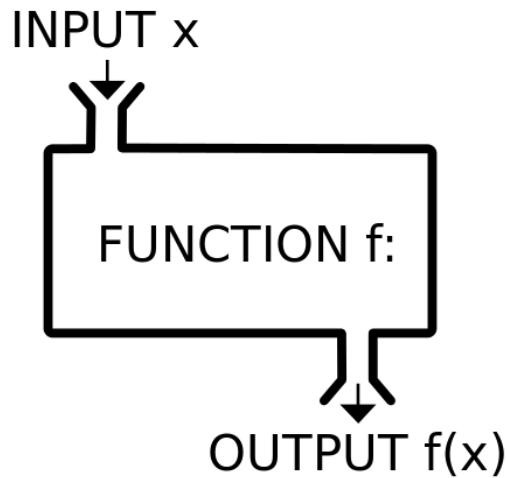
# if/else Flowchart





# Functions

- A function  $f$  takes an input,  $x$ , and returns an output  $f(x)$ .
- It's like a machine that converts an input into an output.



# Functions

Function: a piece of code that can be called again and again

To call it, specify:

- Function name
- Input values

It may return an output value

# Functions in R

Name of function

Input parameter(s)

```
functionName = function(inputs) {  
  # do something  
  # return the result  
}
```

Declaration  
(start of function)

End of function

The diagram illustrates the syntax of an R function. It shows the following code: `functionName = function(inputs) {` followed by two lines of code in green: `# do something` and `# return the result`, and finally a closing curly brace `}`. Annotations with arrows point to specific parts: 'Name of function' points to 'functionName', 'Input parameter(s)' points to 'inputs', 'Declaration (start of function)' points to the opening curly brace, and 'End of function' points to the closing curly brace.



# Functions in R

Name of function

Input parameter(s)

```
toFahrenheit = function(celsius) {  
  f = (9/5) * celsius + 32; # do something  
  return(f); # return the result  
}
```

Declaration  
(start of function)

Output value

End of function

# Functions in R

```
toFahrenheit = function(celsius) {  
  f = (9/5) * celsius + 32; # do something  
  return(f); # return the result  
}
```

# Functions in R

```
celsius = c(20:25); # define input temperatures
```

```
toFahrenheit = function(celsius) {
```

```
  f = (9/5) * celsius + 32; # perform the conversion
```

```
  return(f);
```

```
}
```

```
# call the function to convert temperatures to Fahrenheit:
```

```
toFahrenheit(celsius);
```

```
[1] 68.0 69.8 71.6 73.4 75.2 77.0
```

# Control Structures: apply() Family

- What if we want to call a function over and over?
- We can do this with a single line of R code!
- Use it on native R functions, or functions you wrote yourself.

```
sapply(vector, function)
```

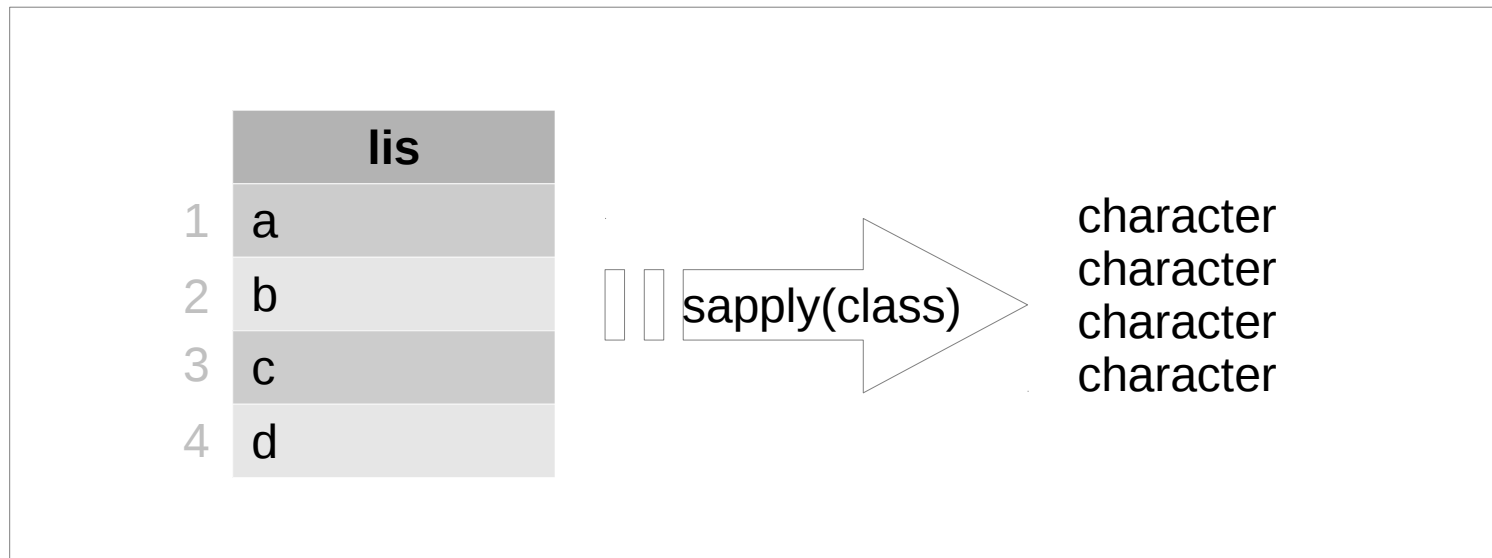
# Control Structures: sapply()

```
> lis = c("a", "b", "c", "d")
```

```
> sapply(lis, class)
```

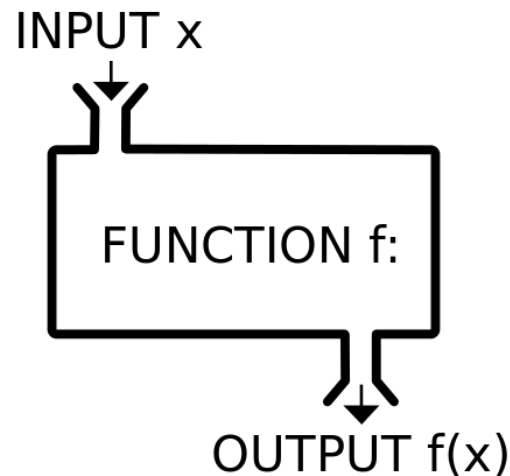
a                      b                      c                      d

```
"character" "character" "character" "character"
```



# Tips: Writing Functions

- Use an editor window (not the command line) to compose functions
- Try out one line at a time, and test!
- Comment your function to indicate:
  - input
  - output
  - purpose



# Student Dataset Example



Remember our own dataset:

`firstInitial`, `lastInitial`, `school`, `height`, `htUnit`, `age`,  
`handed`, `gender`

Let's write functions that:

- Convert heights to a uniform unit
- List initials of students that are old enough to drive

# Interlude

Complete function exercises.



Open in the RStudio source editor:

`<workshop>/exercises/exercises-functions.R`