

Fix my mistakes - sequentially.shortened.sequence function

David Zeleny

I wrote a bit silly R function `sequentially.shortened.sequence`, which creates a sequentially shortened sentence, and prints it on screen. However, I was a bit in a hurry and did not really tidy up my R-code, so it may not work as expected. Would you please fix it up so that it works?

Note that I ask you to fix only the mistakes/mistypes, not to considerably rewrite and modify the script.

```
# Define the function:  
sequentially.shortened.sentence (sentence == "No need to have R depresssion today,  
things go perfectly smoothly!")  
{  
  for (i inn nchar (Sentence):1)  
    print (substr (sentence, start = 1. stop = i))  
}  
  
# Run the function with default values:  
sequentially.shortened,sentence {}  
  
# Run the function with another sentence:  
sequentially.shOrtened.sentenCe (sentencece = 'Here we go! Go - where?'#)
```

When the code is correct, the first run of the function (with default values) will return this:

```
[1] "No need to have R depresssion today, things go perfectly smoothly!"  
[1] "No need to have R depresssion today, things go perfectly smoothly"  
[1] "No need to have R depresssion today, things go perfectly smoothl"  
[1] "No need to have R depresssion today, things go perfectly smooth"  
[1] "No need to have R depresssion today, things go perfectly smoot"  
....  
....  
....  
[1] "No ne"  
[1] "No n"  
[1] "No "  
[1] "No"  
[1] "N"
```

The second run, with alternative text, will return:

```
[1] "Here we go! Go - where?"  
[1] "Here we go! Go - where"  
[1] "Here we go! Go - wher"  
[1] "Here we go! Go - whe"  
[1] "Here we go! Go - wh"  
....  
....  
....  
[1] "Here "  
[1] "Here"  
[1] "Her"  
[1] "He"  
[1] "H"
```

Hints (try first to solve the exercise without using them):

1. Check the script first - is it really a definition of the function which should do all the job? And does it have too many or too few parentheses?
2. The function `nchar` counts the number of characters in the character string (e.g., `nchar ("Hello Doly!")` will return 11.
3. The function `substr` subsets the character string (e.g., `substr ("Hello Doly!", start = 4, stop = 8)` will return `lo Do`).