1. What are the different methods to call a function in R?

ANS.

***function (arglist) {body}***

where the code in between the curly braces is the *body* of the function.

For our example let’s create the below function:

|  |
| --- |
| ***PV <- function(FV, r, n) {***  ***PV <- FV/(1+r)^n***  ***round(PV, 2)***  ***}*** |

***# using argument names***

***PV(FV = 1000, r = .08, n = 5)***

***## [1] 680.58***

***# same as above but without using names (aka "positional matching")***

***PV(1000, .08, 5)***

***## [1] 680.58***

***# if using names you can change the order***

***PV(r = .08, FV = 1000, n = 5)***

***## [1] 680.58***

***# if not using names you must insert arguments in proper order***

***# in this e.g. the function assumes FV = .08, r = 1000, and n = 5***

***PV(.08, 1000, 5)***

***## [1] 0***

1. The lazy evaluation of a function means, the argument is evaluated only if it is evaluated only if it is used inside the body of the function. Say True or False.

ANS. **TRUE.**

EXAMPLE.

***lazy <- function(x, y){***

***x\*2***

***}***

***lazy(4)***

3. State True or False:

a. Insights driven from descriptive analytics is not meaningful. **FALSE**

b. The number of values in each Elements of a list, should be equal. **FALSE**

c. The datasets are not stored in memory of the computer using R. **FALSE**

d. Data frames and matrices are two dimensional however the array is multidimensional. **TRUE**