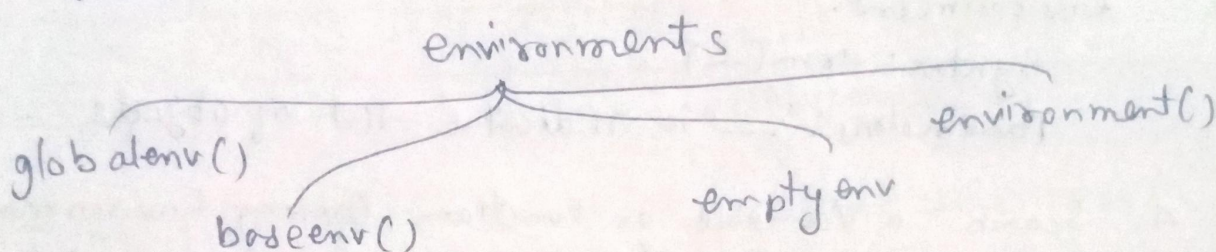


ENVIRONMENTS IN R

- The environment is a virtual space that is triggered when an interpreter of a programming language is launched.
- environment is a collection of all the objects, variables and functions. or environment can be assumed as a top-level object that contains the set of names/variables associated with some values.



1. Create a New Environment:

An environment in R programming can be created using `new.env()` function. and the variable can be accessed using `$` or `[[]]` operators.

Syntax: `new.env(hash = TRUE)`

Parameters:

hash: indicates logical value. if `TRUE`, environment uses a hash table.

To know more about optional parameters we use console: `help("new.env")`

2. List of all Environments:

every environment has a parent environment but there is an empty environment that does not have any parent environment. All the environments can be listed using `ls()` function and `search()` function. `ls()` function also list out all the binding of the variables in particular order.

Syntax: `ls()`
`search()`

Parameters: there is no argument.

3. Removing a Variable from an Environment:

A variable in an environment is deleted using `rm()` function. It is different from deleting entries from list as entries in lists are set as NULL to be deleted. But using `rm()` function, bindings are removed from the environment.

Syntax: `rm(--)`

Parameters: `'--'` indicates list of objects

4. Search a Variable or Function Among Environments:

- A variable or a function can be searched in R programming by using `where()` function. among all the environments and packages present.
- `where()` function is present in `prpy` package.
- this function takes only one arguments, the name of the object to search for and the environment from where to start to search.

Syntax: `where(name)`

Parameters: ~~name~~ indicates object to look for.