## IntermediateR

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2/8/23

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## **Preface**

### Course Description

Intermediate R is the next stop on your journey in mastering the R programming language. In this R training, you will learn about conditional statements, loops, and functions to power your own R scripts. Next, make your R code more efficient and readable using the apply functions. Finally, the utilities chapter gets you up to speed with regular expressions in R, data structure manipulations, and times and dates. This course will allow you to take the next step in advancing your overall knowledge and capabilities while programming in R.

## Introduction

## **Grade Rubric**

The course encloenses 81 excercise and 14 videos that results in 6950 xp.

name	XP
Equality	100
Greater and less than	100
Compare Vectors	100
Compare Matrices	100
& and	100
& and   (2)	100
Blend it all together	100
The is statement	100
Add and else	100
Customize furhter: else if	100
Take Control	100

### 1 Conditionals and Control Flow

### 1.1 Equality

The most basic form of comparison is equality. Let's briefly recap its syntax. The following statements all evaluate to TRUE (feel free to try them out in the console).

```
3 == (2 + 1)
"intermediate" != "r"
TRUE != FALSE
"Rchitect" != "rchitect"
```

Notice from the last expression that R is case sensitive: "R" is not equal to "r". Keep this in mind when solving the exercises in this chapter!

### Instructions 100 XP

- In the editor on the right, write R code to see if TRUE equals FALSE.
- Likewise, check if -6 \* 14 is not equal to 17 101.
- Next up: comparison of character strings. Ask R whether the strings "useR" and "user" are equal.
- Finally, find out what happens if you compare logicals to numerics: are TRUE and 1 equal?

### ex 001.R

```
# Comparison of logicals
TRUE == FALSE

# Comparison of numerics

-6 * 14 != 17 -101
# Comparison of character strings
"useR" == "user"
```

# Compare a logical with a numeric TRUE == 1

# 2 Summary

In summary, this book has no content whatsoever.

## References