

# **Pattern Recognition**

## **Analysis of the Iris Dataset**

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# Iris Dataset

The Iris Dataset classifies 150 samples of flowers into 3 different types:

- Setosa



- Versicolour



- *Virginica*



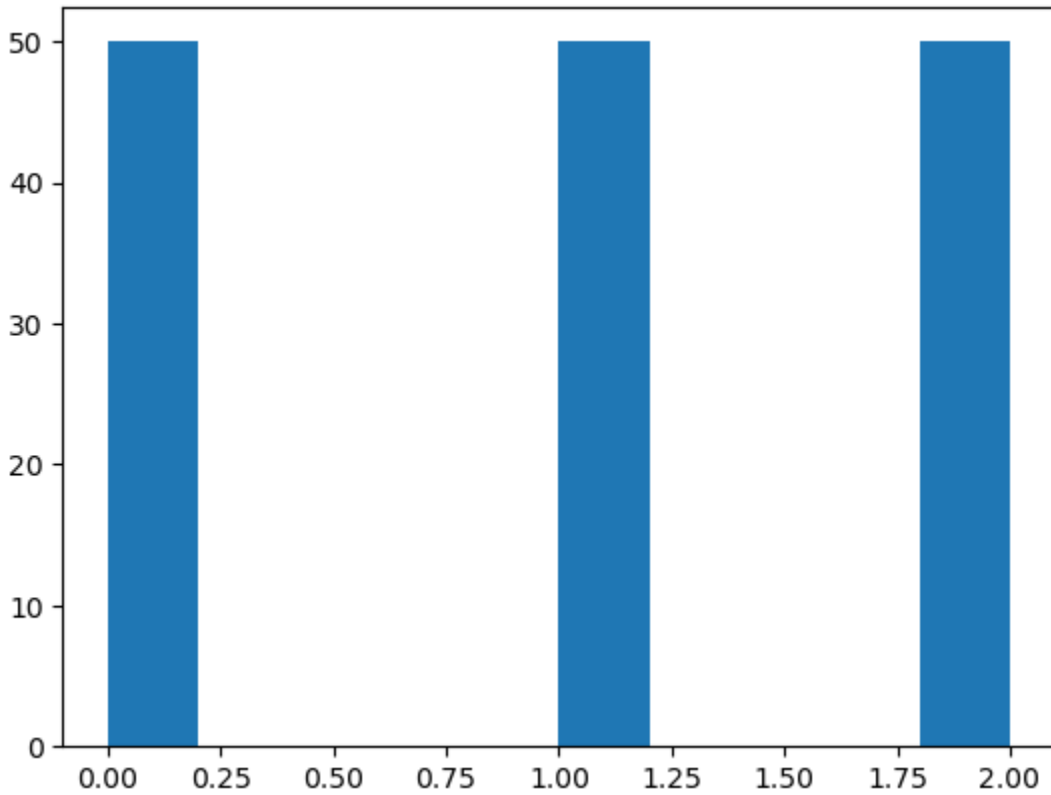
It has 4 attributes which are:

- sepal length
- sepal width
- petal length
- petal width

Which are all recorded in cm.

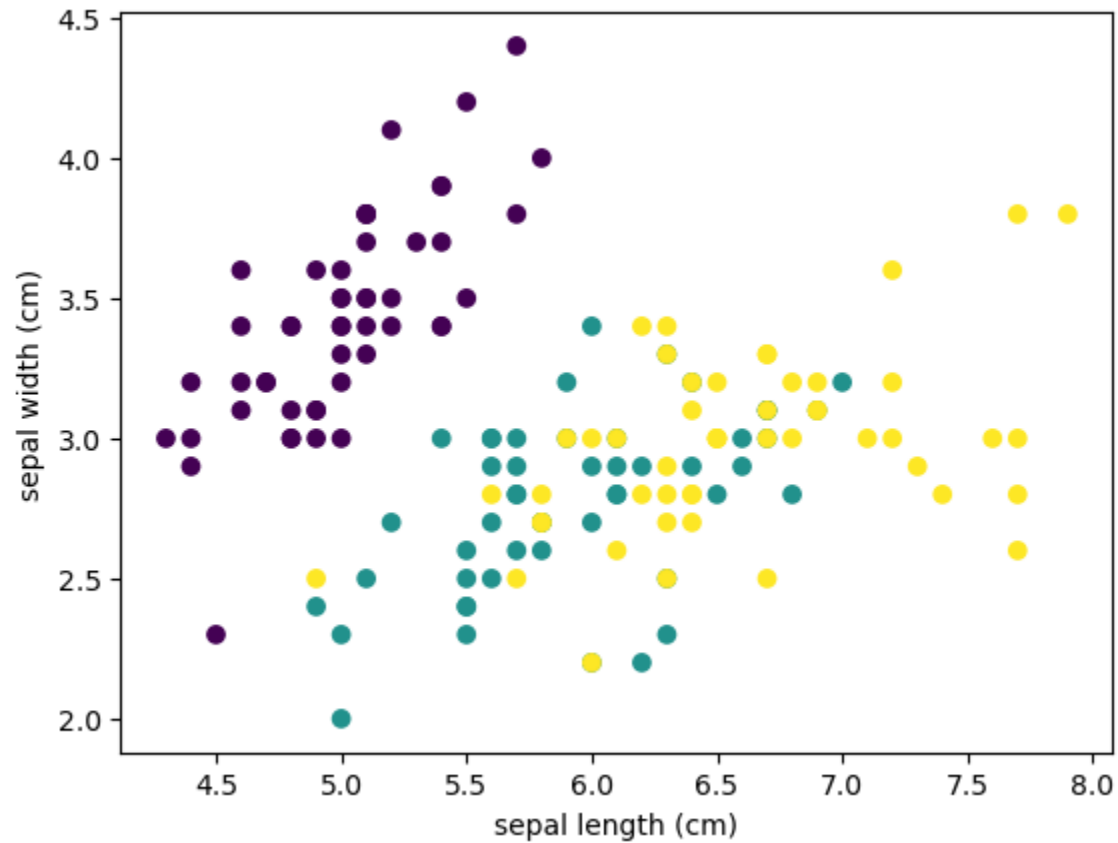
# Visualization

It can be seen that each class has exactly 50 samples.

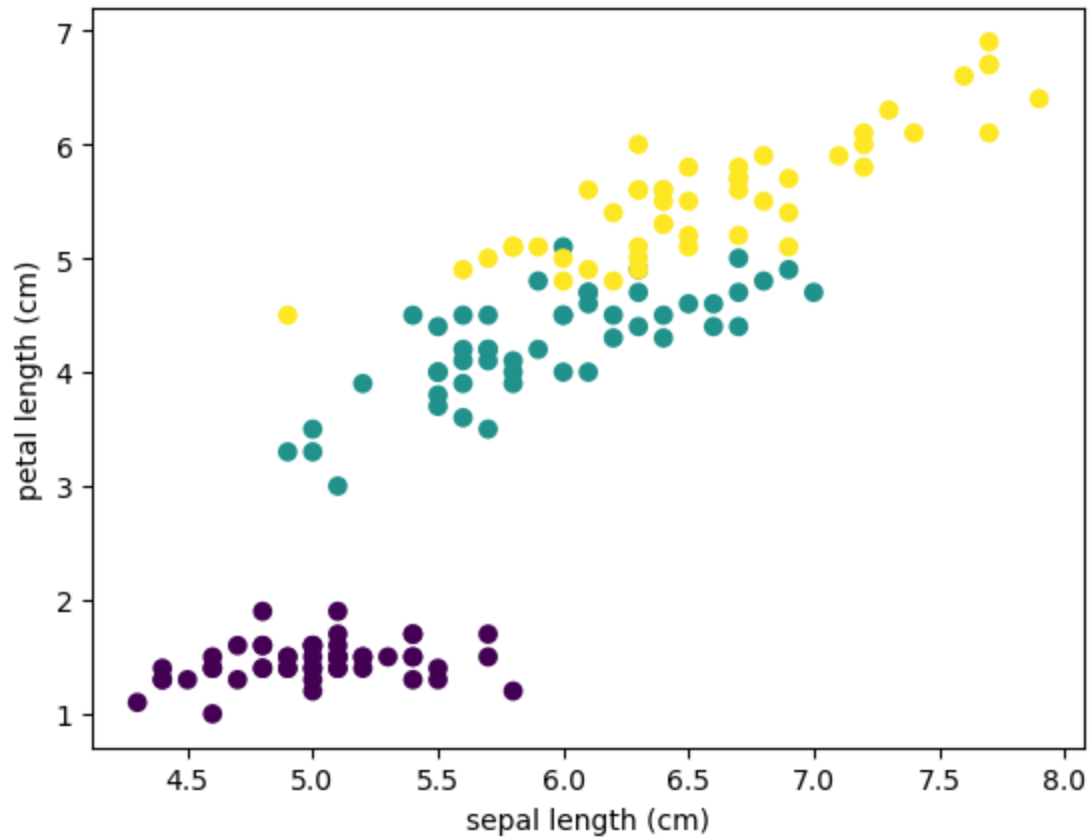


## Scatter plots of the different attributes

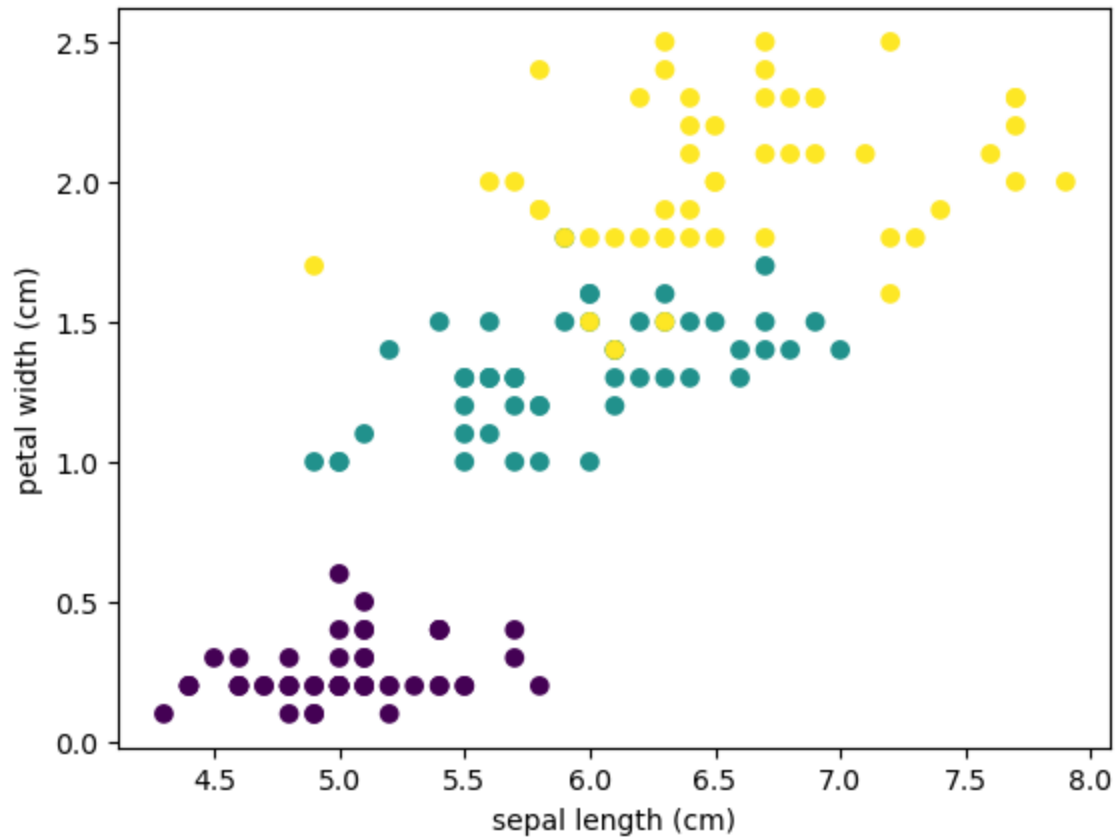
2D:



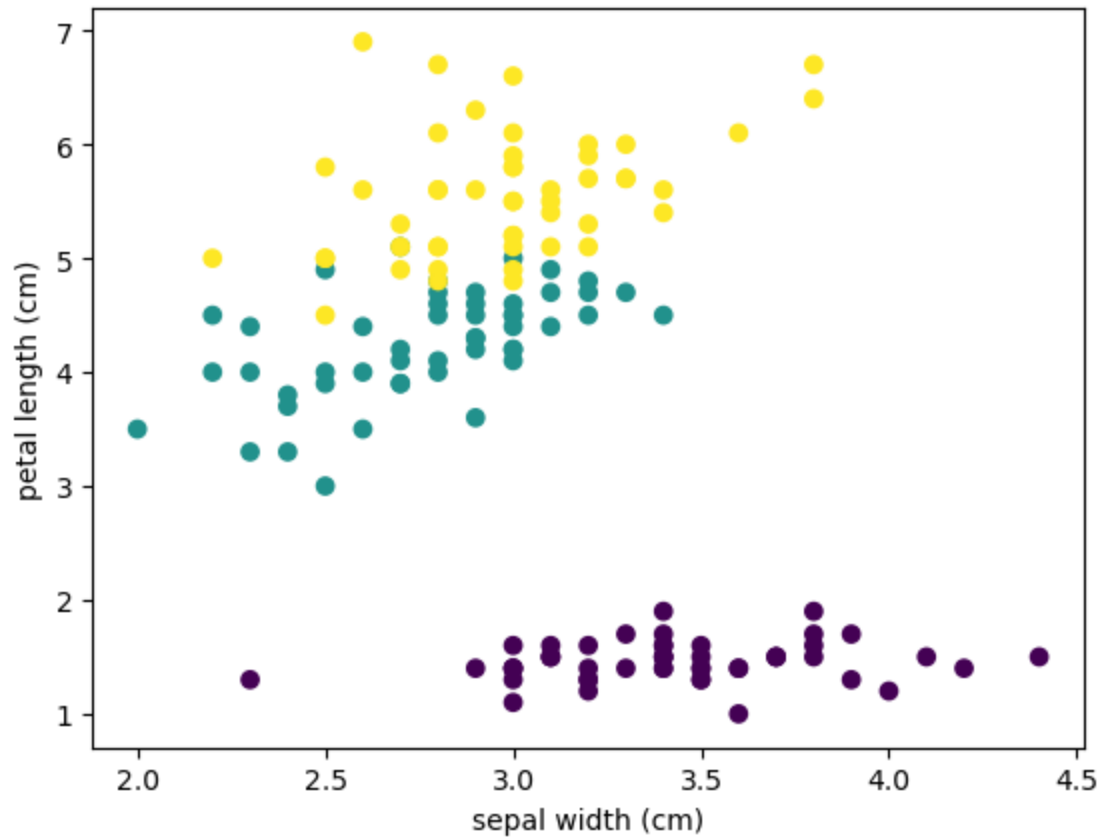
There appears to be little correlation between these 2 attributes.



These 2 attributes appear to have a positive correlation.

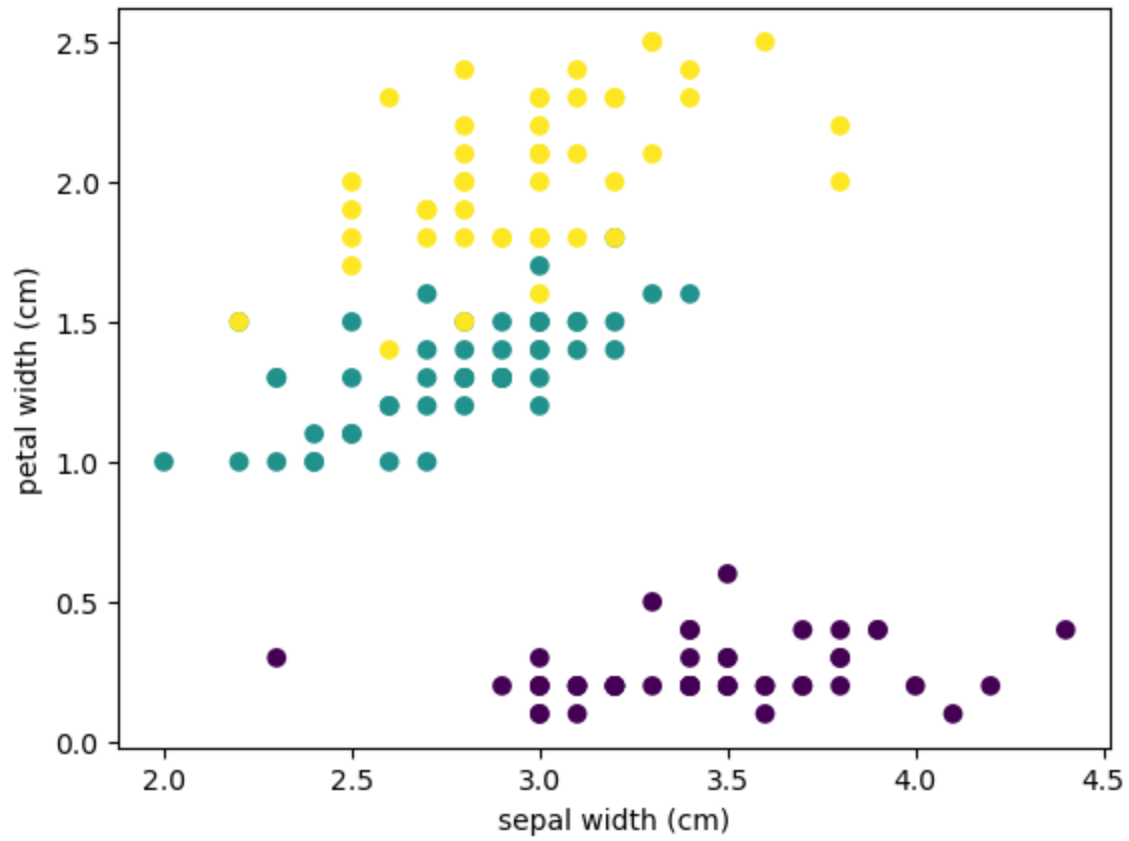


There appears to be little correlation between these 2 attributes.

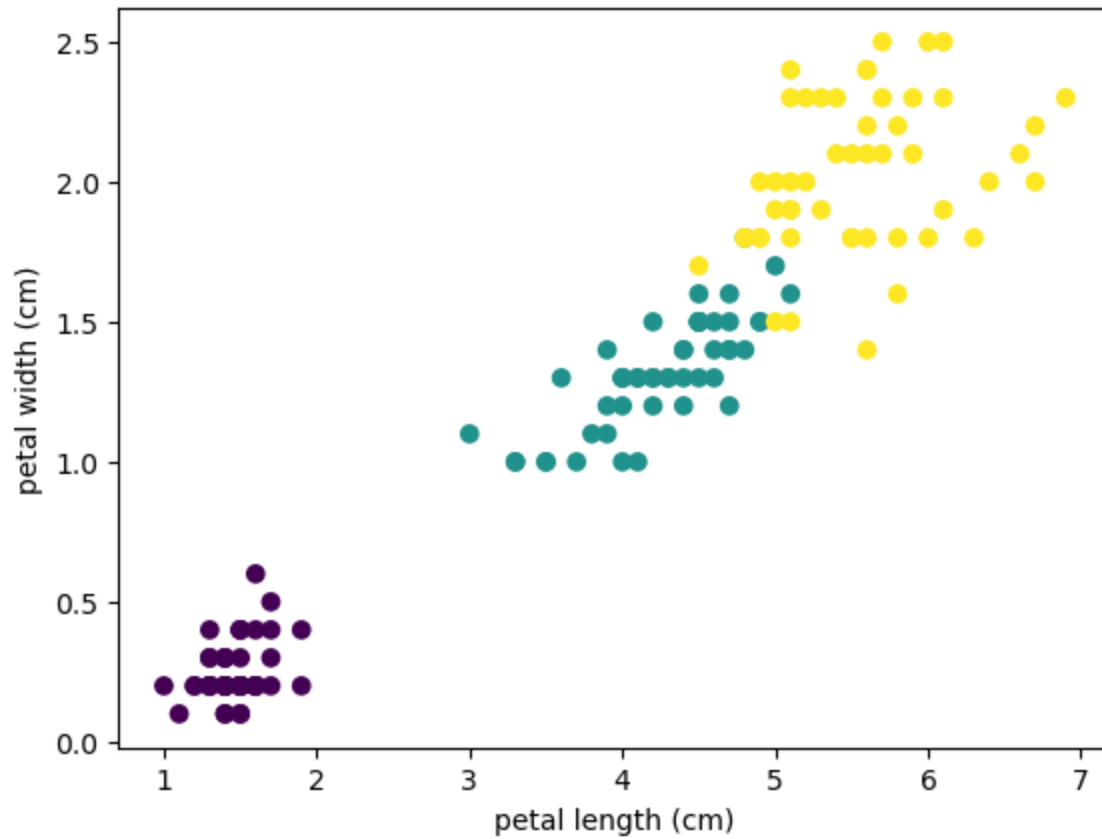


There appears to be little correlation between these 2 attributes.





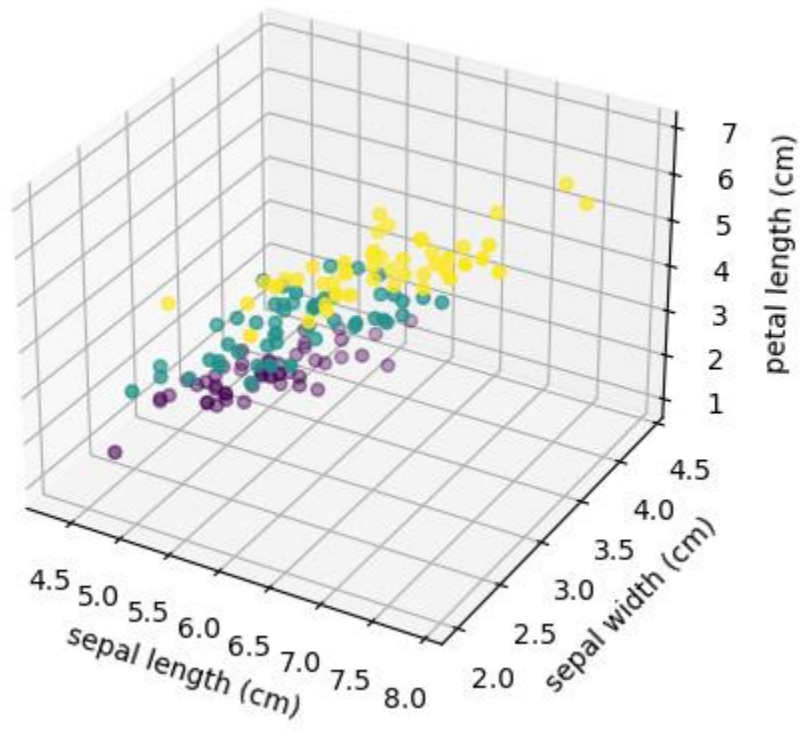
There appears to be little correlation between these 2 attributes.

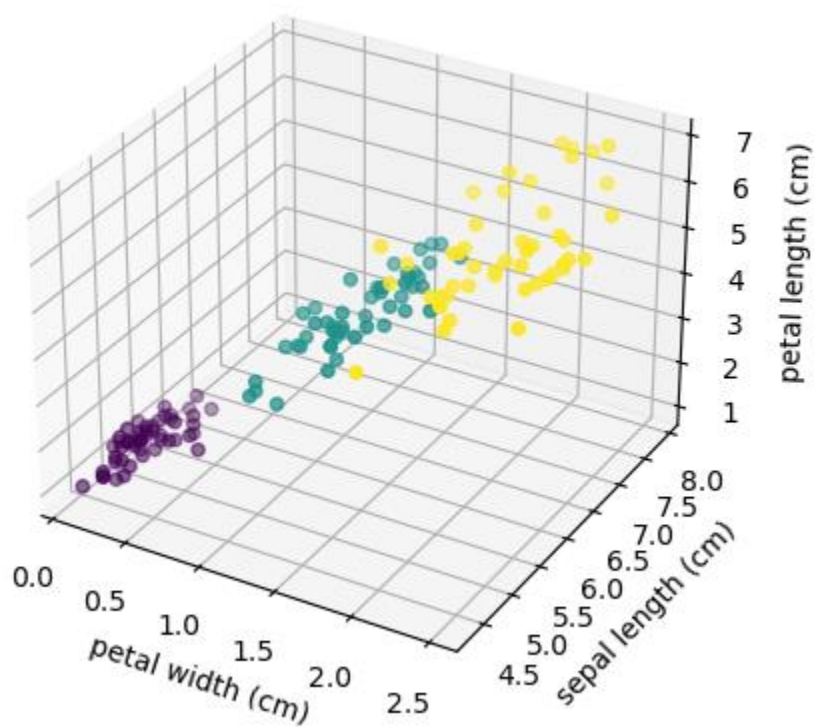
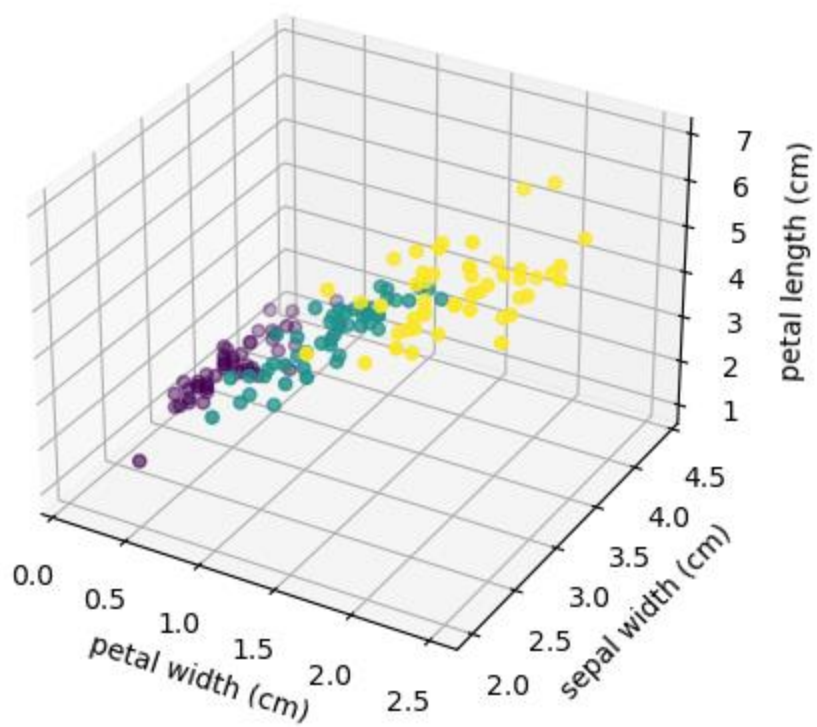


These 2 attributes appear to have a positive correlation.

## Scatter plots of the different attributes

3D:



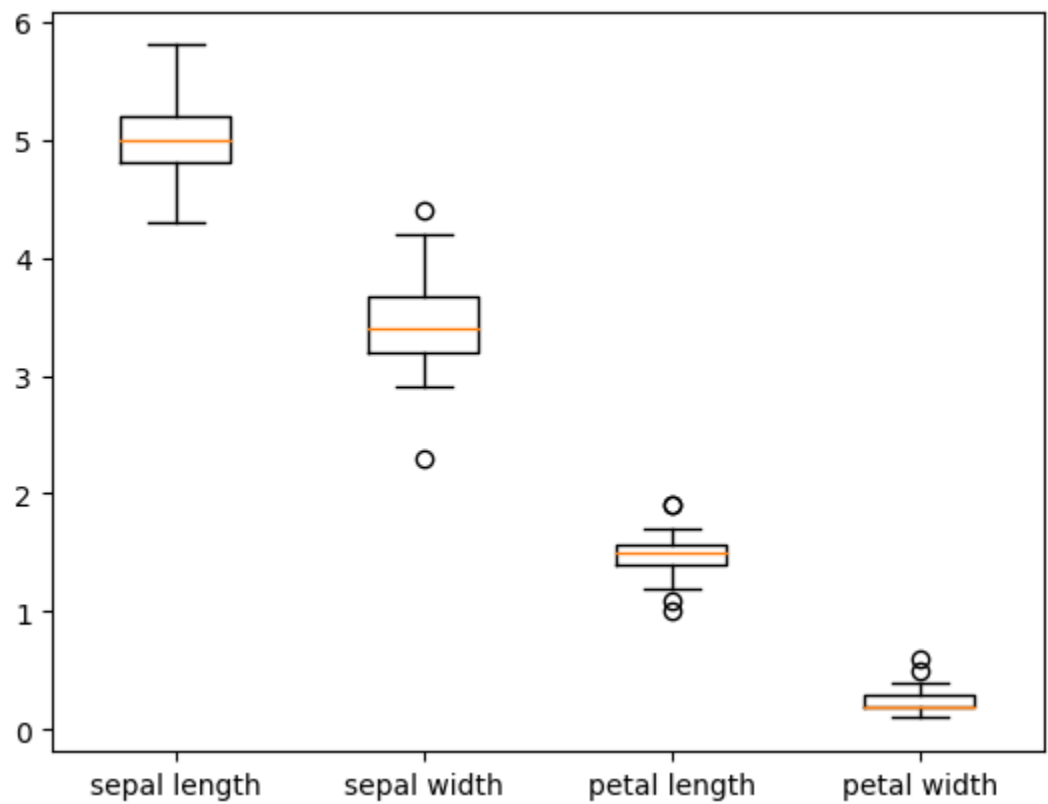


**Correlation matrix:**

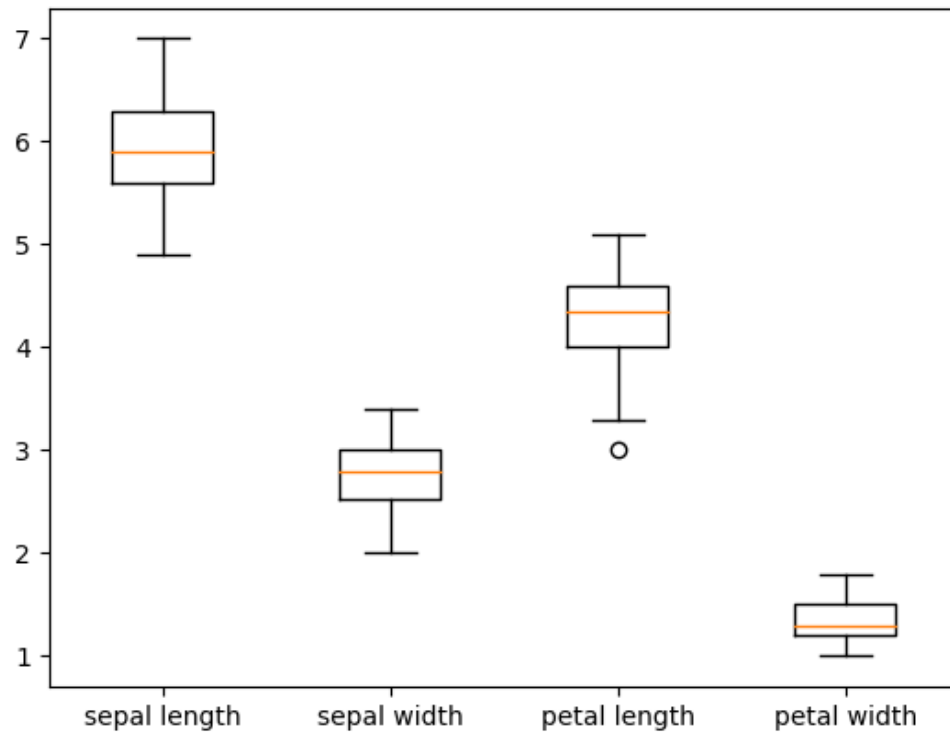
	sepal length	sepal width	petal length	petal width
sepal length	1	-0.11756978	0.87175378	0.81794113
sepal width	-0.11756978	1	-0.4284401	-0.36612593
petal length	0.87175378	-0.4284401	1	0.96286543
petal width	0.81794113	-0.36612593	0.96286543	1

**Distribution of different attributes according to class:**

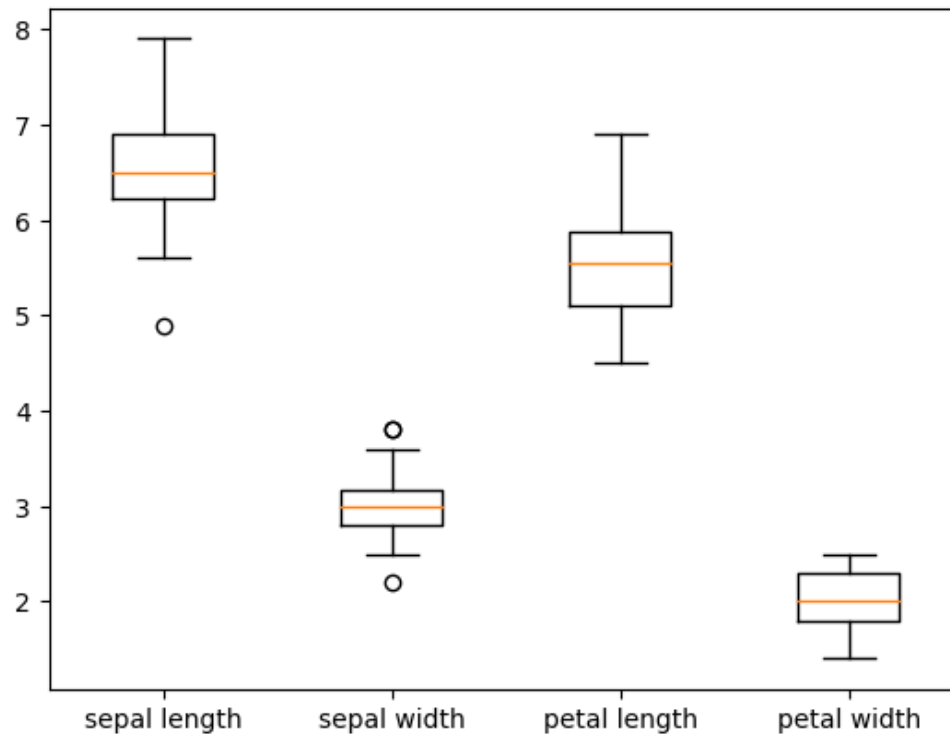
setosa



## Versicolor



## Virginica



## Observations

1. In the different graphs we can observe that each class is clustered together
2. The two attributes petal length and petal width have a very high degree of positive correlation (0.96286543)

## Conclusion

Both support vector machines and Trees appear to be promising algorithms in terms of machine learning.