

My awesome L^AT_EXtest.

```
variable1 <- 1
variable2 = 2
hello_txt <- "Hello world" #just to illustrate the markup
```

I've now created two variables, one with the value 1 and one with the value 2. I've used two different assignment operators, the `< -` and the `=`. The `< -` is preferred because it gives a natural understanding of assignment since the `< -` looks like an arrow while `=` can be confused with equal (that usually is represented by two equal signs `==`).

We can reference the variable a little further down:

```
## [1] 3
## [1] "Hello world"
```

That's all folks!!