

Iteración

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Beneficios de reducir código:

1. La mirada se centra en lo que es diferente y no en lo que es igual.
2. Si se quiere hacer un cambio, se hace en un solo lugar
3. Una línea (o un pedazo) de código se recicla y se usa más veces (menos chance de error).

La iteración como herramienta va en la misma línea que el escribir una función.

Programación imperativa y programación funcional.

For loops

Componentes de un “for loop”:

1. La salida
2. La secuencia
3. El cuerpo

```
library(tidyverse)
library(datos)

df <- tibble(
  a = rnorm(10),
  b = rnorm(10),
  c = rnorm(10),
  d = rnorm(10)
)

output <- vector("double", ncol(df)) # 1. output
for (i in seq_along(df)) {          # 2. sequence
  output[[i]] <- median(df[[i]])    # 3. body
}

output

[1] 0.08038629 0.24528198 0.06934612 0.14862489
```

Es recomendable no hacer crecer la salida en la iteración. [¿Siempre se puede hacer esto?](#)

Ejercicio

```
medias <- c(-10, 0, 10, 100)
output <- vector('list', length(medias))
for (i in seq_along(medias)) {
  output[[i]] <- rnorm(10, mean = medias[i])
}
```

output

[[1]]

```
[1] -9.645213 -11.995838 -11.531545 -9.285282 -11.170774 -10.958776
[7] -8.277685 -10.771890 -9.300486 -8.765334
```

[[2]]

```
[1] 0.3084540 -0.3016025 1.9028652 0.5151496 1.2389715 0.4853460
[7] -1.1010287 0.5979683 0.3624208 0.3834574
```

[[3]]

```
[1] 8.895915 11.860792 10.869282 8.960748 9.036125 10.184384 9.678609
[8] 9.101786 9.997024 9.287663
```

[[4]]

```
[1] 100.13019 98.55579 99.87416 98.80059 100.48139 99.21567 100.47226
[8] 100.82422 100.26410 100.78792
```

Ejercicio

```
output %>%
  data.table::as.data.table()

   V1      V2      V3      V4
1: -9.645213 0.3084540 8.895915 100.13019
2: -11.995838 -0.3016025 11.860792 98.55579
3: -11.531545 1.9028652 10.869282 99.87416
4: -9.285282 0.5151496 8.960748 98.80059
5: -11.170774 1.2389715 9.036125 100.48139
6: -10.958776 0.4853460 10.184384 99.21567
7: -8.277685 -1.1010287 9.678609 100.47226
8: -10.771890 0.5979683 9.101786 100.82422
9: -9.300486 0.3624208 9.997024 100.26410
10: -8.765334 0.3834574 9.287663 100.78792
```

```
output %>%
  bind_cols()
```

New names:

NA -> ...1

NA -> ...2

NA -> ...3

NA -> ...4

A tibble: 10 x 4

```
  ...1    ...2    ...3    ...4
  <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>
1 -9.65  0.308  8.90 100.
2 -12.0 -0.302 11.9  98.6
3 -11.5  1.90  10.9  99.9
4 -9.29  0.515  8.96  98.8
5 -11.2  1.24  9.04 100.
6 -11.0  0.485 10.2  99.2
7 -8.28 -1.10  9.68 100.
8 -10.8  0.598  9.10 101.
9 -9.30  0.362 10.0 100.
10 -8.77  0.383  9.29 101.
```

Hay cuatro variaciones del bucle for básico:

1. Modificar un objeto existente, en lugar de crear un nuevo objeto.
2. Iterar sobre nombres o valores, en lugar de índices.
3. Manejar outputs de longitud desconocida.
4. Manejar secuencias de longitud desconocida.

Ejemplo de 1 y 2

```
rescale01 <- function(x) {  
  rng <- range(x, na.rm = TRUE)  
  (x - rng[1]) / (rng[2] - rng[1])  
}
```

```
for (nm in names(df)) {  
  df[[nm]] <- rescale01(df[[nm]])  
}
```

```
for (col in df){  
  print(col)  
}
```

```
[1] 0.6595492 0.0000000 0.2430628 1.0000000 0.4356174 0.6745473 0.1995  
[8] 0.3979880 0.6905337 0.5132611  
[1] 0.9390897 0.9270551 0.2540175 0.5691313 0.5557492 0.9876692 0.9564  
[8] 0.0000000 0.2634342 1.0000000  
[1] 0.9971237 1.0000000 0.4059595 0.7454746 0.8826924 0.7628612 0.7908  
[8] 0.6122925 0.0000000 0.9788927  
[1] 0.65276299 0.30108158 0.74442244 0.92609174 0.99748626 0.00000000  
[7] 0.06450181 0.58014556 0.42782066 1.00000000
```


Longitud de output desconocida.

En vez de hacer crecer un vector progresivamente:

```
out <- vector("list", length(medias))
for (i in seq_along(medias)) {
  n <- sample(100, 1)
  out[[i]] <- rnorm(n, medias[[i]])
}
str(out)
```

List of 4

```
$ : num [1:94] -9.07 -10.86 -11.39 -9.5 -10.73 ...
$ : num [1:54] -1.0842 -0.9118 -1.1979 -0.3386 -0.0437 ...
$ : num [1:15] 10.81 7.98 10.06 9.47 9.07 ...
$ : num [1:9] 99.4 100.8 99 100.4 100.4 ...
```

```
str(unlist(out))
```

```
num [1:172] -9.07 -10.86 -11.39 -9.5 -10.73 ...
```

Longitud de secuencia desconocida.

A veces, podemos recurrir a los bucles *while*:

```
lanzamiento <- function() sample(c("S", "C"), 1)

lanzamientos <- 0
ncaras <- 0

while (ncaras < 3) {
  if (lanzamiento() == "C") {
    ncaras <- ncaras + 1
  } else {
    ncaras <- 0
  }
  lanzamientos <- lanzamientos + 1
}
lanzamientos

[1] 43
```

Ejercicio

Imagina que tienes un directorio lleno de archivos CSV que quieres importar. Tienes sus ubicaciones en un vector, y ahora quieres leer cada uno con `read_csv()`. Escribe un bucle `for` que los cargue en un solo data frame.

```
#Voy a generar tibbles:  
tibble(hora = Sys.time(), Var1 = rnorm(10))
```

```
# A tibble: 10 x 2  
  hora                Var1  
  <dtm>              <dbl>  
1 2021-06-09 13:30:56 -0.796  
2 2021-06-09 13:30:56 -2.65  
3 2021-06-09 13:30:56 -0.115  
4 2021-06-09 13:30:56  1.31  
5 2021-06-09 13:30:56 -0.453  
6 2021-06-09 13:30:56  0.693  
7 2021-06-09 13:30:56 -0.330  
8 2021-06-09 13:30:56 -0.567  
9 2021-06-09 13:30:56  0.595  
10 2021-06-09 13:30:56  1.20
```

Ejercicio

```
replicate(8, tibble(hora = Sys.time(), x1 = rnorm(10))) # List of 16
```

```
      [,1]      [,2]      [,3]      [,4]      [,5]      [,6]
hora POSIXct,10 POSIXct,10 POSIXct,10 POSIXct,10 POSIXct,10 POSIXct,10
x1   numeric,10 numeric,10 numeric,10 numeric,10 numeric,10 numeric,10
      [,7]      [,8]
hora POSIXct,10 POSIXct,10
x1   numeric,10 numeric,10
```

```
replicate(8, {Sys.sleep(1); tibble(hora = Sys.time(), x1 = rnorm(10))}, simplify = F) # List of 8
```

```
[[1]]
```

```
# A tibble: 10 x 2
```

```
  hora                x1
  <dtm>              <dbl>
1 2021-06-09 13:18:23 -0.519
2 2021-06-09 13:18:23 -0.252
3 2021-06-09 13:18:23 -0.293
4 2021-06-09 13:18:23 -0.0755
5 2021-06-09 13:18:23 -0.642
6 2021-06-09 13:18:23  0.514
7 2021-06-09 13:18:23 -0.779
8 2021-06-09 13:18:23  0.905
9 2021-06-09 13:18:23 -0.451
10 2021-06-09 13:18:23 -1.13
```

```
[[2]]
```

```
# A tibble: 10 x 2
```

```
  hora                x1
  <dtm>              <dbl>
1 2021-06-09 13:18:24  0.186
2 2021-06-09 13:18:24  0.442
3 2021-06-09 13:18:24 -0.867
4 2021-06-09 13:18:24  0.558
5 2021-06-09 13:18:24  0.120
```

Ejercicio

```
system('mkdir data') # creo una carpeta

set.seed(1234)
replicate(8, {
  Sys.sleep(1) # espero un momento
  tabla <- tibble(hora = Sys.time(), # genero un tibble
                 x1 = rnorm(10))
  nombre <- sample(100000, size = 1) # genero un nombre
  write_csv(tabla, file = str_c('data/', nombre, '.csv')) # guardo la tabla con el nombre en un .csv
  print(dir('data/'))
},
simplify = F) %>%
invisible()

[1] "85374.csv"
[1] "85374.csv" "98435.csv"
[1] "85374.csv" "98435.csv" "98865.csv"
[1] "59011.csv" "85374.csv" "98435.csv" "98865.csv"
[1] "59011.csv" "73520.csv" "85374.csv" "98435.csv" "98865.csv"
[1] "30658.csv" "59011.csv" "73520.csv" "85374.csv" "98435.csv" "98865.csv"
[1] "30658.csv" "37741.csv" "59011.csv" "73520.csv" "85374.csv" "98435.csv"
[7] "98865.csv"
[1] "30658.csv" "37741.csv" "4987.csv" "59011.csv" "73520.csv" "85374.csv"
[7] "98435.csv" "98865.csv"
```

Ejercicio

```
archivos <- dir('data', pattern = "\\\\.csv", full.names = T)
datos <- vector('list', length(archivos))
for (file in archivos){
  read_csv(file)
}
```

-- Column specification

```
-----
cols(
  hora = col_datetime(format = ""),
  x1 = col_double()
)
```

-- Column specification

```
-----
cols(
  hora = col_datetime(format = ""),
  x1 = col_double()
)
```

-- Column specification

```
-----
cols(
```

Ejercicio

```
for (i in seq_along(archivos)){  
  datos[[i]] <- read_csv(archivos[i])  
}
```

```
bind_rows(datos) %>% dim
```

```
[1] 80  2
```

```
bind_rows(datos)
```

```
# A tibble: 80 x 2
```

	hora	x1
	<dtm>	<dbl>
1	2021-06-09 16:19:19	-0.773
2	2021-06-09 16:19:19	1.61
3	2021-06-09 16:19:19	-1.16
4	2021-06-09 16:19:19	0.657
5	2021-06-09 16:19:19	2.55
6	2021-06-09 16:19:19	-0.0348
7	2021-06-09 16:19:19	-0.670
8	2021-06-09 16:19:19	-0.00760
9	2021-06-09 16:19:19	1.78
10	2021-06-09 16:19:19	-1.14

Bucles *for* vs. funcionales

Queremos hacer algo muchas veces, podemos empaquetar ese bucle en una función y *aplicarlo* a lo que queramos.

```
df <- tibble(  
  a = rnorm(10),  
  b = rnorm(10),  
  c = rnorm(10),  
  d = rnorm(10)  
)  
  
output <- vector("double", length(df))  
for (i in seq_along(df)) {  
  output[[i]] <- mean(df[[i]])  
}  
output  
  
[1] 0.26297388 0.10206332 0.03101509 0.20086114
```


Bucles *for* vs. funcionales

```
col_media <- function(df) {  
  output <- vector("double", length(df))  
  for (i in seq_along(df)) {  
    output[i] <- mean(df[[i]])  
  }  
  output  
}  
  
col_resumen <- function(df, fun) {  
  out <- vector("double", length(df))  
  for (i in seq_along(df)) {  
    out[i] <- fun(df[[i]])  
  }  
  out  
}  
  
col_resumen(df, mean)  
  
[1] 0.26297388 0.10206332 0.03101509 0.20086114  
  
col_resumen(df, median)  
  
[1] -0.1300696 -0.2606265 0.1035090 0.0576949
```

Funciones *map*

Es muy común iterar sobre vectores, tablas de datos, listas, arreglos. Entonces nos podemos ahorrar escribir toda la cuestión del `for`.

En R base: `apply`, `lapply`, `sapply`, ...

```
df %>% apply(2, mean) # promedia columnas. igual que colMeans()

      a      b      c      d
0.26297388 0.10206332 0.03101509 0.20086114

df %>% apply(1, mean) # promedia columnas. igual que colMeans()

 [1] -0.68158357  0.24506245  0.67546482  0.10400059  0.26377208  0.30151427
 [7]  0.26102628  0.42170812 -0.14348828  0.04480678

lapply(df, mean) # lee el tibble como lista, y es como apply(2, mean) pero sin simplify

$a
[1] 0.2629739

$b
[1] 0.1020633

$c
[1] 0.03101509

$d
[1] 0.2008611
```

Funciones *map*

purrr tiene las funciones map:

```
map_dbl(df, mean)
```

```
      a      b      c      d  
0.26297388 0.10206332 0.03101509 0.20086114
```

```
map_int(df, mean)
```

```
Error: Can't coerce element 1 from a double to a integer
```

```
map(df, mean)
```

```
$a  
[1] 0.2629739
```

```
$b  
[1] 0.1020633
```

```
$c  
[1] 0.03101509
```

```
$d  
[1] 0.2008611
```

Funciones *map*

```
map_lgl(df, function(x) mean(x) > 0)
```

```
  a    b    c    d  
TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE
```

```
df %>% map_lgl(~ mean(.x) > 0)
```

```
  a    b    c    d  
TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE
```

```
modelos <- mtautos %>%  
  split(.$cilindros) %>%  
  map(~lm(millas ~ peso, data = .x))
```

Manejando los errores

```
log_seguro <- safely(log)
```

```
log_seguro(10)
```

```
$result
```

```
[1] 2.302585
```

```
$error
```

```
NULL
```

```
log_seguro("a")
```

```
$result
```

```
NULL
```

```
$error
```

```
<simpleError in .Primitive("log")(x, base): non-numeric argument to mat
```

```
str(log_seguro("a"))
```

```
List of 2
```

```
$ result: NULL
```

```
$ error :List of 2
```

```
..$ message: chr "non-numeric argument to mathematical function"
```

```
$ call : language .Primitive("log")(x, base)
```

Manejando los errores

```
x <- list(1, 10, "a")  
y <- x %>% map(safely(log))
```

```
y
```

```
[[1]]
```

```
[[1]]$result
```

```
[1] 0
```

```
[[1]]$error
```

```
NULL
```

```
[[2]]
```

```
[[2]]$result
```

```
[1] 2.302585
```

```
[[2]]$error
```

```
NULL
```

```
[[3]]
```

```
[[3]]$result
```

Map sobre múltiples argumentos

```
mu <- list(5, 10, -3)
sigma <- list(1, 5, 10)
seq_along(mu) %>%
  map(~rnorm(5, mu[[.x]], sigma[[.x]])) %>%
  str()
```

List of 3

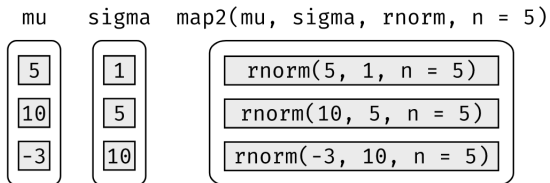
```
$ : num [1:5] 3.72 5.41 4.18 3.76 3.8
$ : num [1:5] 5.67 18.08 13.22 11.96 17.13
$ : num [1:5] -2.08 -6.41 -5.11 4.58 -11.83
```

```
map2(mu, sigma, rnorm, n = 5) %>% str
```

List of 3

```
$ : num [1:5] 3.68 4.79 5.87 4.21 4.79
$ : num [1:5] 13.78 8.89 16.63 3.74 5.79
$ : num [1:5] -4.87 -8.96 4.85 11.78 1.1
```

Map sobre múltiples argumentos



Se generaliza con `pmap()`:

```
n <- list(1, 3, 5) # tambien vale con c(1, 3, 5)
args1 <- list(n, mu, sigma)
pmap(args1, rnorm) %>% str()
```

```
List of 3
 $ : num 6.52
 $ : num [1:3] 11.1 15.9 10
 $ : num [1:5] -1.61 0.33 -21.3 4.59 14.52
```