# Introduction to R Programming Lecture 3

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### 1 Last Lecture - List

## 2 Operators

$$>$$
,  $>=$ ,  $<$ ,  $<=$ ,  $==$ ,  $!=$ ,  $x \mid y$ ,  $x \& y$ 

#### 3 Control Flow

#### 3.1 Repetition and looping

Looping constructs repetitively execute a statement or series of statements until a condition is not true. These include the **for** and **while** structures.

```
> #For-Loop
> for(i in 1:10){
  print(i)
+ }
[1] 1
[1] 2
[1] 3
[1] 4
[1] 5
[1] 6
[1] 7
[1] 8
[1] 9
[1] 10
> #While-Loop
> i = 1
> while(i <= 10){
   print(i)
   i=i+1
+ }
[1] 1
[1] 2
[1] 3
[1] 4
[1] 5
[1] 6
[1] 7
[1] 8
[1] 9
[1] 10
```

#### 3.2 Conditional Execution

In conditional execution, a statement or statements are only executed if a specified condition is met. These constructs include **if**, **if-else**, and **switch**.

```
> #If statement
> i = 1
> if(i == 1){
+    print("Hello World")
+ }
[1] "Hello World"
```

```
> #If-else statement
> i = 2
> if(i == 1){
    print("Hello World!")
    print("Goodbye World!")
+ }
[1] "Goodbye World!"
> #switch
> #switch(expression, cnoditions)
> feelings = c("sad", "afraid")
> for (i in feelings){
   print(
      switch(i,
             happy = "I am glad you are happy",
             afraid = "There is nothing to fear",
                  = "Cheer up",
             sad
             angry = "Calm down now"
             )
      )
+ }
[1] "Cheer up"
[1] "There is nothing to fear"
```

#### 4 User-defined Function

One of greatest strengths of R is the ability to add functions. In fact, many of the functions in R are functions of existing functions.

```
> myfunction = function(x,a,b,c){
+ return(a*sin(x)^2 - b*x + c)
+ }
> curve(myfunction(x,20,3,4),xlim=c(1,20))
```

```
myfunction(x, 20, 3, 4)

-20 -40 -30 -20 -10 0 10 20

-10 15 20

x
```