Loops and Control Structure in R

Baburao Kamble

September,2014

# Introduction to Loops and Control Structure

Mastering R programming languages require an analyst to master the essential challenge of learning loops.

In R Programming, control flow (or alternatively, flow of control) refers to the order in which the individual statements, instructions or function calls of an imperative or a declarative program are executed or evaluated. The R language has those traditional looping structures like the for loop and while loop, but that’s not all.

The kinds of control flow statements supported by R programming language can be categorized by its effect:

*Conditional execution:* Conditional execution refers to the ability to execute a statement or sequence of statements only if some condition holds.

*Repetitive execution (Loops)*: Looping constructs repetitively execute a statement or series of statements until a condition isn’t true. These include the *for* and *while* structures.

# Text Data Input/Output

Here we explore how to define a data set in an R session. We will explore common text data format (text, csv, excel)

## \*.TXT Data

A tab-separated values file is a simple text format for storing data in a tabular structure (e.g. database or spreadsheet data). Delimited text files (.txt), in which the TAB character (ASCII character code 009) typically separates each field of text. Tab-delimited files are text files organized around data that has rows and columns.

R uses read.table to reads a tab separated text file in table format and creates a data frame from it, with cases corresponding to lines and variables to fields in the file.

>read.table(file,header=FALSE, sep="\t", ,)

*file*: the name of the file which the data are to be read from.

*header*: a logical value indicating whether the file contains the names of the variables as its first line

the field separator character.

*sep*: the field separator character.