Explore the Toyota Corolla Data Set Using R and R Studio

Didem Bulut Aykurt

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Colorado State University-Global Campus

Dr. Emmanuel Tsukerman
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Uploading and importing the Toyota Corolla CSV file into RStudio

When do I start to learn new knowledge that comes up with why I need that tool? Where will I use it? What kind of problem would I solve? Why do most companies work with them for the R program? First, I would like to give some minor information about all my questions. The best reason to use R is that over 12K packages and libraries are available and handle large amounts of unstructured data, all for free or less than other programs. Also, safe and security are the reasons all companies need them. Let's look at my work; R has an analysis tool to create graphs and charts with big and heavy data. It has an excellent console to manage code, data, and results and display graphs and charts. I download the R program, then the RStudio software project. Open the RStudio; go File, New File, R Script, then new page pop up.

I worked with the ToyotaCorolla.xlsx dataset. I convert the xlsx file to a CSV file with excel.

Load the file into R Studio with <- read.csv("file path"), header=TRUE (if the dataset has a True header)).

Hence, let's dive deep into the Toyota Corolla dataset with the R programing language with RStudio. The ToyotaCorolla dataset contains car detail information that helps to compare car quality-related prices. This dataset is available from CSUGlobal. The function of "dim()" shows dataset dimension as the Toyota corolla dataset includes 1436 observations with 39 variables such as Id, Model, Price, Age_08_04, Mfg_Month, Mgf_Year, KM, Fuel_Type, HP, Met_Color, Color, Automatic, CC, Doors, Cylinders, Gears, Quarterly_Tax, Weight, Mfr_Guarantee, BOVAG_Guarantee, Guarantee_Period, ABS, Airbag_1, Airbag_2, Airco, Automatic_airco, Boardcomputer, CD_Player, Central Lock, Power Windows, Power Steering, Radio, Mistlamps, Sport Model,

Backseat_divider, Metallic_Rim, Radio_cassette, Parking_Assistant, Tow_Bar. The syntax of "view()" shows the whole table nicely on the other page. The "head()" shows all variables with six rows. The "mean()" and "summary()" display statistical results. When looking at the Price statistical result mean is the average number on the dataset of \$10,731, the median is the middle number on the data point of \$9,900, and the max is \$32,500. Using the sample data is an easy and fast way to compare results between samples. R has a syntax is "sample <- sample(row. names(dataset name), number of observation) to create a random sample. Each variable has its category with "class(variable name)" and levels with "unique(variable names), a new name with "colnames(dataset name) <-c("put new column name"). Use the "model.matrix()" to create dummy table.

Concerns:

I am facing an issue with implementing complex code in R, like textbooks show levels() syntax that doesn't work with the Toyota corolla dataset; why the levels() function didn't work with the dataset?

Figure 1: R code to import toyotacorolla.csv file into RStudio and explore the dataset.

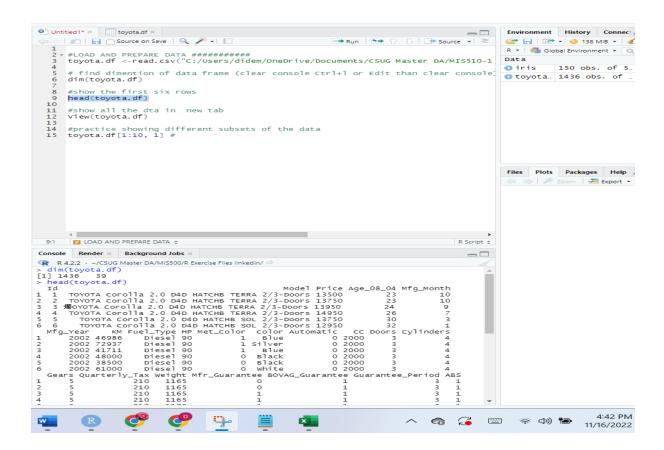
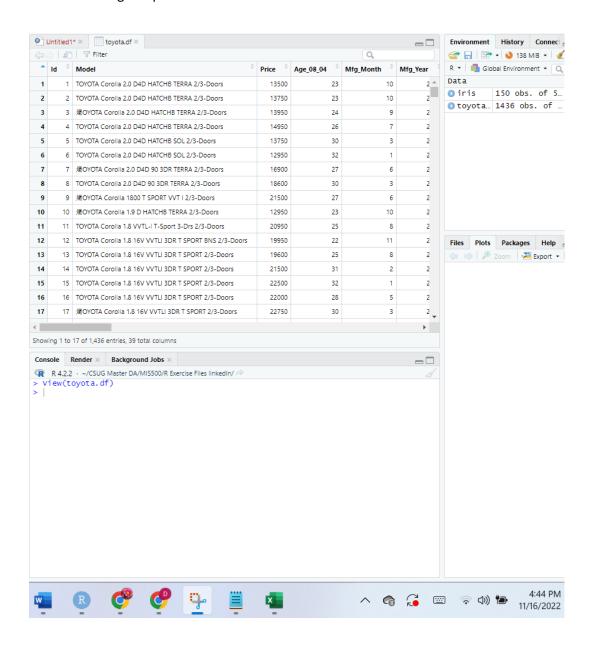
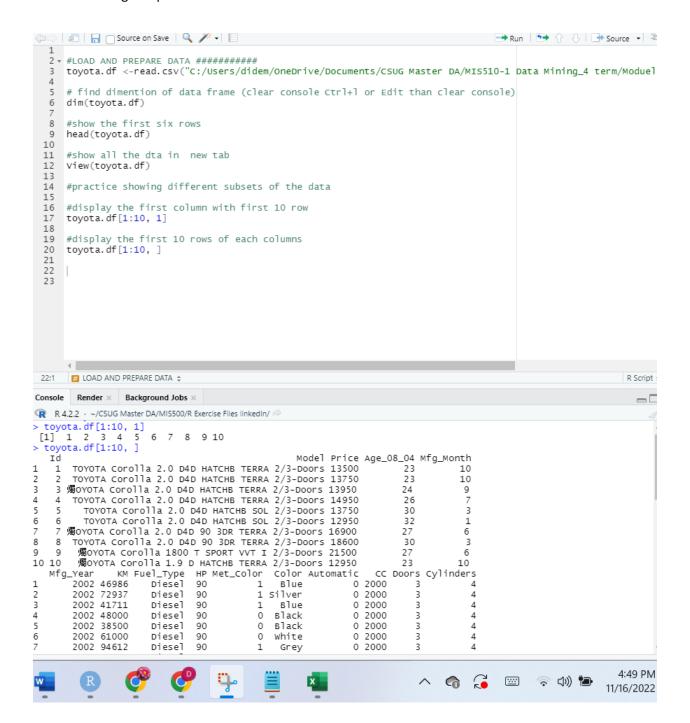


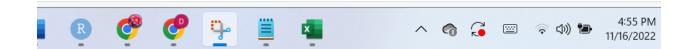
Figure 2: R code as a "view ()" syntax result table.



Figur3: The R code display different subsets of the Toyota corolla dataset.



```
#show the fifth row of first 10 columns
  toyota.df[5, 1:10]
#show the fifth row of some columns toyota.df[5, c(1:2, 4, 8:10)]
   4
:30 # LOAD AND PREPARE DATA $
                                                                                                           R Script $
nsole Render × Background Jobs ×
                                                                                                             =\Box
R 4.2.2 · ~/CSUG Master DA/MIS500/R Exercise Files linkedIn/ A
oyota.df[5, 1:10]
                                          Model Price Age_08_04 Mfg_Month Mfg_Year
                                                                                        KM Fuel_Type HP
5 TOYOTA Corolla 2.0 D4D HATCHB SOL 2/3-Doors 13750 30 3
                                                                               2002 38500
                                                                                             Diesel 90
1et_Color
:oyota.df[5, c(1:2, 4, 8:10)]
                                          Model Age_08_04 Fuel_Type HP Met_Color
5 TOYOTA Corolla 2.0 D4D HATCHB SOL 2/3-Doors 30 Diesel 90
```



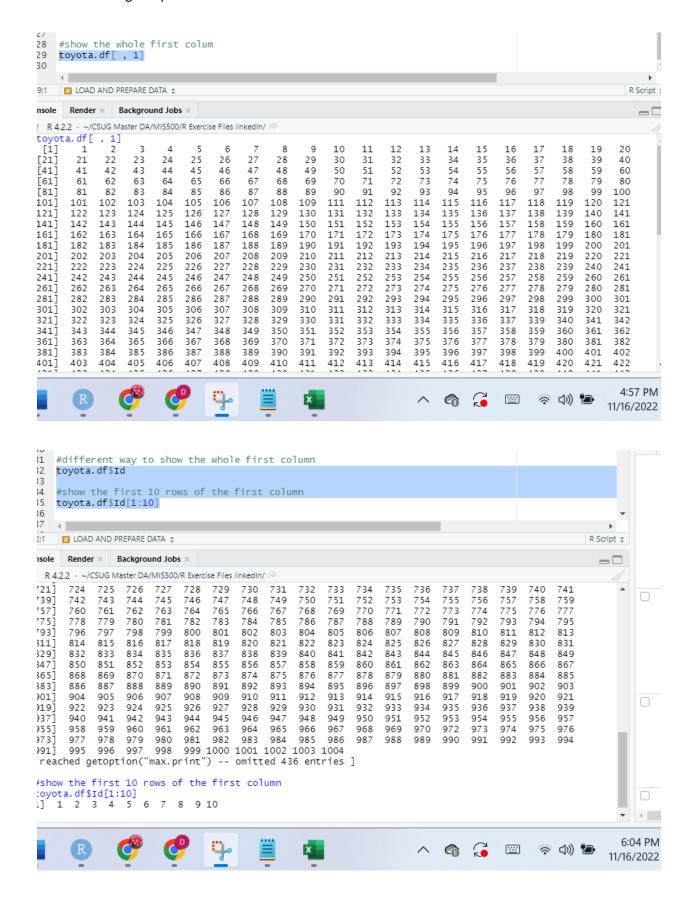


Figure 4: R code result of statistical information with Toyota corolla dataset.

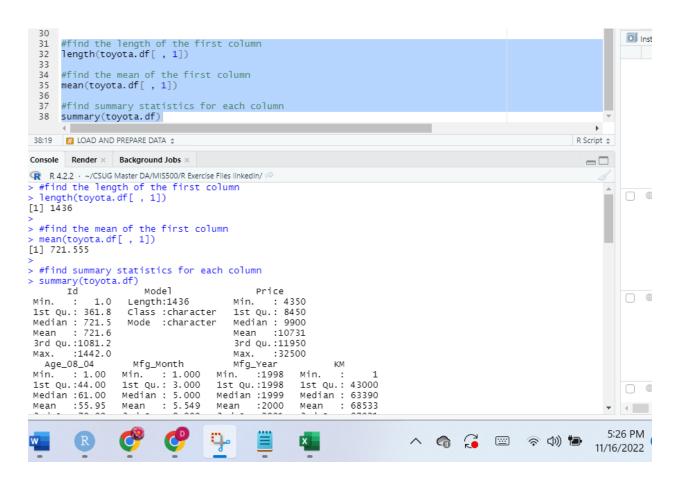


Figure 5: *R* code creates a sample dataset from the database.

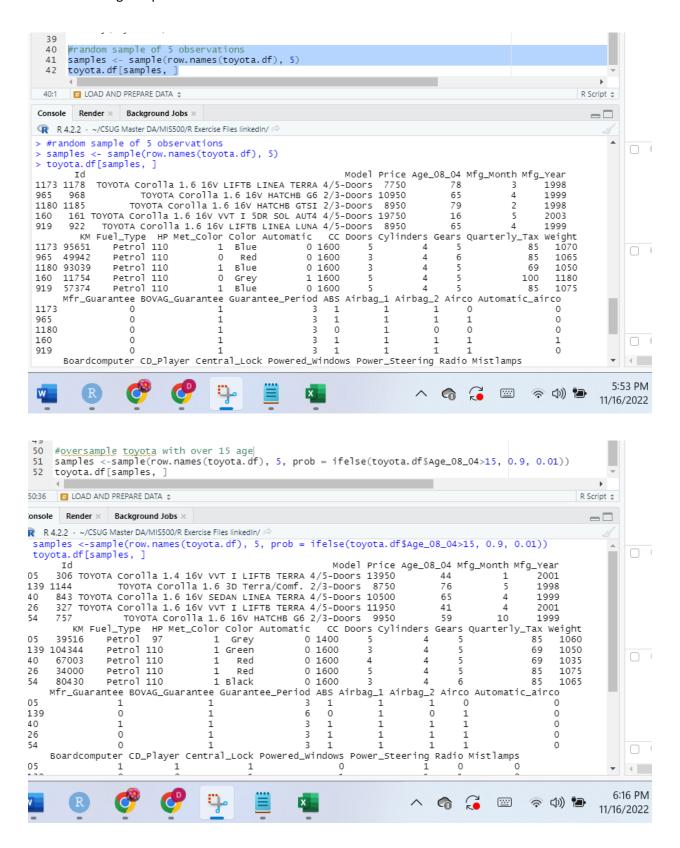
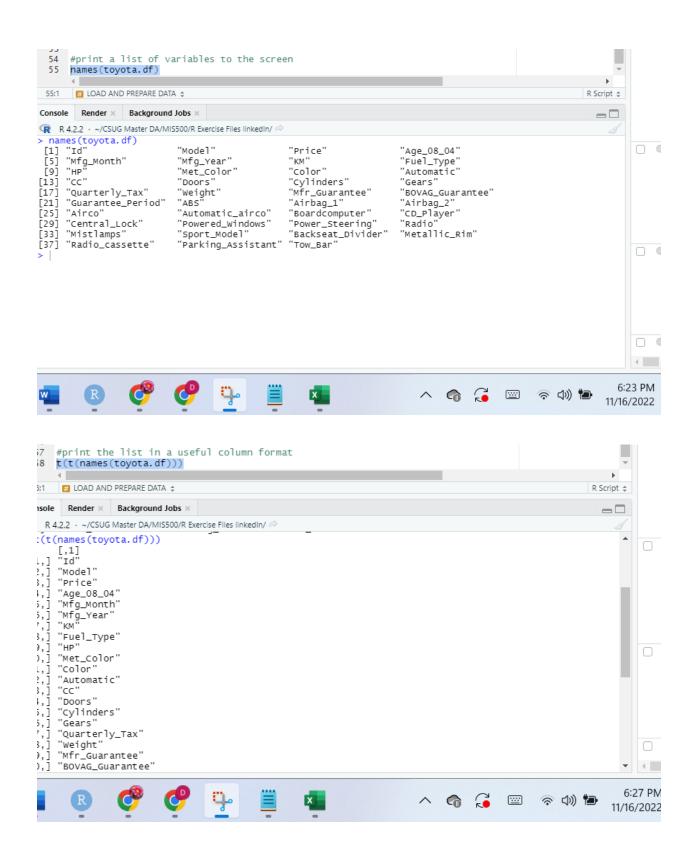


Figure 6: R code result of types of variables.



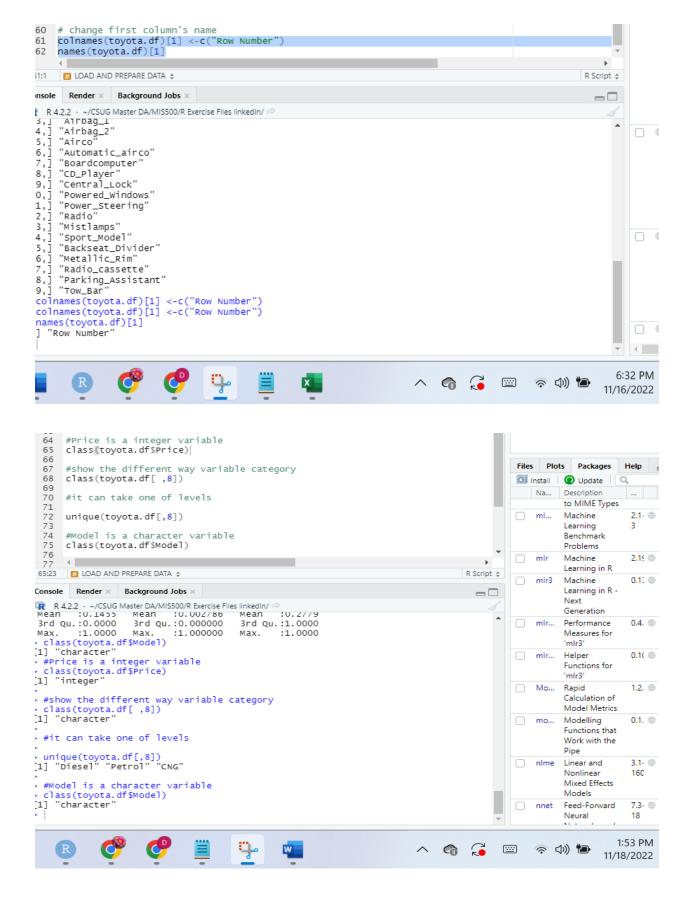


Figure 7: Create a dummy table with the Toyota corolla dataset in R code.

