

DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT

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Course:	R PROGRAMMING	USN:	4AL17EC068
Topic:	R PROGRAMMING	Semester & Section:	6TH B
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FORENOON SESSION DETAILS

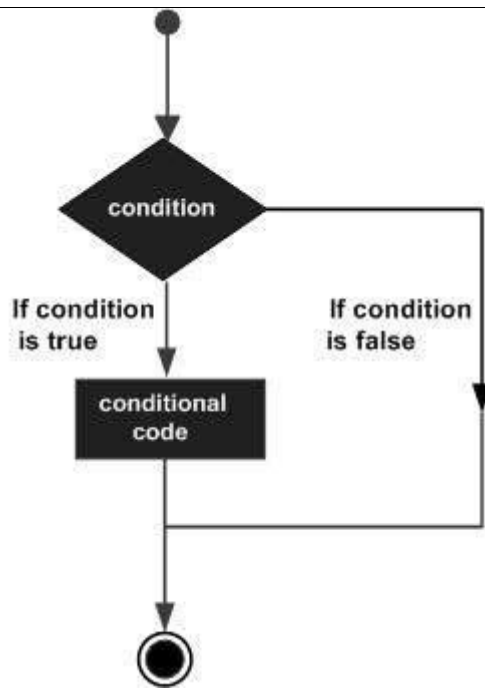
Image of session

The screenshot displays the Great Learning R course interface. On the left, a sidebar contains a 'Content' menu with options like 'Intro to R for Analytics Overview', 'Course Overview', 'Reference Material', 'Introduction to R', 'R_Overview & Preliminary Steps', 'Data Types', 'Data Structures', 'Importing data', 'Data Manipulations', 'Sorting and Merging' (highlighted), and 'Data Summaries'. The main area shows a video player for the 'Sorting and Merging' session, displaying R code in a dark-themed editor. The code includes comments and functions for reading data, creating a map, and summarizing data. On the right, there is a panel with a file explorer and a list of course topics, including 'R_Overview & Preliminary Steps', 'Data Types', 'Data Structures', 'Importing data', 'Data Manipulations', 'Sorting and Merging', and 'Data Summaries'.

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 –



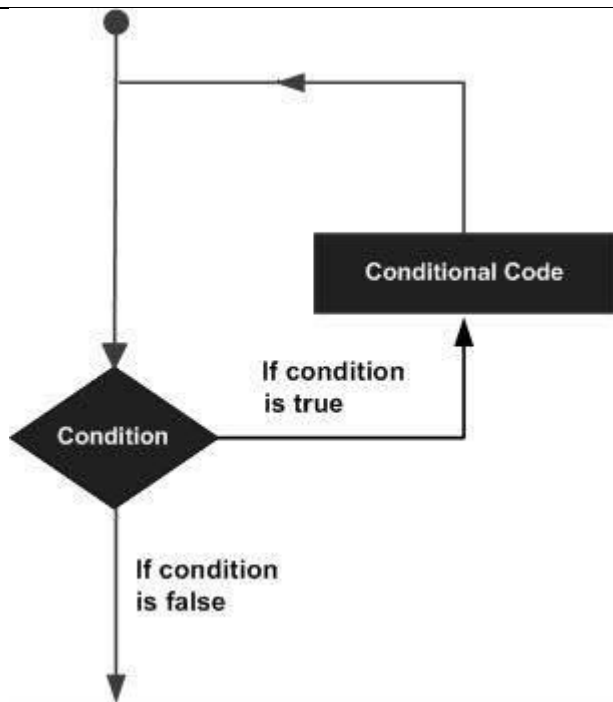
R provides the following types of decision making statements. Click the following links to check their detail.

Sr.No.	Statement & Description
1	<u>if statement</u> An if statement consists of a Boolean expression followed by one or more statements.
2	<u>if...else statement</u> An if statement can be followed by an optional else statement, which executes when the Boolean expression is false.
3	<u>switch statement</u> 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	<p>repeat loop</p> <p>Executes a sequence of statements multiple times and abbreviates the code that manages the loop variable.</p>
2	<p>while loop</p> <p>Repeats a statement or group of statements while a given condition is true. It tests the condition before executing the loop body.</p>
3	<p>for loop</p> <p>Like a while statement, except that it tests the condition at the end of the loop body.</p>

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
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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.