DS102.06.13 -Lesson 6 Hands-On with mtcars dataset

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Requirements:

Use mtcars data frame to:

- 1. Create a box plot of mpg (miles per gallon) grouped by cyl (number of engine cylinders)
- 2. Use the **summarize()** and **group_by()** functions to compute:
 - a. How many cars have 4 cylinders?
 - b. How many cars have 6 cylinders?
 - c. How many cars have 8 cylinders?
- Prepare a report (PPT or similar) with all these elements and code used.



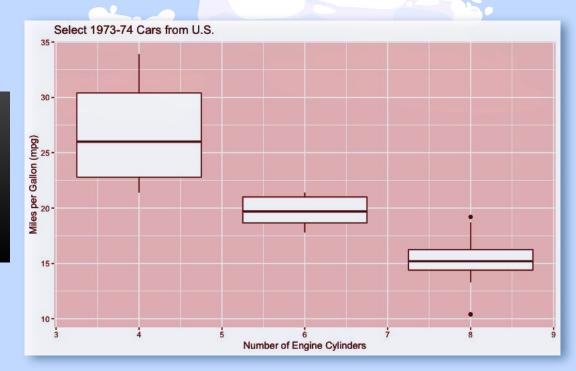
Ol Box plot

Create box plot of mpg grouped by cyl.

Gas

Box plot

```
# create box plot of mpg grouped by cyl.
ggplot(mtcars, aes(x = cyl, y = mpg)) +
   geom_boxplot(aes(group=cyl)) +
   # make the plot look better
   ggtitle("Select 1973-74 Cars from U.S.") +
xlab("Number of Engine Cylinders") + ylab("Miles
per Gallon (mpg)")
```





Does the box plot make sense?

Yes — with more cylinders, a car usually uses more gas.

"In general, the more cylinders an engine possesses, the faster power can be generated. This often comes at a tradeoff in fuel efficiency. More power requires more fuel, which means you will end up paying significantly more for gas over the lifetime of your vehicle."

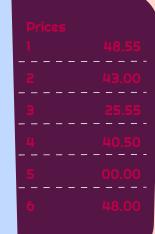
- Source

02

Summary + Group

Use the **summarize()** and **group_by()** functions.

Gas



Using summarize() and group_by()

```
# summarize count of cars by group: 4 cyl, 6 cyl, and 8 cyl.

mtcars %>% group_by(cyl) %>% summarize(count = n())
```

```
OUTPUT:

# A tibble: 3 × 2
    cyl count
    <dbl> <int>
1    4    11
2    6    7
3    8    14
```



Summary results restated:

Engine Type: Count:

4 cylinders 11

6 cylinders 7

8 cylinders 14

Conclusions:

For the dataset mtcars included in R:

- Cars with 8 cylinder engines were mentioned more frequently.
- There is an inverse relationship between cylinders and mpg (miles per gallon).
 - With a larger number of cylinders, mpg rating is lower.
- More cylinders means more power BUT comes at the price of fuel efficiency.



Thanks!