



Exercise



order

The function `order()` returns the index vector needed to sort the vector. This implies that `sort(x)` and `x[order(x)]` give the same result.

This can be useful for finding row numbers with certain properties such as "the row for the state with the smallest population". Remember that when we extract a variable from a data frame the order of the resulting vector is the same as the order of the rows of the data frame. So for example, the entries of the vector `murders$state` are ordered in the same way as the states if you go down the rows of `murders`.

Instructions

100 XP

- Now instead of the smallest population size, let's find out the row number, in the data frame `murders`, of the state with the smallest population size.
- This time we need to use `order()` instead of `sort()`.
- Remember that the entries in the vector `murders$population` follow the order of the rows of `murders`.

script.R

[Dark Mode](#)

```
1 # Access population from the dataset and store it in pop
2 pop<-murders$population
3 # Use the command order to find the vector of indexes that order pop and
  store in object ord
4 ord<-order(pop)
5 # Find the index number of the entry with the smallest population size
6 ord[1]
```



Run Code

Submit Answer

R Console