FizzBuzz in R

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Given a number ‘n’, for each integer i in the range from 1 to n inclusive, print one value per line as follows:

- If ‘i’ is a multiple of both 3 and 5, print FizzBuzz.
- If ‘i’ is a multiple of 3 (but not 5), print Fizz.
- If ’i ’is a multiple of 5 (but not 3), print Buzz.
- If ‘i’ is a multiple of 3 or 5, print the value of i. .

```
n <- 100 # let the value of n be 100

for (i in 1:n) {
  if (i %% 3 == 0 & i %% 5 == 0)
    print("FizzBuzz")
  else if (i %% 3 == 0)
    print("Fizz")
  else if (i %% 5 == 0)
    print("Buzz")
  else
    print(i)
}
```

```
## [1] 1
## [1] 2
## [1] "Fizz"
## [1] 4
## [1] "Buzz"
## [1] "Fizz"
## [1] 7
## [1] 8
## [1] "Fizz"
## [1] "Buzz"
## [1] 11
## [1] "Fizz"
## [1] 13
## [1] 14
## [1] "FizzBuzz"
## [1] 16
## [1] 17
## [1] "Fizz"
## [1] 19
## [1] "Buzz"
## [1] "Fizz"
## [1] 22
## [1] 23
## [1] "Fizz"
## [1] "Buzz"
## [1] 26
## [1] "Fizz"
## [1] 28
## [1] 29
## [1] "FizzBuzz"
## [1] 31
## [1] 32
## [1] "Fizz"
## [1] 34
## [1] "Buzz"
## [1] "Fizz"
## [1] 37
## [1] 38
## [1] "Fizz"
## [1] "Buzz"
## [1] 41
## [1] "Fizz"
## [1] 43
## [1] 44
## [1] "FizzBuzz"
## [1] 46
## [1] 47
## [1] "Fizz"
## [1] 49
```

```
## [1] "Buzz"
## [1] "Fizz"
## [1] 52
## [1] 53
## [1] "Fizz"
## [1] "Buzz"
## [1] 56
## [1] "Fizz"
## [1] 58
## [1] 59
## [1] "FizzBuzz"
## [1] 61
## [1] 62
## [1] "Fizz"
## [1] 64
## [1] "Buzz"
## [1] "Fizz"
## [1] 67
## [1] 68
## [1] "Fizz"
## [1] "Buzz"
## [1] 71
## [1] "Fizz"
## [1] 73
## [1] 74
## [1] "FizzBuzz"
## [1] 76
## [1] 77
## [1] "Fizz"
## [1] 79
## [1] "Buzz"
## [1] "Fizz"
## [1] 82
## [1] 83
## [1] "Fizz"
## [1] "Buzz"
## [1] 86
## [1] "Fizz"
## [1] 88
## [1] 89
## [1] "FizzBuzz"
## [1] 91
## [1] 92
## [1] "Fizz"
## [1] 94
## [1] "Buzz"
## [1] "Fizz"
## [1] 97
## [1] 98
## [1] "Fizz"
## [1] "Buzz"
```

Here, I used a very simple approach using control flow and conditional statements. We use the loop to explicitly iterate through a sequence of numbers. For each number, we use if-else statements to evaluate which output to print to the console.

The double percentage is a modulo operator, which allows us to determine the remainder following a division. If the remainder is zero (which we test via the double equals signs), the first number is divisible by the second number.

We start with the double evaluation. If a given number in the sequence from 1 to 100 is divisible both by 3 and by 5, we print “FizzBuzz” to the console.

We then continue our testing, using “else if” statements. The program checks each one of these statements in turn. If the number fails the double evaluation, we test to see if it is divisible by 3. If this is the case, we print “Fizz” to the console. If the number fails this evaluation, we check to see if it is divisible by 5 (in which case we print “Buzz” to the console). If the number fails each of these evaluations (meaning it is not divisible by 3 or 5), we simply print the number to the console.