**Selection by comparison - Step 1**

By making use of comparison operators, we can approach the previous question in a more proactive way.

The (logical) comparison operators known to R are:

* < for less than
* > for greater than
* <= for less than or equal to
* >= for greater than or equal to
* == for equal to each other
* != not equal to each other

As seen in the previous chapter, stating 6 > 5 returns TRUE. The nice thing about R is that you can use these comparison operators also on vectors. For example:

> c(4, 5, 6) > 5

[1] FALSE FALSE TRUE

This command tests for every element of the vector if the condition stated by the comparison operator is TRUE or FALSE.

# Selection by comparison - Step 2

Working with comparisons will make your data analytical life easier. Instead of selecting a subset of days to investigate yourself (like before), you can simply ask R to return only those days where you realized a positive return for poker.

In the previous exercises you used selection\_vector <- poker\_vector > 0 to find the days on which you had a positive poker return. Now, you would like to know not only the days on which you won, but also how much you won on those days.

You can select the desired elements, by putting selection\_vectorbetween the square brackets that follow poker\_vector:

**poker\_vector[selection\_vector]**

R knows what to do when you pass a logical vector in square brackets: it will only select the elements that correspond to TRUE in selection\_vector.