

Exercise



## %in%

If rather than an index we want a logical that tells us whether or not each element of a first vector is in a second, we can use the function `%in%`. For example:

```
x <- c(2, 3, 5)
y <- c(1, 2, 3, 4)
x%in%y
```

Gives us two `TRUE` followed by a `FALSE` because 2 and 3 are in `y` but 5 is not.

Instructions

100 XP

Which of the following are actual abbreviations: MA, ME, MI, MO, MU?

- Define a character vector with the abbreviations MA, ME, MI, MO, MU.
- Use the `%in%` operator to create a logical vector that is `TRUE` when the abbreviation is in `murders$abb`.

script.R

Dark Mode

```
1 # Store the 5 abbreviations in `abbs`. (remember that they are character
  vectors)
2 abbs<-c("MA","ME","MI","MO","MU")
3
4 # Use the %in% command to check if the entries of abbs are abbreviations in
  the the murders data frame
5 abbs %in% murders$abb
```

R Console