2.2: Writing Functions

Learning Outcomes

- Students will be able to apply fundamental components of the biology of recirculating aquaculture systems to hypothesize how these components could lead to unhealthy fish.
- Students will be able to write custom functions that perform simple tasks.
- Students will be able to describe the utility of iteration.

Aquaculture, Immunology, and Disease

What is aquaculture anyway, and how might it contribute to disease? Here's a link to the presentation.

Data Exploration

Given the correlation we found earlier, it does seem like the fish are our likely culprit.

Since we've narrowed down the issue, we should ask our aquaculture specialists to provide us with some data about the tanks.

Group Brainstorm

Based on what we know about aquaculture systems, what types of data should we ask for to get to the bottom of this issue? Spend about 3 minutes brainstorming with your group and be ready to report back.

The Data We Have

```
# Load the tidyverse
library(tidyverse)
# Read in the data
tank_data <- read_csv("data/fish_tank_data.csv")
# Look at the data
glimpse(tank data)
```

Discussion of the problem

Trout are a cold-water species whereas tilapia are a warm-water species. After doing some reading, we've come up with some critical values for each species.

Water temperatures below 59° F for trout and below 75° F for tilapia are critically low temperatures and can result in suppression of the immune system.

Great, we now know what the critical temperature cutoffs are for both species — but there's a problem. The cut-off temperatures that we have are in Fahrenheit but the temperature values in our data frame are in Celsius.

Our goal with this data is to ascertain if any of the tanks are below the critical temperature. Before we can do this, though, we need to convert tank temperatures from Celsius to Fahrenheit. Luckily for us, we've already done this before! (Hint: remember the mutate() function?).

Now, we are going to run through a slightly different way to accomplish this task. It still involves mutate(), but we need to take some additional steps first before we use it.

Custom Functions

We've already used functions a lot in this class, and it turns out that we can write our own functions to perform specific tasks.

This has lot of varied uses and can be very powerful. The key takeaway here, though, is that we can write a function that converts Celsius to Fahrenheit and apply it to our entire data set in a few lines of code.

General Syntax Example

Making a function involves creating local variables that act as a stand-in for the values you want to use later on. In the case below, our local variables are x, y, and z. You can see that they are local because they only circulate within the function and are not being pulled in from outside. However, once we are done defining our function we can assign values to the input variables (in this case, x and y) that the function will do its magic with. You can see this in the example chunk below, where x = 2 and y = 4. All manipulations done with the input variables are contained between the curly brackets ($\{ \}$), and of course, we signify the start a function with function().

Function syntax follows the structure in the code chunk below, which can be viewed as:

```
name_of_new_function <- function(input1, input2){
what do you want to do with your input variables? (add, subtract, etc.)
output <- input1 + input2
return(output)</pre>
```

}

And we can see it in action here:

```
# General syntax
new_sum <- function(x,y){
  z <- x + y
  return(z)
}
# Examples when using the new function
new_sum(x = 2, y = 4)
```

[1] 6

 $new_sum(2, 4)$

[1] 6

 $new_sum(7, 19)$

[1] 26

Building Our Custom Function

In your groups, build a custom function called $c_to_f()$ that converts a single value of Celsius to Fahrenheit. Remember, the equation is Celsius = Fahrenheit * (9/5) + 32. Instead of two arguments like we have above (x, y), this function will only require one input value (c).

Be prepared to show your code and run some test values.

```
c_to_f <- function(c = NULL){
  f <- (c * (9/5)) + 32
  return(f)
}
c_to_f(c = 40)</pre>
```

[1] 104

Thinking about Iteration

So, we have a great function that we can use to convert a Celsius value to Fahrenheit, but how do we apply that to *every* value in the temperature column, not just one? We've built the function for one value, not for a whole vector of values...

This is where mutate() comes in! As we've seen in the past, mutate() applies whatever function or mathematical formula we've given to it to each value in the column. It essentially is going row by row: applying the function or formula to one row, returning the new value in a new column, then moving to the next row to do the same.

Let's first demonstrate applying our new function to a vector c_to_f(tank_data\$avg_daily_temp)

[1]	74.43113	74 75502	72 52104	7/ 7/001	75 02040	72 06202	74 21040	76 02700
[9]							73.93870	
	74.83470							
[25]							74.71827	
[33]							73.20866	
	75.45388							
	74.41354							
[57]							75.25761	
[65]							76.51101	
[73]							75.80831	
[81]							74.43949	
[89]							76.18906	
[97]							75.01741	
[105]	74.43440							
	73.58013							
[121]	75.93994	74.58181	76.25739	75.00178	74.22845	76.31685	74.41358	74.44657
[129]	74.83803	74.55838	74.66919	75.35266	75.08914	74.66152	74.05380	74.39329
[137]	76.60488	75.98699	74.62135	76.51778	73.53161	74.85214	75.05827	74.05406
[145]	74.46643	75.30342	75.05014	74.63223	75.44543	72.75165	73.48342	73.80455
[153]	73.50949	74.64755	75.00175	74.57649	74.11708	73.87874	75.27300	75.28975
[161]	74.98249	75.48612	76.41550	75.16506	74.98727	74.96898	74.74179	74.24449
[169]	75.27430	73.67490	75.65908	75.04681	76.79113	75.26938	74.79354	74.01127
[177]	74.76849	75.36104	73.74682	74.30743	75.67318	75.99384	75.66748	74.10130
[185]	76.20572	75.83375	74.37115	73.50744	73.73622	74.50636	73.27653	76.26933
[193]	75.71124	75.86047	75.73344	73.18854	74.28251	74.65673	74.65480	75.40234
[201]	73.87881	76.52272	75.22239	75.24770	75.48636	76.14890	76.46642	74.57311
[209]	74.99249	76.16651	75.82809	75.16704	73.94868	76.90079	74.84575	74.34058
[217]	75.61323	74.84086	75.29631	74.81182	75.49209	76.00486	76.05246	75.87944
[225]	74.79180	77.26703	73.58652	74.54782	76.88003	76.32634	74.80925	74.98680
[233]	73.75446	76.27250	75.27961	74.37445	74.76251	73.88835	74.85354	75.71155
[241]	73.60666	75.28570	76.18128	73.27245	74.02696	74.37579	74.73682	74.73227
[249]	73.37703							
[257]	76.32683	75.72618	74.85168	76.70432	76.28197	74.71700	75.30343	75.91907
[265]	75.24439	75.65435	75.19472	73.92471	73.60380	75.20492	75.66565	75.39755
[273]	75.25493	75.77523	75.66162	73.38134	74.86907	75.68101	73.85461	74.98361
[281]	75.46433	75.10175	76.63125	75.85701	75.17118	74.53800	75.81667	75.88907
	74.43176							
	76.14303							
	75.19182							
	74.34561							
	74.23635							
	75.43011							
[337]	74.61919	75.98506	73.42636	75.22286	73.99257	75.46905	73.89113	75.37155

	74 05700	74 44040	74 44400	74 40704	74 40040	74 00000	74 00440	84 08850
_	74.05730							
_	75.04411							
	74.78730							
	74.46580							
[377]	76.88057	74.58457	74.43064	75.03877	74.36608	75.06382	75.98336	74.87293
[385]	74.22894	75.06329	74.27155	75.68821	74.24253	73.94639	73.49113	75.11725
[393]	75.85721	76.07618	75.18791	76.24006	75.62590	75.02484	74.42331	72.60027
[401]	73.52044	76.51052	74.28500	75.40433	73.90875	76.99178	76.35279	75.41119
[409]	74.13315	75.19382	75.50201	74.48111	75.90511	75.11015	75.25285	74.99648
[417]	74.47208	75.85869	74.68220	73.34307	75.04739	76.44738	75.31309	75.52913
[425]	76.26223	75.73930	76.33215	73.74962	73.33994	74.70288	74.19174	75.01108
[433]	74.63574	74.76168	74.78990	74.75733	73.00951	74.26312	76.02842	74.63533
[441]	75.14596	74.96193	74.11402	74.59574	76.09305	74.53926	74.74604	74.40459
[449]	77.27062	74.78709	74.36770	72.54340	75.09833	74.88731	73.50395	74.78807
[457]	75.05173	75.12390	74.90934	75.99915	74.33275	74.38525	74.10922	73.42221
[465]	76.64918	74.47975	75.12581	75.25714	75.35792	74.69494	75.62008	73.53747
[473]	75.71740	74.33907	75.53669	73.35504	74.45043	76.12163	76.03898	75.61239
[481]	74.80586	73.71626	73.48871	74.12853	73.84396	77.17008	76.43512	73.98444
[489]	76.04977	74.46583	76.01115	73.91292	75.92073	74.29250	74.63153	75.00484
[497]	74.52828	74.66825	75.29207	74.77686	76.19662	75.30999	75.69891	73.15895
[505]	73.85873	74.07277	75.41135	74.74135	74.26356	75.63118	75.28181	74.17680
[513]	74.68805	76.18352	74.81882	75.24053	75.04616	76.11425	75.36269	75.19598
[521]	74.37596	76.61887	73.65574	75.51871	74.48345	76.03400	75.57605	75.55502
[529]	75.65533	76.53720	75.03611	73.88219	74.41748	74.08832	76.36027	74.93291
[537]	75.66116	75.06712	74.36560	75.25447	75.49461	76.83779	75.88841	75.24546
[545]	73.47890	73.74035	74.00327	76.70369	74.94458	76.21075	74.29925	75.06979
- [553]	76.01745	75.82861	75.54548	75.42884	73.98611	75.54789	76.09116	75.88274
	76.46166							
	74.06174							
	74.49903							
	74.94064							
_	74.74139							
[601]			75.54535					
L + + =]	74.07679							
	75.29538							
	76.25114							
	75.66312							
	75.61747							
	74.68048							
	75.52245							
	74.72678							
	76.23836							
	75.35093							
[001]	10.00092	14.09910	10.01401	14.00012	10.00044	10.01199	10.01900	14.09243

[680]	75.09463	75 37939	76 62129	75 74483	75 38812	73 98151	75 04188	75 28739
	75.18751							
	74.67929							
	75.72923							
	76.82092							
	75.33662							
	75.41284							
	75.53979							
	59.81279							
	57.46868							
	58.93440							
	58.73265							
	59.85673							
	58.48004							
	60.21101							
	59.25941							
	58.51745							
	58.91715							
	59.12942							
[841]	59.05809	58.44424	59.68582	59.47273	59.26000	59.36474	60.53905	59.03931
	58.38699							
[857]	59.14811	59.47670	57.76631	58.73476	59.12640	60.01568	58.48686	57.62616
[865]	59.13953	58.66865	58.50021	59.29785	57.51375	61.24982	59.90547	58.47528
[873]	57.63368	58.72005	58.95607	58.73648	60.54165	57.87001	59.11123	59.45932
[881]	61.56960	58.72222	58.80271	58.80800	58.79589	59.49097	59.32121	58.48496
[889]	58.10383	58.12429	59.86692	59.20175	59.21730	58.58847	60.27672	58.10896
[897]	58.29106	59.94312	59.80183	58.42179	59.85023	58.97875	59.70343	59.56826
[905]	58.55075	58.60945	59.08787	58.03444	57.76502	59.16565	57.11930	58.16243
[913]	60.70687	58.89522	58.23583	60.20542	58.14132	58.27318	59.95025	57.69363
[921]	58.26243	59.61055	58.53237	58.24523	59.25394	59.63806	57.57931	58.95890
[929]	58.91506	60.05179	60.07972	58.30900	58.69114	60.87270	59.38890	60.01367
[937]	56.88199	57.53978	58.52811	59.30322	60.71852	60.31373	57.77659	59.33987
[945]	58.45096	58.57272	59.70338	60.33623	58.94100	59.03894	59.13207	59.44900
[953]	59.19860	58.80944	58.32800	58.39747	60.27306	59.47031	58.28749	57.83506
[961]	60.66958	58.08557	58.57839	58.88083	58.54565	58.98934	59.74796	59.64448
[969]	57.56594	59.74780	57.28264	58.39450	60.28522	59.68049	58.99770	57.25823
[977]	58.25759	59.30419	59.18225	57.00076	59.96050	57.83463	59.84659	58.17613
	59.47178							
[993]	59.65095	58.74366	60.13083	60.32541	58.37594	60.20369	60.00230	59.09448

```
# Mutate is basically doing the same thing
tank_data <- tank_data %>%
    mutate(avg_daily_temp_F = c_to_f(avg_daily_temp))
# View mutate() results
tank_data
```

# A	# A tibble: 1,000 x 8							
1	tank_id	species a	vg_daily_temp	num_fish	day_length	tank_volume	size_day_30	
	<dbl></dbl>	<chr></chr>	<dbl></dbl>	<dbl></dbl>	<dbl></dbl>	<dbl></dbl>	<dbl></dbl>	
1	1	tilapia	23.6	105	10	401.	2780.	
2	2	tilapia	23.8	102	10	399.	2786.	
3	3	tilapia	23.1	109	10	399.	2781.	
4	4	tilapia	23.7	98	12	401.	2785.	
5	5	tilapia	24.4	103	10	400.	2786.	
6	6	tilapia	23.3	97	10	400.	2783.	
7	7	tilapia	23.5	101	11	400.	2784.	
8	8	tilapia	24.9	99	10	401.	2789.	
9	9	tilapia	23.7	102	9	400.	2788.	
10	10	tilapia	23.8	95	10	399.	2785.	
# i	# i 990 more rows							

```
# i 1 more variable: avg_daily_temp_F <dbl>
```

Why Functions?

We can easily fit the equation for converting from Celsius to Fahrenheit into a mutate call. We certainly didn't need to write our own function to do it. So why did we learn how to do that?

Main Ways to Iterate

There are many different approaches to iterating in R, especially because we are typically working with vectorized data (columns in data frames). We will talk about the other options down the road. Today, we used #3, the mutate() function from the tidyverse.

- 1. for loops
- 2. apply/map functions
- 3. using dplyr (tidyverse) functions

Filtering Our Data

Thankfully, we've solved our first problem! However, we haven't yet answered the original question.

Are any tanks are below the temperature cutoffs for each species? If so, how many?

Let's tackle that question:

```
# count() is a new function for most of us
  # It does what it sounds like -- count the number of results
  # Count number of tanks below temperature cutoff for TILAPIA
  tank_data %>%
    filter(species == "tilapia" & avg_daily_temp_F < 75) %>%
    count()
# A tibble: 1 x 1
     n
 <int>
  383
1
  # for TROUT
  tank_data %>%
    filter(species == "trout" & avg_daily_temp_F < 59) %>%
    count()
# A tibble: 1 x 1
     n
 <int>
  131
1
  # Let's introduce some additional syntax: "&" and "|"
  # Now we can get counts for both fish species in one go!
  tank_data %>%
    filter(species == "tilapia" & avg_daily_temp_F < 75 |</pre>
           species == "trout" & avg_daily_temp_F < 59) %>%
    group_by(species) %>%
    summarize(n = n()) # Another way to get the count is summarize() with n()
```

#	A tibble	e: 2 x 2
	species	n
	<chr></chr>	<int></int>
1	tilapia	383
2	trout	131