ACADGILD ASSIGNMENT 5.3

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

Answer:

```
vec1 = c(rownames(mtcars[1:15,]))
 vec2 = c(rownames(mtcars[11:25,]))
 is.element(vec1,vec2)
 [1] TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE
 identical(vec1,vec2)
[1] TRUE
 setequal(vec1,vec2)
[1] TRUE
 vec1 %in% vec2
 [1] TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE
```

2. Sort the character vector in ascending order and descending order vec1 = c(rownames(mtcars[1:15,])) vec2 = c(rownames(mtcars[11:25,]))

Answer:

Sorting of vectors can be done using the `sort()` function. By default, it sorts in ascending order. To sort in descending order we can pass `decreasing=TURE`.

```
vec1 = c(rownames(mtcars[1:15,]))

vec2 = c(rownames(mtcars[11:25,]))

sort(vec1)
```

sort(vec1, decreasing=TRUE)

sort(vec2)

sort(vec2, decreasing=TRUE)

order(vec1)

order(vec1,decreasing =TRUE)

3. What is the major difference between str c() and paste() show an example.

Answer:

Paste() and paste0() are both functions from the base package, whereas str_c() comes from the stringr package.

str_c(**...**, sep = "", collapse = NULL)

EXAMPLE:

```
str_c("Letter: ", letters)
str_c("Letter", letters, sep = ": ")
str_c(letters, " is for", "...")
str_c(letters[-26], " comes before ", letters[-1])
str_c(letters, collapse = "")
str_c(letters, collapse = ", ")
```

```
x <- LETTERS
x[x %in% c("A", "E", "I", "O", "U")] <- NA
y <- letters
y[c(TRUE, FALSE, FALSE)] <- NA
stringr::str_c(x, y)
paste0(x, y)
```

4. Introduce a separator when concatenating the strings

Answer:

To concatenate strings in r programming, use paste() function.

The syntax of paste function that is used to concatenate two or more strings.

paste(…, sep="", collapse=NULL)

paste is the keyword

sep is a character that would be appended between two adjacent strings and acts as a separator

collapse is an optional character to separate the results

Concatenate two strings

Example R program to concatenate two strings

str1 = 'Hello'

str2 = 'World!'

concatenate two strings using paste function

result = paste(str1,str2) print (result)

Output $

Rscript r_strings_concatenate_two.

R [1] "Hello World!"