

Assignment5.3

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# 1. Test whether two vectors are exactly equal(element by element)
vec1= c(rownames(mtcars[1:15,]))
vec2= c(rownames(mtcars[11:25,]))
identical(vec1,vec2)

## [1] FALSE

# 2. Sort the Character vector in ascending order and descending order
vec1= c(rownames(mtcars[1:15,]))
vec2= c(rownames(mtcars[11:25,]))
sort(vec1, na.last = NA, decreasing = FALSE)

## [1] "Cadillac Fleetwood" "Datsun 710" "Duster 360"
## [4] "Hornet 4 Drive" "Hornet Sportabout" "Mazda RX4"
## [7] "Mazda RX4 Wag" "Merc 230" "Merc 240D"
## [10] "Merc 280" "Merc 280C" "Merc 450SE"
## [13] "Merc 450SL" "Merc 450SLC" "Valiant"

# 3. What is the Major difference between str_c() and paste(). show an example
#The difference is for str_c() the default is no separator,
#so it acts just like paste0() as a default.
#Paste() and paste0() are both functions from the base package,
#whereas str_c() comes from the stringr package.
library(stringr)
str_c("I","am","trying","to","learn R") # there is no separator just like paste0

## [1] "Iamtryingtolearn R"

str_c("Add"," a"," space"," before"," each letter")

## [1] "Add a space before each letter"

#create a vector words
words = c("I","am","trying","to","learn","R")
#paste with separator with _
paste(words,collapse = "_")

## [1] "I_am_trying_to_learn_R"

#paste with separator with " "
paste(words, collapse = " ")
```

```
## [1] "I am trying to learn R"

# 4. Introduce a separator when concatenating the strings
try= c("Concatenating","string","example")
#paste with separator with _
paste(try,collapse = "_")

## [1] "Concatenating_string_example"

#paste with separator with " "
paste(try, collapse = " ")

## [1] "Concatenating string example"
```

R Markdown

Note that the `echo = FALSE` parameter was added to the code chunk to prevent printing of the R code that generated the plot.