The predictions concerning how far a certain car can travel based on speed varied from making no sense at all (the negative values) to being incredibly accurate. Seeing how the negative numbers completely stopped popping up at a certain point, it's safe to assume that the model only works when a car travels at, or faster than, a certain speed. From my predictions, it would appear that this speed is somewhere between 5 and 8, since we had a car with a speed of 4 outputting a negative prediction and a car with a speed of 9 outputting a positive prediction. Almost all of the predictions that were positive numbers were produced predictions that were very close to the actual distance. The predictions concerning the petal length using the petal width were less accurate, if my analysis is correct. It makes sense that these numbers would be hard to predict because there doesn't appear to be that much correlation between petal width and length. I will say that the larger the number that is output in the prediction, the larger the petal length usually is. It's just very hard to determine exactly why as the differences are so slight.

One of several errors that I had to overcome for the "iris" dataset was the code provided for the training data tried to have me make the training size 20% and the testing size 80% when we have always set the training size to be the majority of the two sets. I went ahead and set the training size to 80%/testing size to 20% in order to in order to get past this issue. Another issue I had with the iris dataset was the various spelling inconsistencies in the plan of the attack. They usually were pretty obvious errors so it wasn't to hard to deal with this. Something that really helped me was being able to compare the code to what I had used during the cars tutorial, and implementing this into my code for second task.

One lesson that I will not forget from this experience is the importance of accuracy when typing anything on R/R Studio. This lesson was drilled into my head after I received multiple error messages after writing some lines of code that didn't have the exact capitalization of the column name that was attached to the dataset. This was a slightly frustrating couple of minutes spent troubleshooting but at the same time it was a very satisfying feeling to figure out what had been going wrong.

Installing both R and R Studio was a very easy process for me personally. I have a relatively to new Mac laptop that I keep updated so it wasn't very hard to determine which version of the applications I needed to install to my machine. I found this tutorial very useful and an excellent way to get familiar with the programs. It did an awesome job of not making things too easy or too hard, forcing you to pay attention to exactly what is truly going on.