Exercise 1

The function `list.files()` is very useful. Given a folder name as first argument it will create a vector with names of all files in that folder. Imagine your project structure is as the one in the presentation (slide 17). What is wrong with the code below? What is not optimal about the name of the project folder? What would be the correct way to write this command? *Hint: You do not need any further informations about the function itself or R.*

```
list.files("C:/Users/Raphael/patency index/data/")
```

Exercise 2

Programming languages can be classified according to the way they are executed. R like Python is an interpreted language while C or C++ is a compiled language (Java being an intermediate). What does *interpreted language* mean? What are advantages and what are disadvantages of interpreted languages compared to compiled languages? Name at least two pros and two cons.

*Exercise 3

This exercise is for the upcoming lecture to prepare you for the content.
As you learned in the last lecture a programming language is actually only a theoretical construct consisting of syntax and semantics. To make it alive, you need a program on your computer that understands code written in that language. For an intepreted language like R this program is the so called interpreter. So for the upcoming lecture make sure that you have access to a computer with an R interpreter installed.
The interpreter is actually everything you need for writing and executing scripts. However, a so called integrated development environment hugely improves you coding experience. A good IDE (but not the only one) is RStudio. Install RStudio on the same computer. You will work in RStudio most of the time.