

## Data Types

Common data types include:

- Boolean
- Integer
- Numeric
- Character

Boolean variables can be either \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_. When converted to an integer, \_\_\_\_\_ becomes 0 and \_\_\_\_\_ becomes 1.

Most languages also have special types such as **NULL** or **None** that indicate no value. These special types are different from missing value indicators (e.g. **NA**).

Character data is also known as \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ data.

## Strings

Tabs, spaces, and new line characters are examples of \_\_\_\_\_ characters.

`\n` is a \_\_\_\_\_

`\t` is a \_\_\_\_\_

A string without any characters in it (length 0) is called an \_\_\_\_\_ string.

Strings are sorted in alphabetical order. Lower case letters are different from upper case letters. The order of upper and lower case letters depends on the program.

Strings must be surrounded by \_\_\_\_\_. In R and Python, single or double \_\_\_\_\_ can be used, but they must match. Pick one style and be consistent where possible!

`"north"` is a \_\_\_\_\_ of `"northwestern"`.

Concatenating strings means to \_\_\_\_\_ the strings together.