

Solution Review: Arrays and Matrices

In this review, we give a detailed analysis of the solution to this problem.

We'll cover the following

- Solution #1: Using 3 vectors
 - Explanation
- Solution #2: Using 1 vector
 - Explanation

Solution #1: Using 3 vectors

```
myVector1 <- c ('a', 'b', 'c')
myVector2 <- c ('d', 'e', 'f')
myVector3 <- c ('g', 'h', 'i')
myArray <- array (c(myVector1, myVector2, myVector3), dim = c(3, 3, 1))
cat(myArray)
```



Explanation

Simply make three vectors and pass them to `array()`. Also, set the specific dimensions. Notice that the last argument to `dim` is 1 because we want just one matrix.

Solution #2: Using 1 vector

```
myVector <- c ('a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e', 'f', 'g', 'h', 'i')
myArray <- array (myVector, dim = c(3, 3, 1))
cat(myArray)
```



Explanation

We can also use only one vector, populate it, and pass it to `array()`. However, the `dim` argument remains the same because we want **one** 3×3 matrix.

In the next lesson, we will learn about data frames.