
Module 1

— R Operators —

R operators

```
graph TD; A([R operators]) --> B[1]; A --> C[2]; A --> D[3]; A --> E[4]; A --> F[5]; B --> G[Arithmetic Operators]; C --> H[Logical Operators]; D --> I[Relational Operators]; E --> J[Assignment Operators]; F --> K[Miscellaneous Operators];
```

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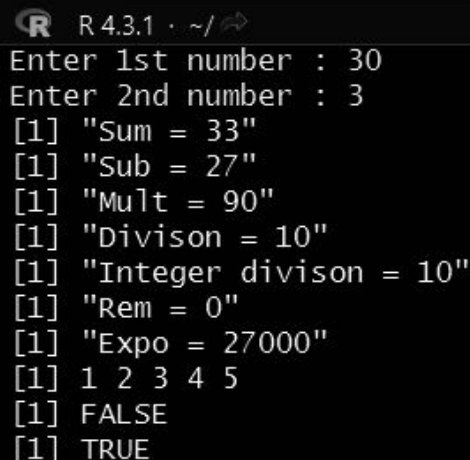
Arithmetic operators



Operator	Description	Usage
+	Addition of two operands	$a + b$
-	Subtraction of second operand from first	$a - b$
*	Multiplication of two operands	$a * b$
/	Division of first operand with second	a / b
%%	Remainder from division of first operand with second	$a \% \% b$
%/%	Quotient from division of first operand with second	$a \% / \% b$
^	First operand raised to the power of second operand	a^b

```
var1 = as.integer(readline("Enter 1st number : "));  
var2 = as.integer(readline("Enter 2nd number : "));
```

```
#####Arithmetic operator#####
```

```
print(paste("Sum =",var1+var2))  
print(paste("Sub =",var1-var2))  
print(paste("Mult =",var1*var2))  
print(paste("Divison =",var1/var2))  
print(paste("Integer divison =",var1%%var2))  
print(paste("Rem =",var1%%var2))  
print(paste("Expo =",var1^var2))
```

A screenshot of an R console window. The title bar shows the R logo, version 4.3.1, and a file path. The console displays the execution of the R code from the previous blocks. It shows two prompts for user input, followed by seven lines of output, each preceded by a prompt character [1]. The output includes arithmetic results and logical values.

```
R 4.3.1 · ~/    
Enter 1st number : 30  
Enter 2nd number : 3  
[1] "Sum = 33"  
[1] "Sub = 27"  
[1] "Mult = 90"  
[1] "Divison = 10"  
[1] "Integer divison = 10"  
[1] "Rem = 0"  
[1] "Expo = 27000"  
[1] 1 2 3 4 5  
[1] FALSE  
[1] TRUE
```

Relational Operators

Operator	Description	Usage
<	Is first operand less than second operand	$a < b$
>	Is first operand greater than second operand	$a > b$
==	Is first operand equal to second operand	$a == b$
<=	Is first operand less than or equal to second operand	$a \leq b$
>=	Is first operand greater than or equal to second operand	$a \geq b$
!=	Is first operand not equal to second operand	$a \neq b$

#####Relational operator#####

```
x <- 5
y <- 16
x < y
x > y
x <= 5
y >= 20
y == 16
x != 5
|
```

```
> x <- 5
> y <- 16
> x < y
[1] TRUE
> x > y
[1] FALSE
> x <= 5
[1] TRUE
> y >= 20
[1] FALSE
> y == 16
[1] TRUE
> x != 5
[1] FALSE
```

Logical Operators

Operator	Description	Usage
&	Element wise logical AND operation.	a & b
	Element wise logical OR operation.	a b
!	Element wise logical NOT operation.	!a
&&	Operand wise logical AND operation.	a && b
	Operand wise logical OR operation.	a b

Note:

- && and || are intended for use solely with scalars, they return a single logical value.
- & and | work with multivalued vectors, they return a vector whose length matches their input arguments.

#####Logical operator#####

#

& Element-wise Logical AND operator. It returns TRUE if both elements are TRUE

&& Logical AND operator - Returns TRUE if both statements are TRUE

| Elementwise- Logical OR operator. It returns TRUE if one of the statement is TRUE

|| Logical OR operator. It returns TRUE if one of the statement is TRUE.

! Logical NOT - returns FALSE if statement is TRUE

```
v1 <- c(0, 1, 0, 23)
```

```
v2 <- c(1, 2, 3, 4)
```

```
!v1
```

```
v1 & v2
```

```
v1 | v2
```

```
n1 <- 23
```

```
n2 <- 89
```

```
n1 && n2
```

```
n1 || n2
```

```
>
```

```
> v1 <- c(0, 1, 0, 23)
```

```
> v2 <- c(1, 2, 3, 4)
```

```
>
```

```
> !v1
```

```
[1] TRUE FALSE TRUE FALSE
```

```
> v1 & v2
```

```
[1] FALSE TRUE FALSE TRUE
```

```
> v1 | v2
```

```
[1] TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE
```

```
>
```

```
> n1 <- 23
```

```
> n2 <- 89
```

```
> n1 && n2
```

```
[1] TRUE
```

```
> n1 || n2
```

```
[1] TRUE
```


Assignment Operators

Operator	Description
<code><-, <<-, =</code>	Left assignment
<code>->, ->></code>	Right assignment

#####Assignment operator#####

```
a <- 3  
b = 4  
y <<- 5  
  
13 -> d  
14 ->> f  
  
a  
b  
y  
d  
f
```

R 4.3.1 · ~/

```
>  
> a <- 3  
> b = 4  
> y <<- 5  
>  
> 13 -> d  
> 14 ->> f  
>  
> a  
[1] 3  
> b  
[1] 4  
> y  
[1] 5  
> d  
[1] 13  
> f  
[1] 14
```

Miscellaneous Operators

Operator	Description
:	Colon operator. It creates a sequence of numbers.
%in%	This operator is used to identify if an element belongs to a vector or not.
%*%	This operator is used for matrix multiplication. Normal * do elementwise multiplication.

#####Miscellaneous Operators#####

generate sequence from 1 to 5 (Sequence Operator (:))

x <- 1:5

print(x)

x1 <- 10

x2 <- 2

print(x1 %in% x)

print(x2 %in% x)

A <- matrix(c(1, 2, 3, 4), nrow = 2)

A %*% A # Matrix Multiplication

A*A

```
R 4.3.1 ~/  
> # generate sequence from 1 to 5 (Sequence Operator (:))  
> x <- 1:5  
> print(x)  
[1] 1 2 3 4 5  
>  
> x1 <- 10  
> x2 <- 2  
> print(x1 %in% x)  
[1] FALSE  
> print(x2 %in% x)  
[1] TRUE  
>  
> A <- matrix(c(1, 2, 3, 4), nrow = 2)  
> A %*% A # Matrix Multiplication  
      [,1] [,2]  
[1,]    7   15  
[2,]   10   22  
> A*A  
      [,1] [,2]  
[1,]    1    9  
[2,]    4   16  
> |
```

Summary

Arithmetic Operators	<code>+</code>	<code>-</code>	<code>*</code>	<code>/</code>	<code>%%</code>	<code>%/%</code>	<code>^</code>
Relational Operators	<code><</code>	<code>></code>	<code>==</code>	<code><=</code>	<code>>=</code>	<code>!=</code>	
Logical Operators	<code>&</code>	<code> </code>	<code>!</code>	<code>&&</code>	<code> </code>		
Assignment Operators	<code>=</code>	<code><-</code>	<code>-></code>	<code><<-</code>	<code>->></code>		
Misc. Operators	<code>:</code>	<code>%in%</code>	<code>%*%</code>				