

In the above graph the x-axis represents the cars position in the list of cars in our dataset. While the y-axis represents the cars Horsepower. The dataset is reduced to just the cars with ‘US’ Origin, while it is not completely evident here the horsepower of U.S. made cars steadily reduced through the 1970-1982 era of rapidly changing gas availability.

The following graph illustrates the relationship between Model and Cylinders. Through the oil crisis that begin in 1973 when the Middle East oil-producing countries cut the U.S. off, along with the Vietnam War affecting gas availability even further in the US starting in 1975, and the Iranian Revolution degrading the availability of oil in 1979 the US consumer was forced to become more conscience of MPG. That new-found consciousness and the rise of foreign car production forced U.S. carmakers to offer more gas efficient vehicles.



In the graph below the x-axis represents the count of cars with a given Cylinder amount, the Cylinder amount is represented along the y-axis. I believe this graph portrays the overwhelming demand for more gas efficient vehicles during the 1970-82 period of America.



Additionally, the boxplot below gives us the ability to further visualize how greatly demand for vehicles with high Horsepower dropped through the years of our dataset.



The scatterplot below illustrates the relationship between Model year represented on the x-axis, Acceleration on the y-axis, MPG demonstrated by the size of the circles, and Horsepower displayed through the color of the circles. This graph emphasizes that vehicles 0-60 Acceleration times dropped greatly over the years in the dataset. I believe this is directly related to the fact that cars with fast Acceleration usually consume a lot of gasoline causing them to have low MPG.

