





Mathematical and Logical Operators

Assuming you have successfully installed the 'R language' in your system, as described in Module 1, You may use open-sourced online compilers, such as -

Create a new R program - myCompiler - myCompiler Online R Compiler (programiz.com)

Additionally, note that the main user interaction is command-linebased, with a lower priority on graphical user interface options.





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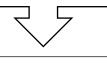
Let's understand basic algebraic operations using mathematical operators:

Arithmetic operators are used to carry out different mathematical computations on numerical

data. For example :

Symbol	Operator	Example
+	Addition	5+5
-	Subtraction	5-5
*	Multiplication	5*5
/	Division	5/5
^ or **	Raise to the power	5^5 or 5**5
%%	Modulus (Find remainder)	8%%5
%/%	Floor division (Rounding the result of division to	8 %/% 5
	the nearest integer and ignores the decimal)	

A screenshot is given below, executed in the R programming language, for your reference



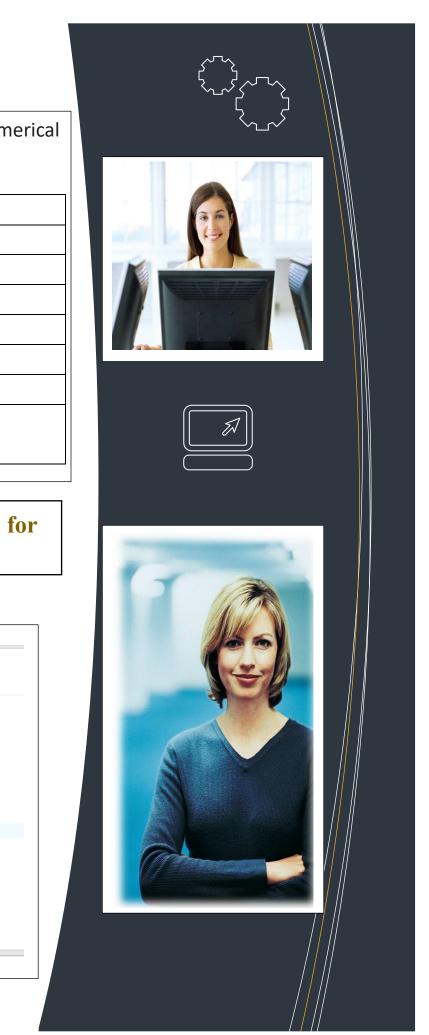
R ×	Run Save
1 5+5 2 5-5	Program input
3 5*5 4 5/5 5 5^5	Output
6 5**5 7 8%%5	[1] 10 [1] 0
8 8 %/% 5 9	[1] 25 [1] 1
10	[1] 3125 [1] 3125
	[1] 3 [1] 1
	[Execution complete with exit code 0]

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Logical Operators

Logical operators in programming are used to execute logical operations on Boolean values or expressions. In the R programming language, logical operators are often used in conditional statements, loops, and other scenarios that require decision-making depending on the true or false of specific conditions. For example :

Symbol	Operator	Example	
<	Less than	5 < 8	
>	Greater than	5 > 8	
==	Checks equality of the elements	5 == 8	
!=	Checks inequality of the elements	5 != 8	

A screenshot is given below, executed in the R programming language, for your reference

