We can explore the data further by asking for all the possibilities in each column using the `unique` function. For example, we can check to see how many different types of cars there are:

```
> unique(mpg$manufacturer)
 [1] "audi"       "chevrolet"  "dodge"      "ford"       "honda"      "hyundai"    "jeep"
 [8] "land rover" "lincoln"    "mercury"    "nissan"     "pontiac"    "subaru"     "toyota"
[15] "volkswagen"
```

We can use the `length` function to give us the total number of unique possibilities:

```
> length(unique(mpg$manufacturer))
[1] 15
```

Let's look at a whole bunch of different visualisations using the mpg data set…

This illustrates the idea that there is not one 'correct' way to visualise the data, but rather that your choice of visualisation will be influenced by the question you're investigating, or the story you're wanting to tell…