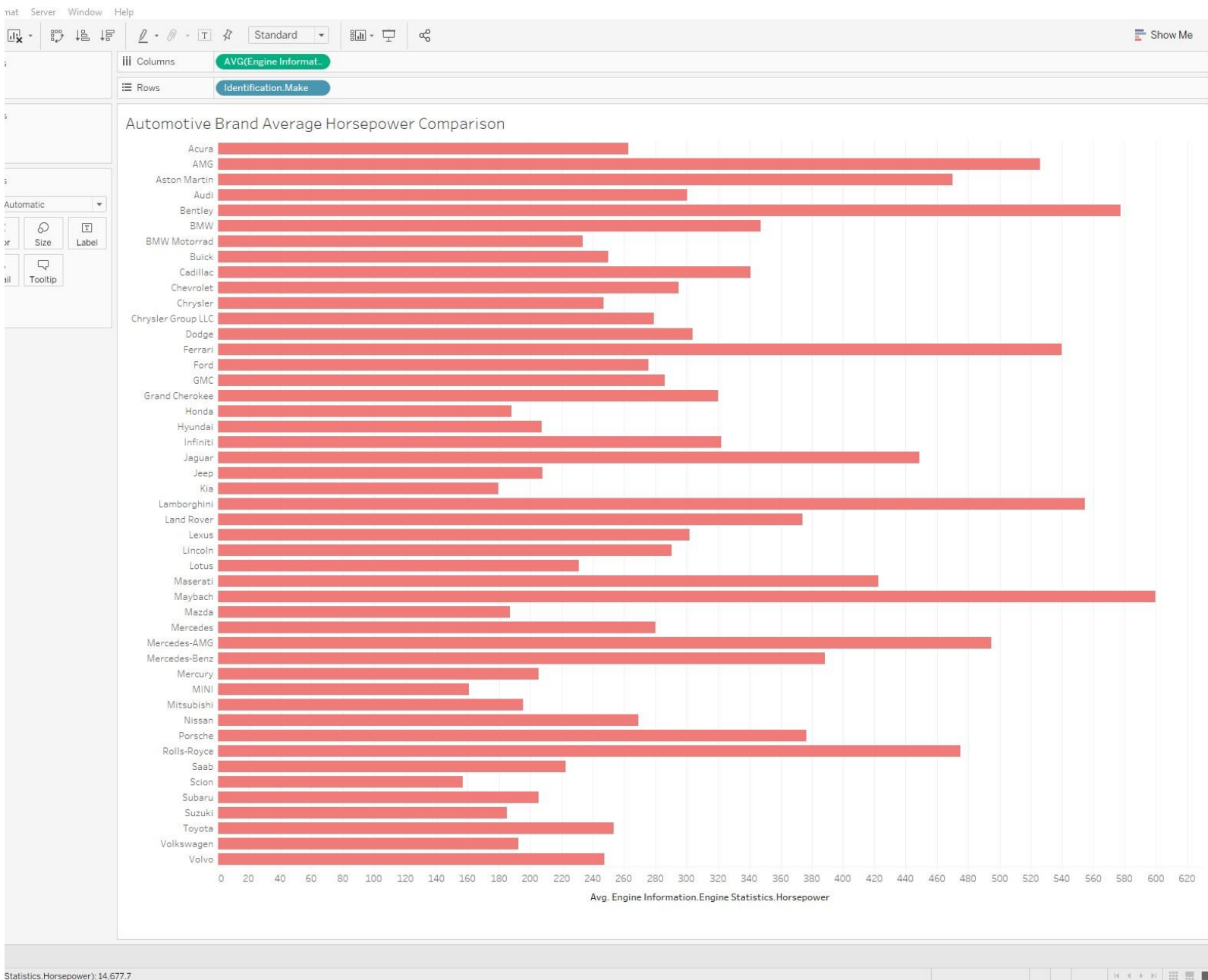


Data Exploration through Tableau

Darren Dunn 20537847

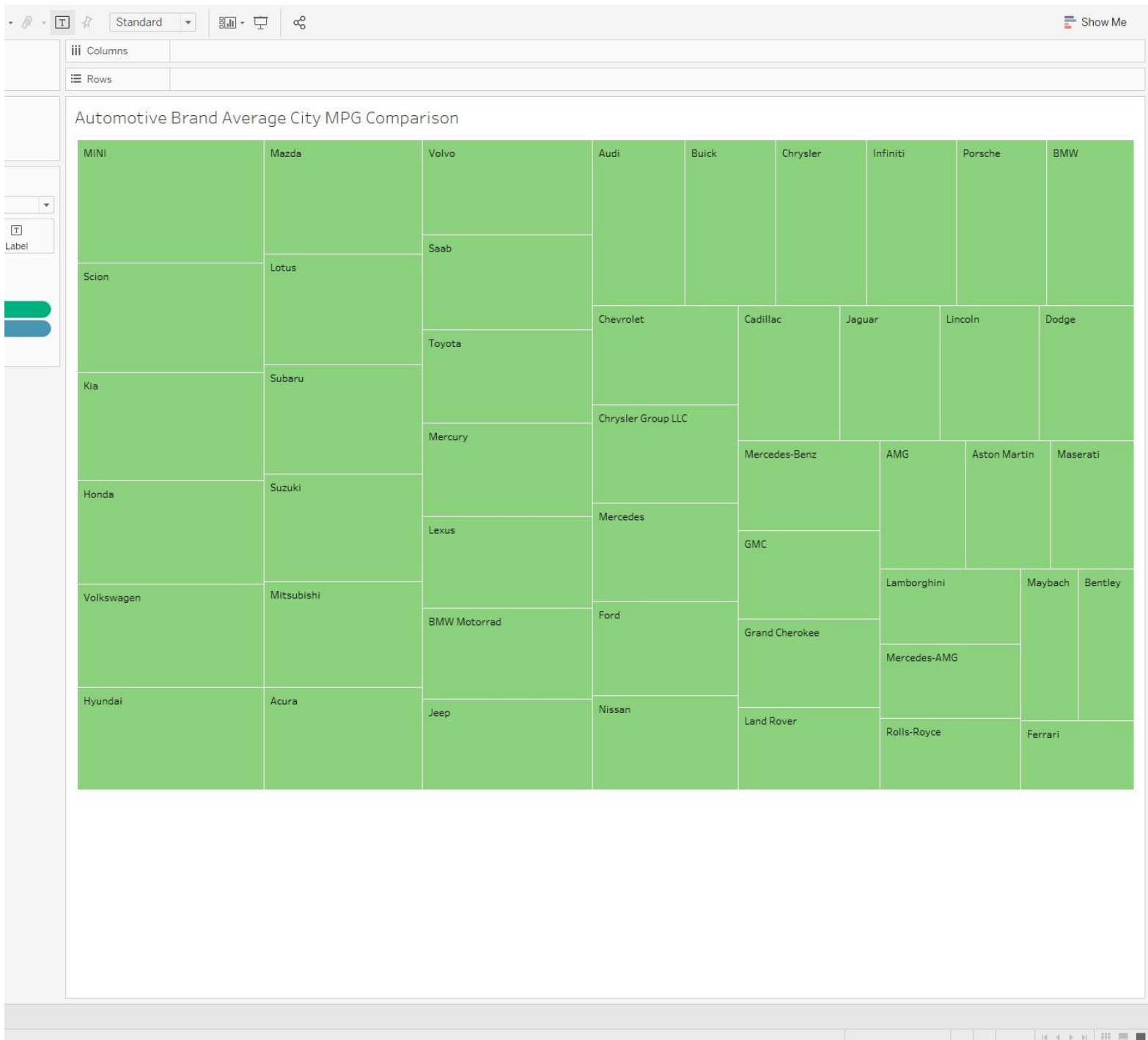
Cars dataset from CORGIS:

<https://corgis-edu.github.io/corgis/csv/cars/>



Finding 1 (Above visualization):

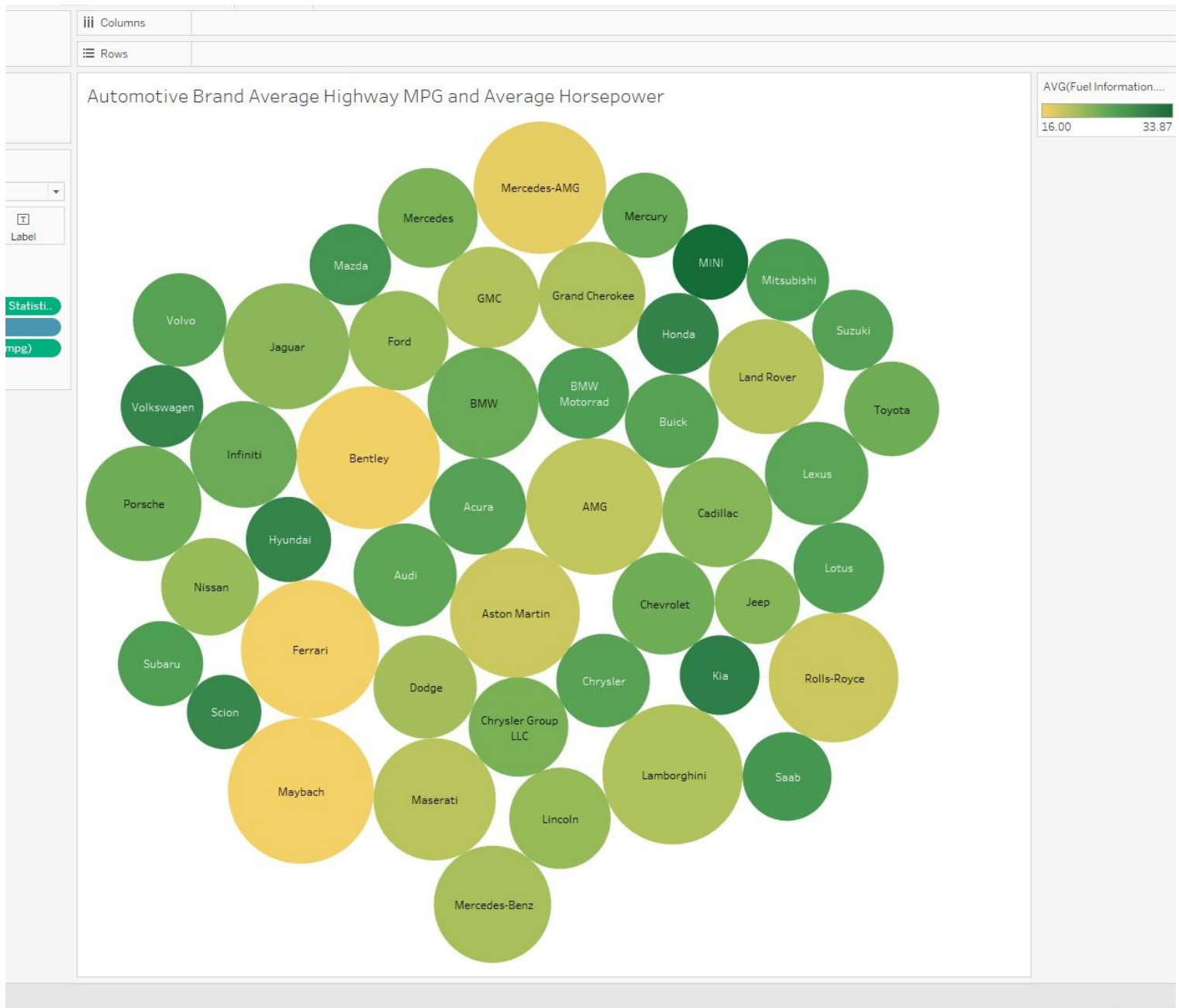
The more prestigious the brand, the more average horsepower the brand has. This is an expected result as brands like Aston Martin and Ferrari make more sport/super cars that produce more horsepower. Therefore, the more high performance cars an automotive brand makes, the higher the average horsepower numbers.



Finding #2 (Above visualization):

Brands that tend to produce more fuel economical models have higher average city mpg values. Based on this visualization, brands like MINI, Kia, and Honda have higher average city mpg

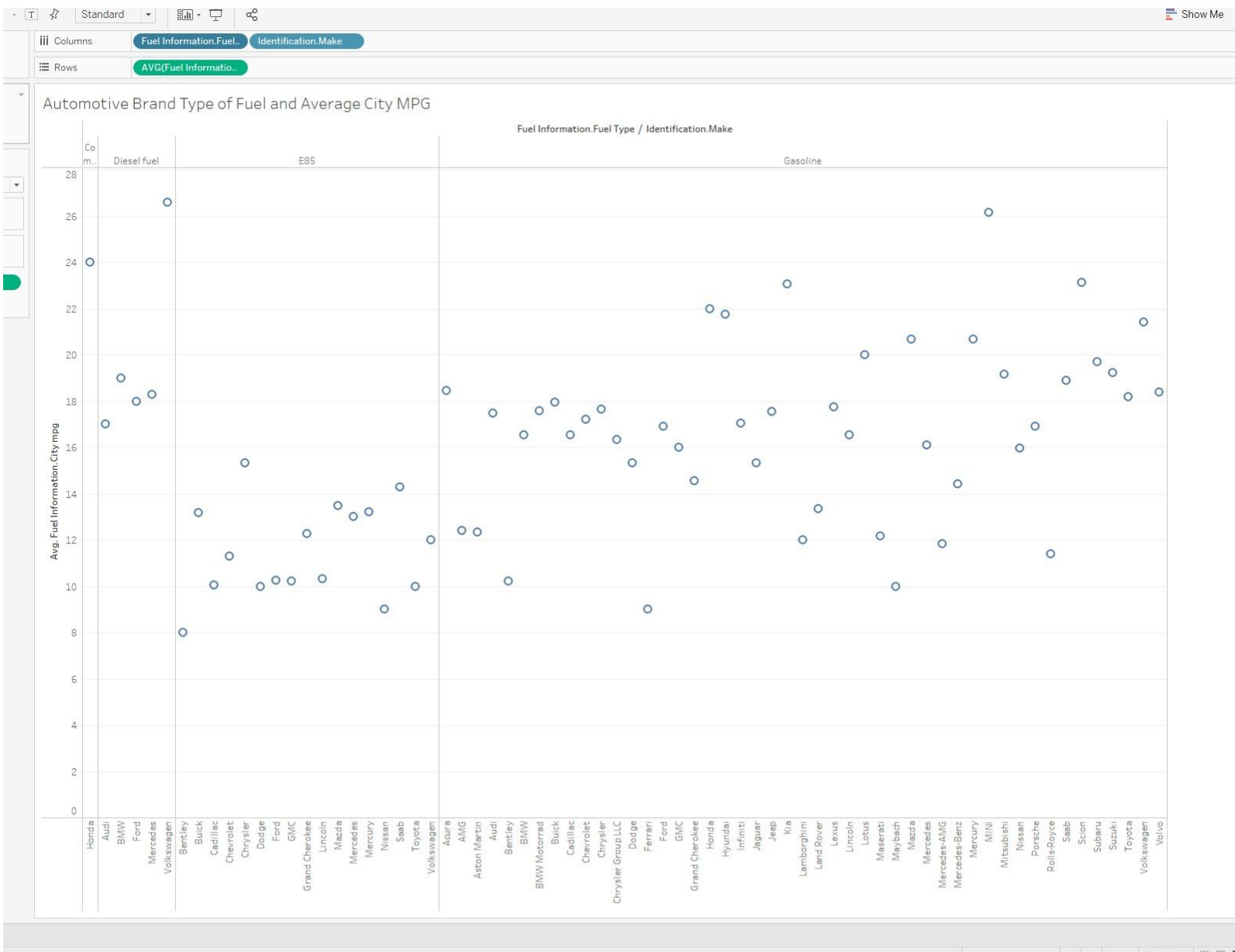
values compared to brands like Bentley, Ferrari, and Rolls-Royce. Based on my knowledge of cars, this is an accurate data set because brands like MINI and Honda tend to use 4 cylinder engines whereas brands like Bentley and Rolls-Royce tend to use 8 or 12 cylinder engines. The higher the cylinder count, the more fuel the engine consumes.



Finding #3 (Above visualization):

This visualization represents the average highway mpg (shade of green or gold) with the average horsepower (size of circle). Brands with a lower average horsepower, like Volkswagen (smaller

circle) have a high average highway mpg (darker shade of green). Brands with a higher average horsepower, like Mercedes-AMG (bigger circle) have a low average highway mpg (lighter shade of gold).



Finding #4 (Above visualization):

This visualization represents the type of fuel of a brand of vehicle compared to the average city mpg. An interesting observation is that an automotive brand that primarily uses gasoline has, on average, higher city fuel economies compared to brands that use E85. Brands that primarily use diesel, like Volkswagen and Audi, tend to have about the same, if not slightly higher average city mpg compared to brands that primarily use gasoline.