Alex Fink
Lab 2

Q1: vec_1 == 3
vec_2 = vec_1==3
vec_2
vec_1[vec_2]

Q2: When you run it, you get a large sample and it's easy to miss something. Another reason could be if you just run a samples, it won't give you every number and can omit 3.

Q3: I didn't get a count of three each time because R took random numbers from the sample.

Q4: This is safe because it saves you from human error because R will generate the answer.

Q5: By hand you could miss something. R will give you an error when you type it in, showing you that what you wrote is incorrect.

Q6: print_number = function(n)
{
  print(paste0("This loop is literation ", n))
  print_number(1)
}

Q7:for (n in 1:n)
{

  print(paste0("The loop literation is ", n))
}
n=17

Q8: n=17

vec_1 = sample(n)
vec_1
for (n in 1:n)
{

  print(paste0("The element of vec_1 at index", n, "   is   " , vec_1[n]))
}

Q9: create_and_print_vec = function(n, min = 1 , max = 10)
{
  vec_3 = sample(min:max, n, replace = TRUE)

  for (i in 1:n)
  {

  print(paste0("The element at index", i, " is: " , vec_3[i]))
  }
}

create_and_print_vec(10)