Exercise

Sequences and length

The second argument of the function `seq` is actually a maximum, not necessarily the end. So if we type

```
seq(7, 50, 7)
```

we actually get the same vector of integers as if we type

```
seq(7, 49, 7)
```

This can be useful because sometimes all we want are sequential numbers that are smaller than some value.

Let's look at an example.

Instructions 100 XP

Create a vector of numbers that starts at 6, does not go beyond 55, and adds numbers in increments of 4/7. So the first three numbers will be 6, 6+4/7, and 6+8/7. How many numbers does the list have? Use only one line of code to

script.R Dark Mode

```
# We can create a vector with the multiples of 7, smaller than 50 like this
seq(7, 49, 7)

# But note that the second argument does not need to be the last number
# It simply determines the maximum value permitted
# so the following line of code produces the same vector as seq(7, 49, 7)
seq(7, 50, 7)

# Create a sequence of numbers from 6 to 55, with 4/7 increments and
determine its length
length(seq(6,55,4/7))

```

Run Code Submit Answer

R Console