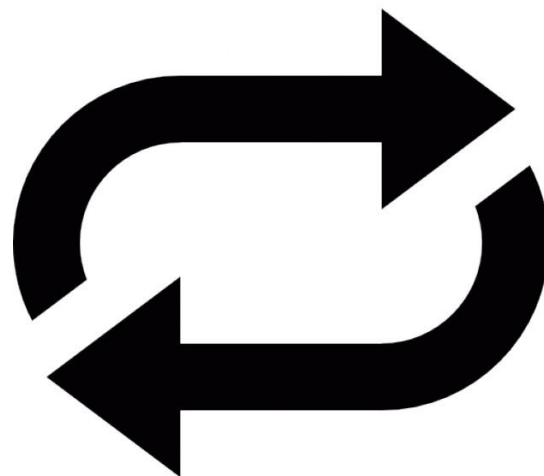
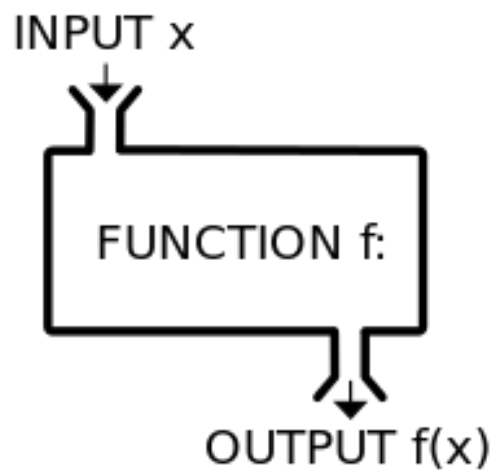


Getting **R** to do your dirty work: automation using functions, apply, and loops

Alex Filazzola



For code, bigger isn't better

```
1187 ## need to code categorical data as ordinal (1/0 for shrub and open)
1188 micros <- factor(data$Microsite)
1189 micros <- as.numeric(micros)-1
1190 consumers <- factor(data$Exclosure)
1191 consumers <- as.numeric(consumers)-1
1192 data["micros"] <- micros
1193 data["consumer"] <- consumers
1194
1195 brome.dom <- data$brome/data$abundance ## a measurement of brome dominance
1196 data["brome.dom"] <- brome.dom
1197
1198
1199 ## specify model. Predictors, responses and latent variables
1200 mymodel <- '
1201 # latent variable
1202 community =~ Biomass + abundance + brome.dom
1203
1204 # regressions
1205 community ~ consumer
1206 community ~ micros
1207 community ~ SWC.initial
1208 '
1209
1210 ## fit model
1211 fit1 <- sem(mymodel, data = subset(data, Year==2014), estimator = "ML", std.lv=TRUE, se="bootstrap", test="bootstrap")
1212 fit2 <- sem(mymodel, data = subset(data, Year==2016), estimator = "ML", std.lv=TRUE, se="bootstrap", test="bootstrap")
1213
1214
1215 ##summarize results
1216 summary(fit1)
1217 summary(fit2)
1218
1219 summary(fit1, standardized=TRUE, rsq=T)
1220 summary(fit2, standardized=TRUE, rsq=T)
1221
1222
```



General rule

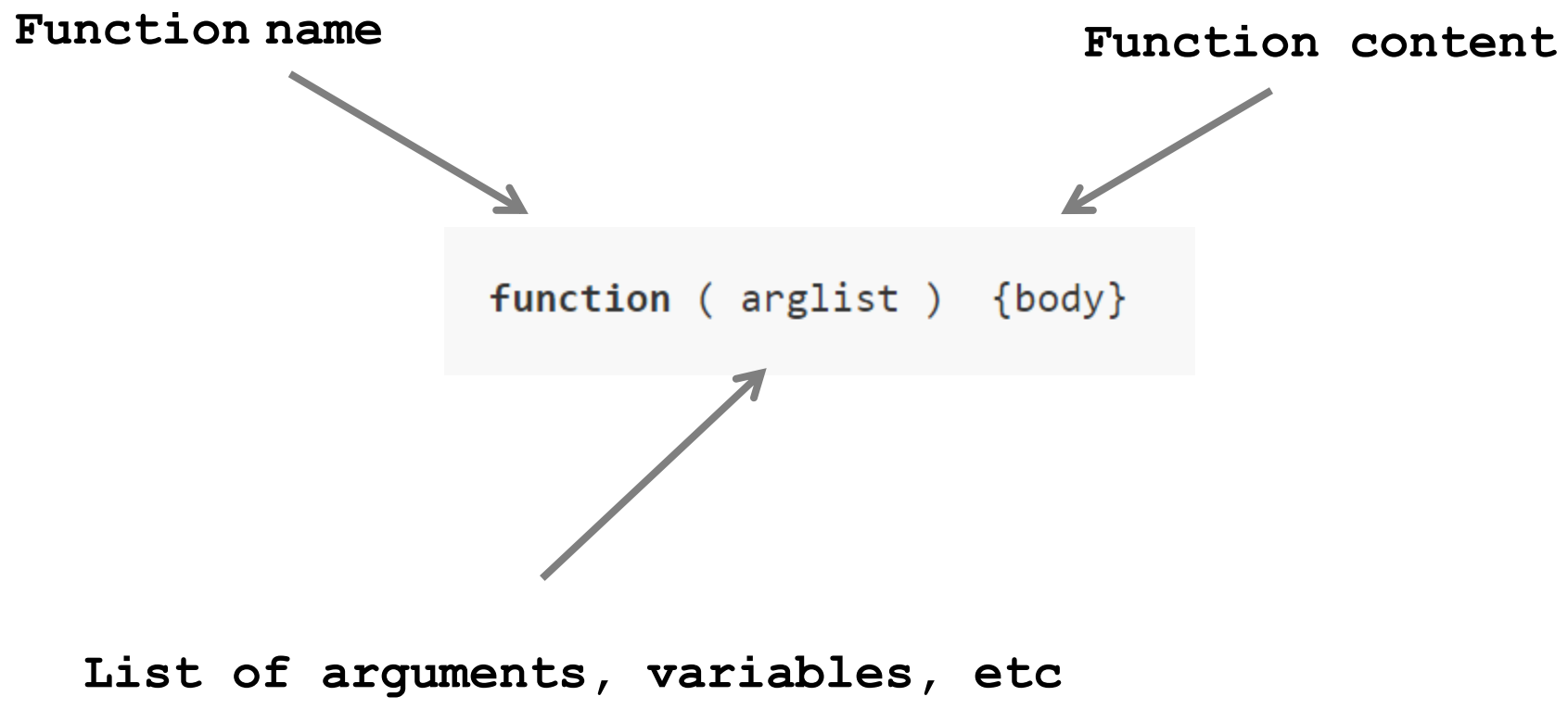
Repetition of tasks between studies = functions

Repetition of tasks within studies = apply family / loops

Functions

Function name

Function content



```
function ( arglist ) {body}
```

The diagram illustrates the components of a function definition. A central box contains the code `function (arglist) {body}`. Three arrows point to its parts: one from the label 'Function name' to the word 'function', one from 'Function content' to the curly braces '{body}', and one from 'List of arguments, variables, etc' to the parentheses '(arglist)'.

List of arguments, variables, etc

Functions

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\sum X}{N}$$

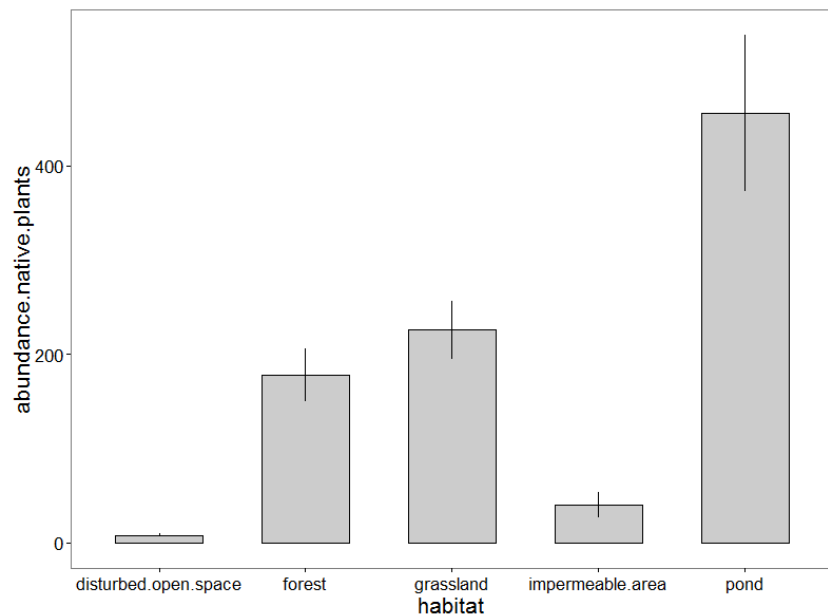
```
mean <- function(x)
{
  sum(x)/length(x)
}
```

Functions

$$RII = \frac{(\text{shrub} - \text{open})}{(\text{shrub} + \text{open})}$$

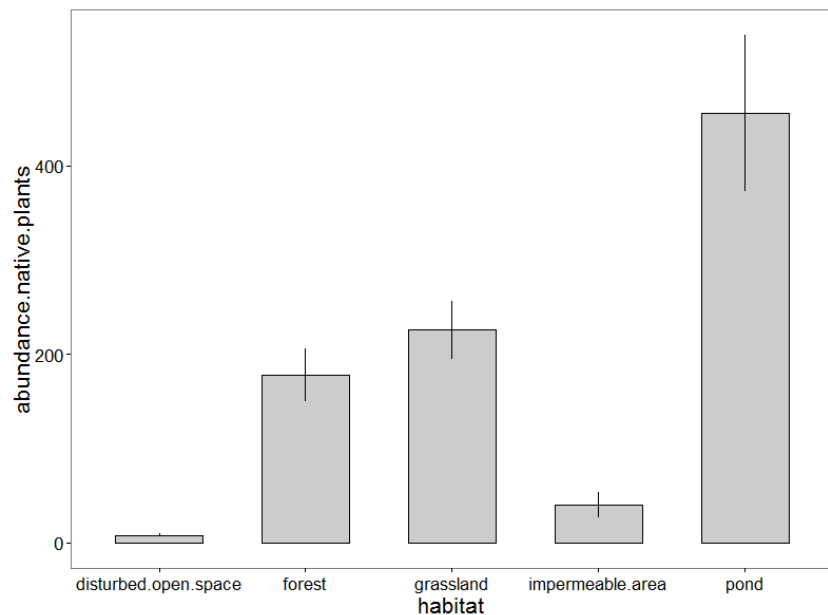
```
rii <- function(x, j, var)
{
  s1 <- subset(x, Microsite == "shrub", select=var)
  o1 <- subset(x, Microsite == "open", select=var)
  return1 <- (s1 - o1) / (s1+o1)
  x1 <- x[seq(1, nrow(x), by = 2),]
  return2 <- cbind(x1[j], return1)
  return2[is.na(return2)] <- 0
  print(return2)
}
```


Functions



```
bar.plot <- function(data, predictor, response)
{
  ggplot(summary.data, aes(x=summary.data[,predictor], y=summary.data[,response]))
  + geom_bar(stat="identity", fill="grey80", color="black", width=0.6)+ theme_bw()+
  theme(panel.grid.minor=element_blank(),panel.grid.major=element_blank())+geom_er
  rorbar(aes(ymin=y.min,ymax=y.max, width=0))+ xlab(predictor) + ylab(response)+the
  me(text=element_text(size=16))
}
```

Functions



data

predictor – x axis

response – y axis

...

```
bar.plot <- function(data, predictor, response)
{
  ggplot(summary.data, aes(x=summary.data[,predictor], y=summary.data[,response]))
  + geom_bar(stat="identity", fill="grey80", color="black", width=0.6)+ theme_bw()+
  theme(panel.grid.minor=element_blank(),panel.grid.major=element_blank())+geom_er
  rorbar(aes(ymin=y.min,ymax=y.max, width=0))+ xlab(predictor) + ylab(response)+the
  me(text=element_text(size=16))
}
```

Functions

Indices

`rii(data, j, var)`

`LRR(data, treatment, control)`

`simpsons(data)`

`SE(x)`

Plots

`bar.plot(data, predictor, response)`

`stackedbar.plot(data, predictor1, predictor2, response)`

`pie.chart(data, predictor, response)`

Functions

source("ecofunctions.r")

Reduces bloated code

Increases efficiency

Reduces mistakes

