COP2073C Practice Exercise 5

The following image is a snip of a dataframe that provides examples of various argument matching types. The examples are not necessarily executable, they are strings that are provided to show the different types of arguments that R accepts.

	type	example
1	Partial	matrix(da=1:9,nr=3,nc=3,di=list(c('A','B','C'),c('D','E','F')))
2	Positional	matrix(1:9,3,3,FALSE,list(c('A','B','C'),c('D','E','F')))
3	Exact	matrix(data=1:9, nrow=3, ncol=3, byrow=FALSE,dimnames=...

- Recreate the data frame in an R script and complete the following additional steps:
  - Write the data frame to a CSV file (set **row.names = FALSE**)
  - Use the rm() function to delete the data frame from your R environment.
  - Read the data back into your environment from the CSV file and display the contents.
  - Use the View() function to display the data frame with aligned formatting, as demonstrated in the provided image (the example column is truncated when using View, but we'll allow that).

Non-Functional Requirements:

- Include a 4-line ID header at the beginning of your script.
- Include vertical spacing (a blank line) between logical blocks for readability.
- Comment your code thoughtfully (avoid excessive commenting).
- Ensure each line of code does not exceed 80 columns. Note that R does not provide an easy way to break up string literals like other languages; instead, you can use the "paste0" or "paste" function. Use paste0() if no spaces between strings are needed, or paste() if you want more control over separators. In my solution I used paste0.