



Exercise



Integers

We have discussed the *numeric* class. We just saw that the `seq` function can generate objects of this class. For another example, type

```
class(seq(1, 10, 0.5))
```

into the console and note that the `class` is *numeric*. R has another type of vector we have not described, the *integer* class. You can create an *integer* by adding the letter `L` after a whole number. If you type

```
class(3L)
```

in the console, you see this is an *integer* and not a *numeric*. For most practical purposes, integers and numerics are indistinguishable. For example `3`, the integer, minus `3` the numeric is `0`. To see this type this in the console

```
3L - 3
```

The main difference is that integers occupy less space in the computer memory, so for big computations using integers can have a substantial impact.

script.R

```
1 # Store the sequence in the object a
2 a<-seq(1,10)
3
4 # Determine the class of a
5 class(a)
```

Dark Mode



Run Code

Submit Answer

R Console