

The data shows with larger engines comes worse rates of gas mileage, which is intuitively correct

This graph will not work because the classifications of `drv` are classes that each car type is assigned to, so plotting them this way would not make sense

We can conclude that `suv`'s, `minivans`, and `pickups` have worse gas mileage with bigger engines, which intuitively makes sense when compared with smaller, lighter cars

Try it

The `scale_log_10` code takes the log base 10 of the numbers and scales it down so that the data can be distributed more evenly to find the trend. Without this code, we see a graph of cluttered data towards the bottom right, but the log scale moves the points to their log base 10 so that they are manageable points for a graph and trend line.

`dollar()` call changes the x label to dollar values

In my own words, `color = "yellow"` is just an argument inside of a plotting function

`color = orange` makes the line orange

`se = false` sets the displays confidence interval

`size = 8` changes the size of the line

`method = lm` is one of 5 possible arguments that changes the way the plot is presented

`fill = continent` fills missing values in the selected columns by using previous data entries the matching colors for the lines and error bands helps track each line individually

this is different because the mapping is done to one line instead of the whole plot individually for each continent

```
geom_smooth(mapping = aes(color = continent), method = "gam")
```

This code is bad because of the cluttering of data

Setting aesthetics at the top is useful because it will apply to the whole graph of data to make it fit together, while doing the data trend individually can lead to clutter when put together