

# Introduction to Programming in R: Takeaways



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## Syntax

### LITERALS AND DATA TYPE

- Logical: `TRUE` or `FALSE` ( `T` or `F` ).
- Integer: `125L` , `2L` , and `10L` (numbers are followed by `L` to indicate they are integers).
- Numeric: `12.5` , `0.0314` , `0.00099` , and `9.9e-3` (the scientific notation is allowed using the letter `e` or `E` ).
- Character: `"Hello"` , `"12.5"` , `"Apple"` and `"T"` (Characters are wrapped in quotes or apostrophes).

### ARITHMETIC OPERATORS

- Multiplication: `5 * 5`
- Division: `5 / 5`
- Addition: `5 + 5`
- Subtraction: `5 - 5`

## Concepts

- A [literal value](#) is any part of a statement or expression that is to be used exactly as it's meant to be interpreted.
- R is **case-sensitive**, i.e., it makes a difference between upper and lower cases: for example,

```
TRUE
```

```
,
```

```
FALSE
```

```
,
```

```
T
```

```
, and
```

```
F
```

are the only authorized logical literals.

- R allows **only one instruction (a valid line) per line of code**, e.g., if you enter two logical literals on the same line, you will get an error.

## Resources

- [Literals](#)
- [Arithmetic operators in R](#)



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