print("Hello, World!")	
	2 + 3
	(33 + 44) * 232 / 12
	a =2
	b<-2 #assignment operators
	a==b #logical operator
	a=b #assignment operator
	(y = a ** 4) #** to the power
	a <- c(“delhi", "bom", "haryana")
	a <- c(TRUE, FALSE) #logical vector
	nummy <- c(2,3,4) #numeric vector
	nummy_int <- c(1L,2L,3L) # 'L' tells it is neither a character nor a double
	types <- c("int","double","character")
	length(types) # length of the vector
	is.numeric(types) #inbuilt function, check whether a numeric vector.
	logicals <- c(TRUE,F,TRUE,T, FALSE)
	c <- c("bom", TRUE)
	types <- c("int","double","character")
	types
	types_types <- as.numeric(types) #typecasting i.e. changing char values to numeric values
	types_types
	money_in_chars <- c("20","35","33")
	typeof(money_in_chars)
	money_money <- as.numeric(money_in_chars)
	money_money # NA is missing value
	money_money2 <- as.logical(money_money)
	money_money2 #
	as.logical(c(20,20,0)) #any value other than zero is true for R
	numbers <- 1:5
	numbers <- c(numbers,8) #adding a value to a vector
	length(numbers)

	numbers <- c(numbers, "a") #everything turned into char, implicit typecasting
	as.numeric(numbers) # "a" is coverted into missing value i.e. NA.
	is.na(numbers_num)
	logs <- c(TRUE, FALSE, false)
	false <- "I m false"
	logs <- c(TRUE, FALSE, false) #implicit typecasting
	logs
	c(2,4, TRUE) #TRUE comes as 1
	month.abb
	month.abb[6] #gives us month june, R is one index language
	seq(1,5,1) # (first value, last value, step value)
	1:5 #same as sequence
	month.abb[4:7]
	month.abb[c(2,5,7,10)]
	month.abb[c(5:8)]
	month.abb[c(3,4)]
	d <- c(1,2,3)
	d
	e <- c(4,5)
	f <- c(d,e,6,7)
	f #vector manipulation, appending
