

R Best Practices

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Comment as You Go

What does this code do?

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mod<-function(a,n){  
  return(a-floor(a/n)*n)  
}
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```

Things are clarified by a helpful comment introduced by #:

```
# This defines a function 'mod' which  
# gives the remainder of integer a  
# when divided by positive integer n.
```

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  return(a-floor(a/n)*n)  
}
```

Load Libraries Upfront

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```
library(ggplot2)  
library(reticulate)  
library(rhandsontable)
```

Avoid 'Hardloading'

Rather than:

```
my_data<-read.csv('my_data.csv')  
thingy<-somefunction(my_data)  
write(thingy, 'my_fixed_data.csv')
```

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Rather than:

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my_data<-read.csv('my_data.csv')
thingy<-somefunction(my_data)
write(thingy, 'my_fixed_data.csv')
```

try

```
inputfile_name<-'my_data.csv'
outputfile_name<-my_fixed_data.csv'
my_data<-read.csv(file_name)
thingy<-somefunction(my_data)
write(thingy, outputfile_name)
```


Use Care with `setwd()`

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Use it with caution in scripts as you might wish to the script you write in a variety of different directory structures.

If you use it in a script, try to do so at the outset to give users a heads-up.

Modularize Your Code, I

This is tough to follow:

```
mod<-function(a,n){
  return(a-floor(a/n)*n)
}

gcd<-function(a,b){
  if (a==0 | b==0)
    {return(max(abs(a), abs(b)))}
  else {
    a<-abs(a)
    b<-abs(b)
    while (b>0){
      r<-mod(a,b)
      a<-b
      b<-r}
    }
  return(a)}
}
```

Modularize Your Code, II - Better Version

```
# The function 'mod' finds the residue class of  
# integer a modulo positive integer n.
```

```
mod<-function(a,n){  
    return(a-floor(a/n)*n)  
}
```

And then ...

Modularize Your Code, III - Better

```
# The function 'gcd' uses the 'mod' function  
# and the Euclidean Algorithm to find the  
# gcd of integers a and b.
```

```
gcd<-function(a,b){  
  if (a==0 | b==0)  
    {return(max(abs(a), abs(b)))}  
  else {  
    a<-abs(a)  
    b<-abs(b)  
    while (b>0){  
      r<-mod(a,b)  
      a<-b  
      b<-r}  
    }  
  return(a)}  
}
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Use Multiple Scripts

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source('graphfncs.r')  
source('mathfncs.r')
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If your project requires multiple functions, divide these up into multiple scripts organized by theme. For example, in writing R Shiny apps recently, I create quite a few special graphics functions and special 'mathy' functions. I divide these into separate scripts and then load these using the 'source' command:

```
source( ' graphfncs . r ' )  
source( ' mathfncs . r ' )
```

Make certain that the source files are in the current working directory.

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source(\graphics\'elliptic.r')
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as opposed to

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```
source(\graphics\'elliptic.r')
```

as opposed to

```
source('\Users\rcg6824\Docs\math\Shiny\EICrvs\  
graphics\'elliptic.r')
```


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If you would like to save important information, the command from the package 'devtools'

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S<-sessionInfo()
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will save important information about current session, most particularly packages loaded.

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And Ends

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```
rm(list=ls ())
```

expunges all these objects and, consequently, should be used with caution.