DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT

Date:	**12 JUNE 2020**	**Name:**	**PAVITHRAN S**
Course:	**R PROGRAMMING**	**USN:**	**4AL17EC068**
Topic:	**R PROGRAMMING**	**Semester & Section:**	**6TH B**
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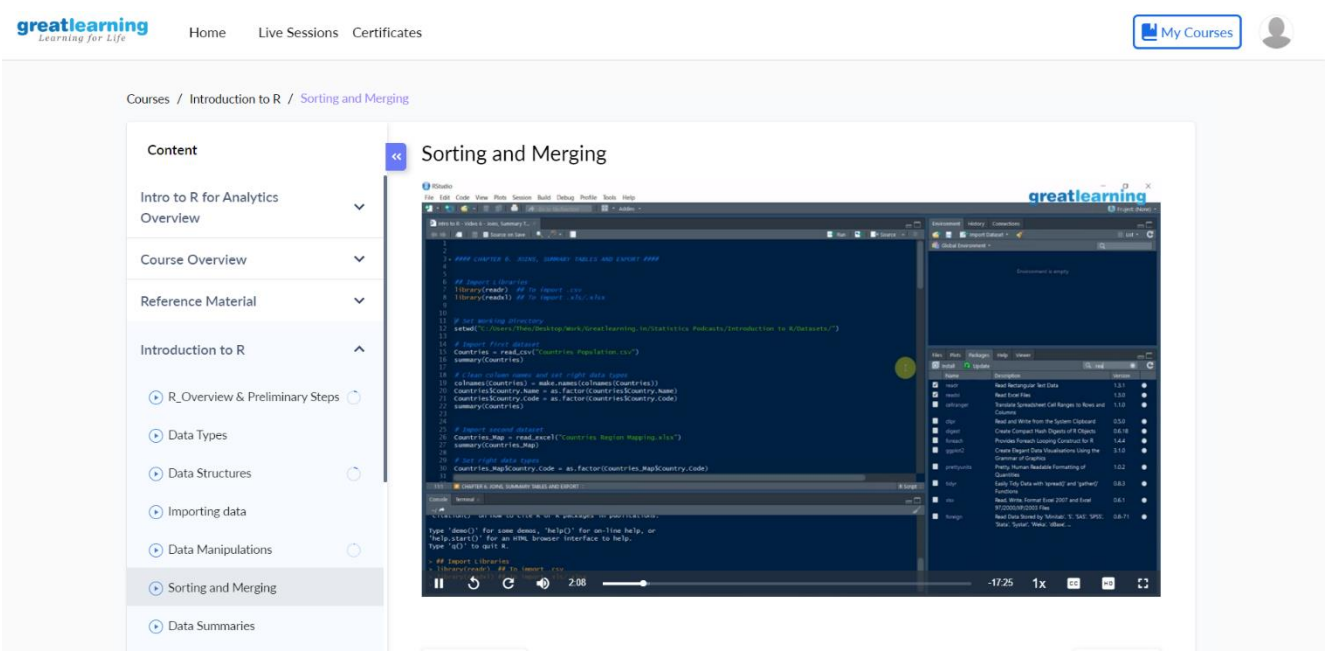
FORENOON SESSION DETAILS

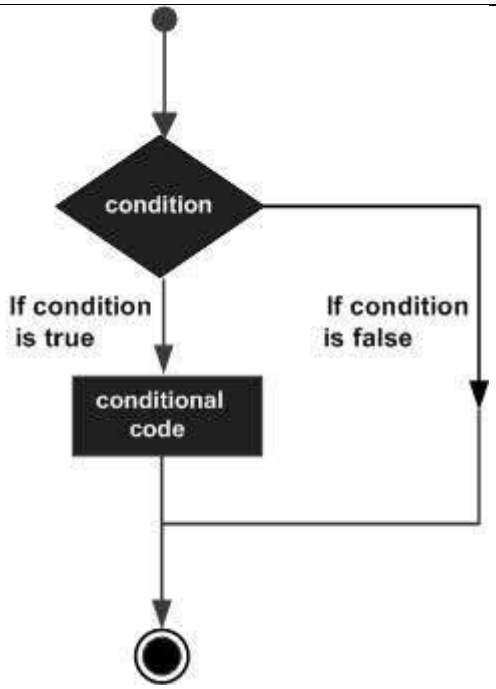
Image of session



Report – Report can be typed or hand written for up to two pages.

Decision making structures require the programmer to specify one or more conditions to be evaluated or tested by the program, along with a statement or statements to be executed if the condition is determined to be **true**, and optionally, other statements to be executed if the condition is determined to be **false**.

Following is the general form of a typical decision making structure found in most of the programming languages −



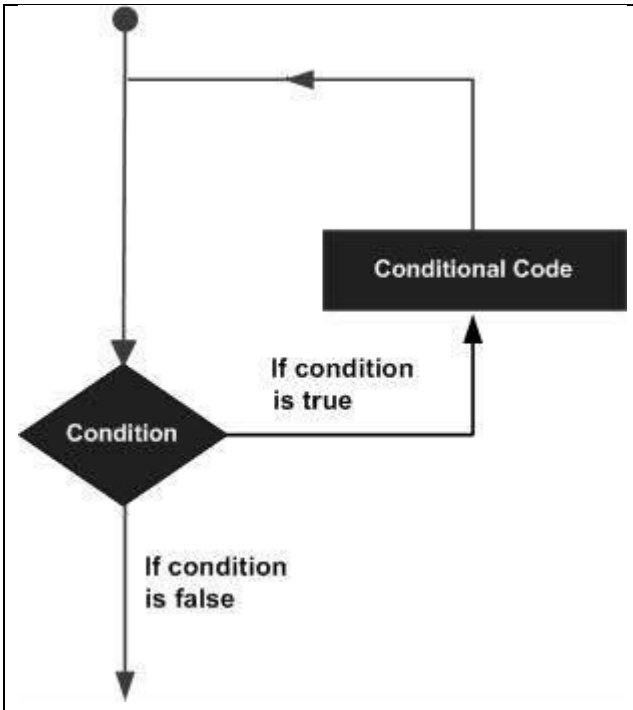
R provides the following types of decision making statements. Click the following links to check their detail.

Sr.No.	Statement & Description
1	if statement An **if** statement consists of a Boolean expression followed by one or more statements.
2	if...else statement An **if** statement can be followed by an optional **else** statement, which executes when the Boolean expression is false.
3	switch statement A **switch** statement allows a variable to be tested for equality against a list of values

There may be a situation when you need to execute a block of code several number of times. In general, statements are executed sequentially. The first statement in a function is executed first, followed by the second, and so on.

Programming languages provide various control structures that allow for more complicated execution paths.

A loop statement allows us to execute a statement or group of statements multiple times and the following is the general form of a loop statement in most of the programming languages −



R programming language provides the following kinds of loop to handle looping requirements. Click the following links to check their detail.

Sr.No.	Loop Type & Description
1	repeat loop Executes a sequence of statements multiple times and abbreviates the code that manages the loop variable.
2	while loop Repeats a statement or group of statements while a given condition is true. It tests the condition before executing the loop body.
3	for loop Like a while statement, except that it tests the condition at the end of the loop body.

Loop Control Statements

Loop control statements change execution from its normal sequence. When execution leaves a scope, all automatic objects that were created in that scope are destroyed.

R supports the following control statements. Click the following links to check their detail.

Sr.No.	Control Statement & Description

1	break statement Terminates the **loop** statement and transfers execution to the statement immediately following the loop.
2	Next statement The **next** statement simulates the behavior of R switch.