

# Functional Programming in R

Advanced Statistical Programming for Data Science, Analysis and Finance

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### **About the Author**

**Thomas Mailund** is an associate professor in bioinformatics at Aarhus University, Denmark. His background is in math and computer science, but for the past decade his main focus has been on genetics and evolutionary studies, particularly comparative genomics, speciation, and gene flow between emerging species.

# About the Technical Reviewer



Andrew Moskowitz is a doctoral candidate in quantitative psychology at UCLA and a self-employed statistical consultant. His quantitative research focuses mainly on hypothesis testing and effect sizes in mixed effects models. While at UCLA, Andrew has collaborated with a number of faculty, students, and enterprises to help them derive meaning from data across an array of fields, ranging from psychological services and health care delivery to marketing.

# **Acknowledgments**

I would like to thank Duncan Murdoch and the people on the R-help mailing list for helping me work out a kink in lazy evaluation in the trampoline example.

### Introduction

Welcome to *Functional Programming in R!* I wrote this book, to have teaching material beyond the typical introductory level most textbooks on R have. This book is intended to give an introduction to functions in R and how to write functional programs in R. Functional programming is a style of programming, like object-oriented programming, but one that focuses on data transformations and calculations rather than objects and state.

Where in object-oriented programming you model your programs by describing which states an object can be in and how methods will reveal or modify that state, in functional programming you model programs by describing how functions translate input data to output data. Functions themselves are considered data that you can manipulate, and much of the strength of functional programming comes from manipulating functions, building more complex functions by combining simpler functions.

The R programming language supports both object-oriented programming and functional programming, but it is mainly a functional language. It is not a "pure" functional language. Pure functional languages will not allow you to modify the state of the program by changing the values parameters hold and will not allow functions to have side effects (and need various tricks to deal with program input and output because of it).

R is somewhat closest to "pure" functional languages. In general, data are immutable, so changes to data inside a function do not ordinarily alter the state of data outside that function. But R does allow side effects, such as printing data or making plots, and of course it allows variables to change values.

Pure functions are functions that have no side effects and where a function called with the same input will always return the same output. Pure functions are easier to debug and to reason with because of this. They can be reasoned with in isolation and will not depend on the context in which they are called. The R language does not guarantee that the functions you write are pure, but you can write most of your programs using only pure functions. By keeping your code mostly purely functional, you will write more robust code and code that is easier to modify when the need arises.

You will just have to move the impure functions to a small subset of your program. These functions are typically those that need to sample random data or that produce output (either text or plots). If you know where your impure functions are, you know when to be extra careful with modifying code.

Chapter 1 contains a short introduction to functions in R. Some parts you might already know, so in that case feel free to skip ahead, but I give an exhaustive description of how functions are defined and used to make sure that we are all on the same page. The following chapters then move on to more complex issues.