**VECTORS**

In R programming, a vector is a basic data structure that represents an ordered collection of values of the same data type. Vectors can be of different types, such as numeric, character, logical, etc. Here are examples of different types of vectors in R:

**Numeric Vector**

# Creating a numeric vector

numeric\_vector <- c(1, 2, 3, 4, 5)

# Displaying the numeric vector

print(numeric\_vector)

**Character Vector:**

# Creating a character vector

character\_vector <- c("apple", "orange", "banana", "grape")

# Displaying the character vector

print(character\_vector)

**Logical Vector:**

# Creating a logical vector

logical\_vector <- c(TRUE, FALSE, TRUE, FALSE)

# Displaying the logical vector

print(logical\_vector)

**Combining Vectors:**

# Combining numeric and character vectors

combined\_vector <- c(1, 2, "three", 4, "five")

# Displaying the combined vector

print(combined\_vector)

**Indexing and Subsetting Vectors:**

# Accessing elements of a vector using indices

numeric\_vector <- c(10, 20, 30, 40, 50)

print(numeric\_vector[2]) # Prints the second element (20)

# Subsetting a vector based on a condition

subset\_vector <- numeric\_vector[numeric\_vector > 30]

print(subset\_vector) # Prints elements greater than 30