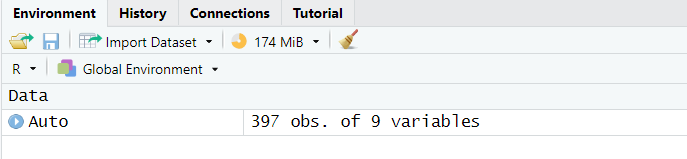
#9

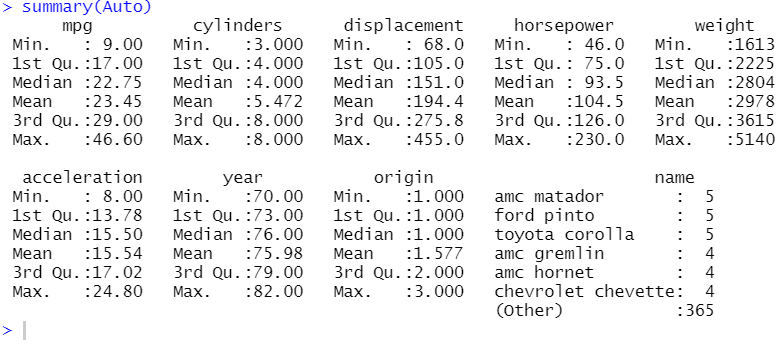
Auto = read.csv("Auto.csv", na.strings = "?", stringsAsFactors = T)

Auto = na.omit(Auto)

dim(Auto)

summary(Auto)





#9.a

Quantitative predictors:

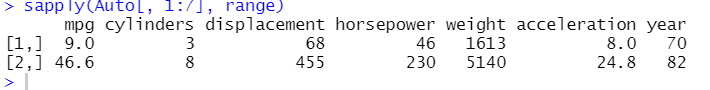
* Mpg
* Cylinders
* Displacement
* Horsepower
* Weight
* Acceleration
* Year

Qualitative predictors:

* Name
* Origin

#9.b

sapply(Auto[, 1:7], range)

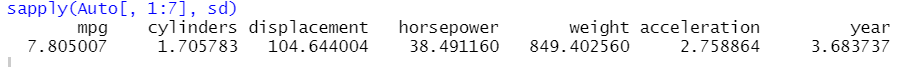


#9.c

sapply(Auto[, 1:7], mean)



sapply(Auto[, 1:7], sd)



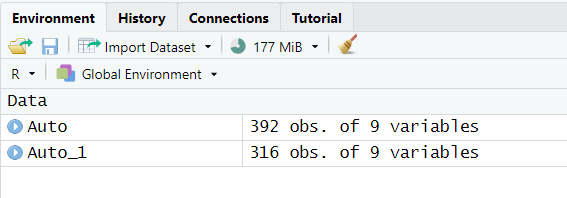
#9.d

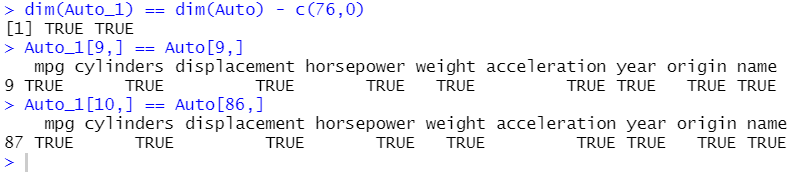
Auto\_1 = Auto[-(10:85),]

dim(Auto\_1) == dim(Auto) - c(76,0)

Auto\_1[9,] == Auto[9,]

Auto\_1[10,] == Auto[86,]

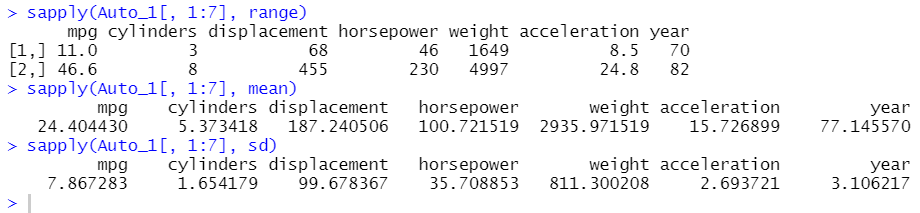




sapply(Auto\_1[, 1:7], range)

sapply(Auto\_1[, 1:7], mean)

sapply(Auto\_1[, 1:7], sd)

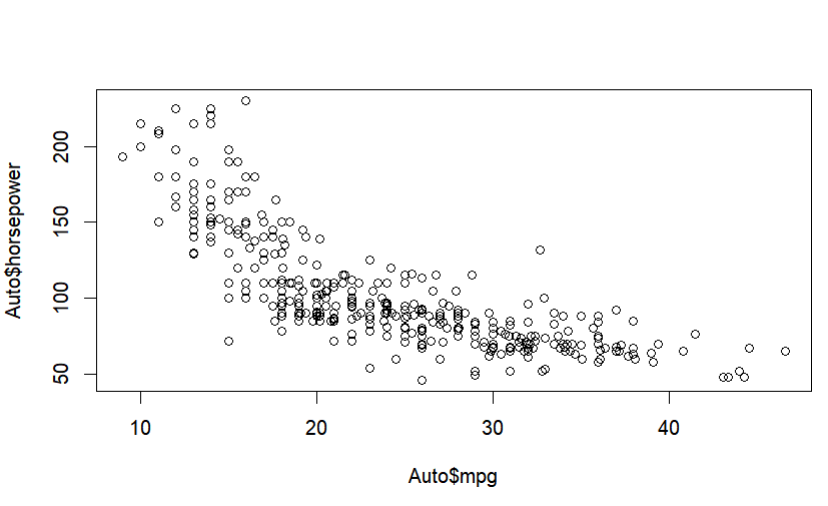


#9.e

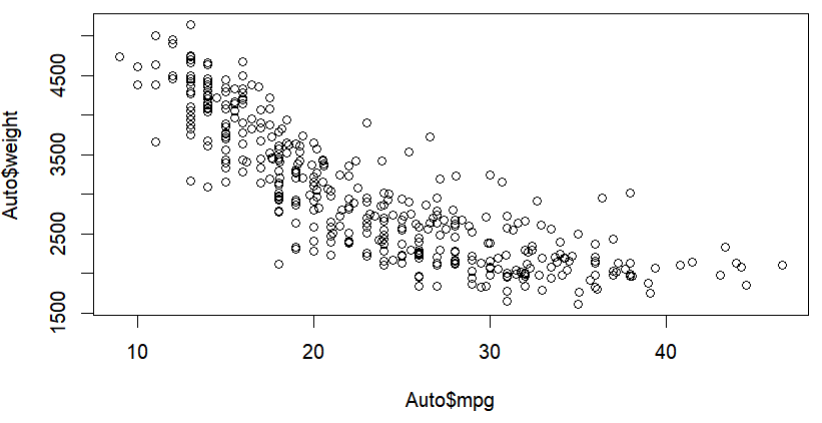
pairs(Auto)



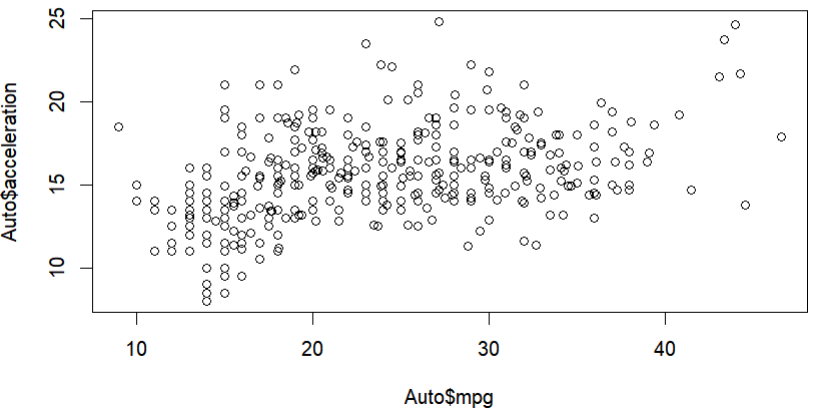
plot(Auto$mpg, Auto$horsepower)



plot(Auto$mpg, Auto$weight)



plot(Auto$mpg, Auto$acceleration)



#9.f

#These plots indicate that gas mileage could be predicted

#on basis of the other variables. For example,

#the more years a car is used, the bigger mileage it has.

#the bigger horsepower, the less mileage.