**Session 2 –Introduction**

**Assignment – 1**

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

Ans .

We can call the above function as follows :

>pow(8, 2)

[1] "8 raised to the power 2 is 64"

> pow(2, 8)

[1] "2 raised to the power 8 is 256"

Here, the arguments used in the function declaration (x and y) are called formal arguments and those used while calling the function are called actual arguments

The above function calls, the argument matching of formal argument to the actual arguments takes place in positional order.

This means that, in the call pow(8,2), the formal arguments x and y are assigned 8 and 2 respectively.

We can also call the function using named arguments.

When calling a function in this way, the order of the actual arguments doesn’t matter. For example, all of the function calls given below are equivalent.

> pow(8, 2)

[1] "8 raised to the power 2 is 64"

> pow(x = 8, y = 2)

[1] "8 raised to the power 2 is 64"

> pow(y = 2, x = 8)

[1] "8 raised to the power 2 is 64"

Furthermore, we can use named and unnamed arguments in a single call.

In such case, all the named arguments are matched first and then the remaining unnamed arguments are matched in a positional order.

> pow(x=8, 2)

[1] "8 raised to the power 2 is 64"

> pow(2, x=8)

[1] "8 raised to the power 2 is 64"

In all the examples above, x gets the value 8 and y gets the value 2.

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. False

1. **State True or False:**
2. **Insights driven from descriptive analytics is not meaningful.**

Ans . False

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

Ans . False

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

Ans. True

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

Ans. True