**Session 2 – Introduction To R**

**Assignment - 1**

***Problem Statement***:

1. How many ways are there to call a function in R?

***Answer***: 3

#1. Calling a function by specifying arguments by position

#2. by complete name

#3. by partial name

# Example

f <- function(abc, bcd, cde) {

list(a = abc, b1 = bcd, b2 = cde)

}

# calling by position

str(f(1, 2, 3))

# Calling by name

str(f(2, 3, abc = 1))

# Calling by partial name

str(f(2, 3, ab = 1))

str(f(1, 3, b = 1))

1. Is the below statement true?

* The lazy evaluation of a function means, the argument is evaluated only if it is used inside the body of the function.

***Answer***: true

Arguments to functions are evaluated lazily, so they are evaluated only as needed in the body of the function.

In this example, the function f() has two arguments: a and b .

> f <- function(a,b){ a^2 }

> f(3)

[1] 9

This function never actually uses the argument b , so calling f(2) will not produce an error because the 2 gets positionally matched to a .

1. Mention true or false for below statements:
2. Insights driven from descriptive analytics is not meaningful.

***Answer***: false

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

***Answer***: false

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

***Answer***: false

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

***Answer***: true

[Explanation - Arrays can have any number of dimensions, but every entry has to have the same type.

Data frames are two-dimensional, but each column is allowed to have its own type (while every item within a particular column has to be of the same type). A matrix is a two-dimensional data structure. All the elements of a matrix must be of the same type (numeric, logical, character, complex).]