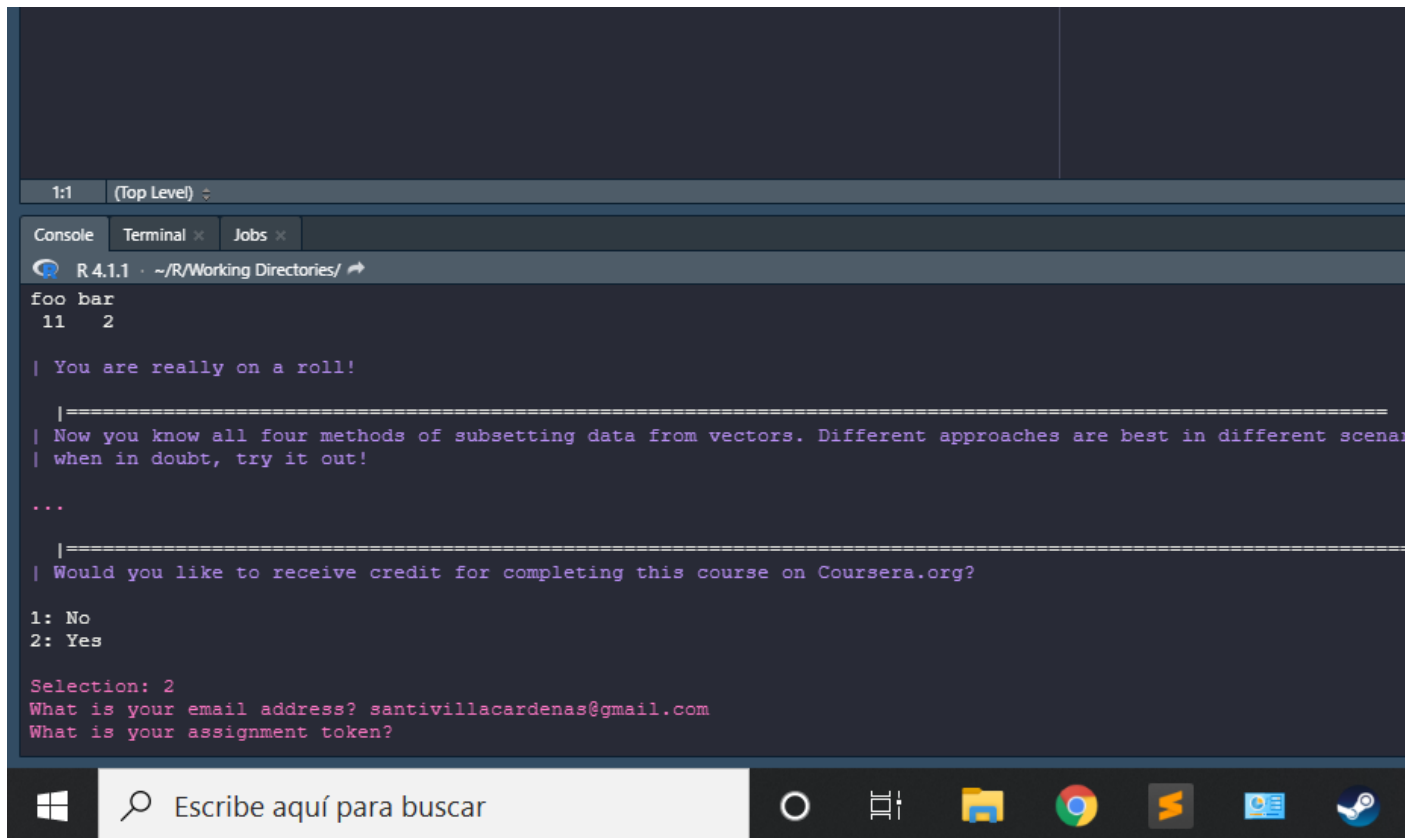


Module 1 and 4

```
1:1 (Top Level) R Script
Console Terminal Jobs
R 4.1.1 ~ /R/Working Directories/

...
|=====| 89%
| Vector recycling! Try paste(LETTERS, 1:4, sep = "-"), where LETTERS is a predefined variable in R containing a
| character vector of all 26 letters in the English alphabet.
>
> paste(LETTERS, 1:4, sep = "-")
[1] "A-1" "B-2" "C-3" "D-4" "E-1" "F-2" "G-3" "H-4" "I-1" "J-2" "K-3" "L-4" "M-1" "N-2" "O-3" "P-4" "Q-1" "R-2" "S-3"
[20] "T-4" "U-1" "V-2" "W-3" "X-4" "Y-1" "Z-2"
| Keep up the great work!
|=====| 92%
| Since the character vector LETTERS is longer than the numeric vector 1:4, R simply recycles, or repeats, 1:4 until it
| matches the length of LETTERS.
...
|=====| 95%
| Also worth noting is that the numeric vector 1:4 gets 'coerced' into a character vector by the paste() function.
...
|=====| 97%
| We'll discuss coercion in another lesson, but all it really means is that the numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 in the output
| above are no longer numbers to R, but rather characters "1", "2", "3", and "4".
...
|=====| 100%
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Grade submission failed.
Press ESC if you want to exit this lesson and you
want to try to submit your grade at a later time.
| Not exactly. Give it another go.
```

module 6 and 7



```
1:1 (Top Level)
Console Terminal Jobs
R 4.1.1 ~ /R/Working Directories/
foo bar
11 2

| You are really on a roll!

|=====
| Now you know all four methods of subsetting data from vectors. Different approaches are best in different scenarios.
| when in doubt, try it out!

...

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