**Swirl 15.**

| |======================================================================================================= | 89%

| Use boxplot() with formula = mpg ~ cyl and data = mtcars to create a box plot.

> boxplot(mpg~cyl, data=mtcars)

| All that hard work is paying off!

| |========================================================================================================== | 91%

| The plot shows that mpg is much lower for cars with more cylinders. Note that we can use the same set of arguments that we

| explored with plot() above to add axis labels, titles and so on.

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| |============================================================================================================ | 93%

| When looking at a single variable, histograms are a useful tool. hist() is the associated R function. Like plot(), hist()

| is best used by just passing in a single vector.

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| |=============================================================================================================== | 96%

| Use hist() with the vector mtcars$mpg to create a histogram.

> hist(mtcars$mpg)

| Great job!

| |================================================================================================================= | 98%

| In this lesson, you learned how to work with base graphics in R. The best place to go from here is to study the ggplot2

| package. If you want to explore other elements of base graphics, then this web page

| (http://www.ling.upenn.edu/~joseff/rstudy/week4.html) provides a useful overview.

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| |====================================================================================================================| 100%

| Would you like to receive credit for completing this course on Coursera.org?

1: Yes

2: No

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