

SESSION 5 – ASSIGNMENT 5.2

Date: 7th Jan 2019

1. Test whether two vectors are exactly equal (element by element)

```
vec1 = c(rownames(mtcars[1:15,]))  
vec2 = c(rownames(mtcars[11:25,]))
```

returns true/false

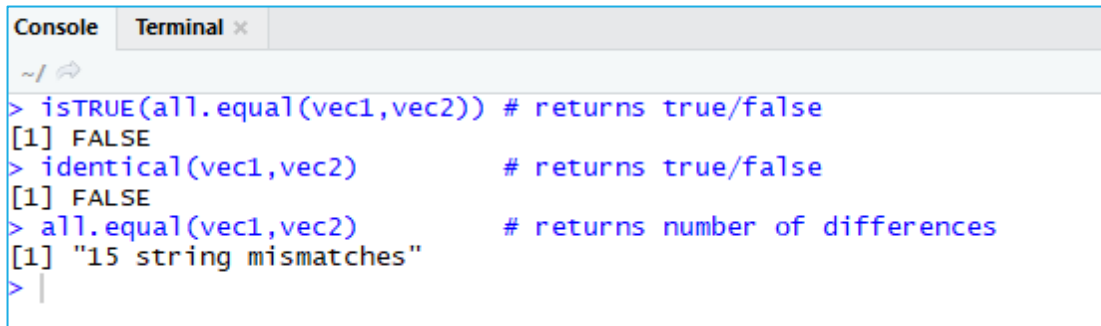
```
isTRUE(all.equal(vec1,vec2))
```

returns true/false

```
identical(vec1,vec2)
```

returns number of differences

```
all.equal(vec1,vec2)
```



The screenshot shows a terminal window with a title bar containing 'Console' and 'Terminal x'. The terminal content shows the execution of three R functions: `isTRUE(all.equal(vec1,vec2))` returns `[1] FALSE`; `identical(vec1,vec2)` returns `[1] FALSE`; and `all.equal(vec1,vec2)` returns `[1] "15 string mismatches"`. Each result is preceded by a prompt `>` and a comment indicating the expected return type.

```
> isTRUE(all.equal(vec1,vec2)) # returns true/false  
[1] FALSE  
> identical(vec1,vec2) # returns true/false  
[1] FALSE  
> all.equal(vec1,vec2) # returns number of differences  
[1] "15 string mismatches"  
> |
```

2. Sort the character vector in ascending order and descending order

```
vec1 = c(rownames(mtcars[1:15,]))  
vec2 = c(rownames(mtcars[11:25,]))
```

vec1 in ascending order

```
sort(vec1)
```

```
sort(vec2)
```

vec1 in descending order

```
sort(vec1, decreasing = TRUE)
```

```
sort(vec2, decreasing = TRUE)
```

```

Console Terminal x
~/
> vec1 = c(rownames(mtcars[1:15,]))
> vec2 = c(rownames(mtcars[11:25,]))
> # vec1 in ascending order
> sort(vec1)
[1] "Cadillac Fleetwood" "Datsun 710" "Duster 360" "Hornet 4 Drive" "Hornet Sportabout"
[6] "Mazda RX4" "Mazda RX4 wag" "Merc 230" "Merc 240D" "Merc 280"
[11] "Merc 280C" "Merc 450SE" "Merc 450SL" "Merc 450SLC" "Valiant"
> sort(vec2)
[1] "AMC Javelin" "Cadillac Fleetwood" "Camaro Z28" "Chrysler Imperial" "Dodge Challenger"
[6] "Fiat 128" "Honda Civic" "Lincoln Continental" "Merc 280C" "Merc 450SE"
[11] "Merc 450SL" "Merc 450SLC" "Pontiac Firebird" "Toyota Corolla" "Toyota Corona"
> # vec1 in descending order
> sort(vec1, decreasing = TRUE)
[1] "Valiant" "Merc 450SLC" "Merc 450SL" "Merc 450SE" "Merc 280C"
[6] "Merc 280" "Merc 240D" "Merc 230" "Mazda RX4 Wag" "Mazda RX4"
[11] "Hornet Sportabout" "Hornet 4 Drive" "Duster 360" "Datsun 710" "Cadillac Fleetwood"
> sort(vec2, decreasing = TRUE)
[1] "Toyota Corona" "Pontiac Firebird" "Merc 450SLC" "Merc 450SL"
[6] "Merc 450SE" "Merc 280C" "Lincoln Continental" "Honda Civic" "Fiat 128"
[11] "Dodge Challenger" "Chrysler Imperial" "Camaro Z28" "Cadillac Fleetwood" "AMC Javelin"
> |

```

3. What is the major difference between `str c()` and `paste()` show an example.

#returns the value, class and number of elements

`str(vec1)`

#returns the value only (or just prints)

`paste(vec1)`

```

Console Terminal x
~/
> vec1 = c(rownames(mtcars[1:15,]))
> #returns the value, class and number of elements
> str(vec1)
chr [1:15] "Mazda RX4" "Mazda RX4 wag" "Datsun 710" "Hornet 4 Drive" "Hornet Sportabout" "Valiant" "Duster 360" ...
> #returns the value only(or just prints)
> paste(vec1)
[1] "Mazda RX4" "Mazda RX4 wag" "Datsun 710" "Hornet 4 Drive" "Hornet Sportabout"
[6] "Duster 360" "Merc 230" "Merc 240D" "Merc 280" "Merc 280C"
[11] "Merc 280C" "Merc 450SE" "Merc 450SL" "Merc 450SLC" "Cadillac Fleetwood"
> |

```

4. Introduce a separator when concatenating the strings

`x<-c("1","2","3")`

`y<-c("A","B","C")`

`paste(x,y)`

`paste(x,y,sep = ",")`

`paste(x,y,sep = "-")`

```

Console Terminal x
~/
> #Answer No 4 ASSignment 5.3
> x<-c("1","2","3")
> y<-c("A","B","C")
> paste(x,y)
[1] "1 A" "2 B" "3 C"
> paste(x,y,sep = ",")
[1] "1,A" "2,B" "3,C"
> paste(x,y,sep = "-")
[1] "1-A" "2-B" "3-C"
> |

```