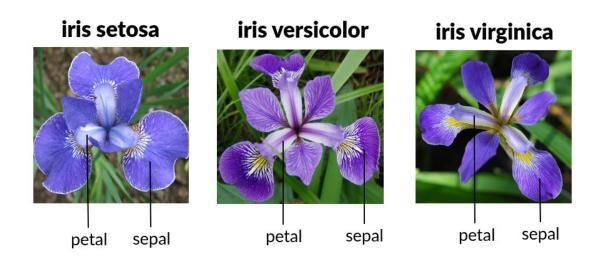
```
import skimage.io as io
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

img_path=r"C:\Users\Arigala.Adarsh\Downloads\iris-dataset.png"
from IPython.display import Image
Image(img_path)
```



Importing Necessary Packages

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
#Available Datasets Names
from sklearn import datasets
dir(datasets)
[' all ',
    builtins
    cached
    doc
    file
    getattr
    loader_
    name
   _package_
   _path__
   _spec_ '
 arff_parser',
```

```
' base',
'_california_housing',
'covtype',
'_kddcup99',
'<sup>-</sup>lfw',
'_clw',
'_olivetti_faces',
'_openml',
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'load wine',
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'make_circles',
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'make friedman2',
'make_friedman3',
'make gaussian quantiles',
```

```
'make hastie 10 2',
 'make low rank matrix',
 'make moons',
 'make multilabel classification',
 'make regression',
 'make s_curve',
 'make sparse coded signal',
 'make sparse spd matrix',
 'make sparse uncorrelated',
 'make spd matrix',
 'make swiss roll',
 'textwrap']
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     'frame': None,
'target names': array(['setosa', 'versicolor', 'virginica'],
dtype='<U10'),
'DESCR': '.. _iris_dataset:\n\nIris plants dataset\
n-----\n\n**Data Set Characteristics:**\n\n
                                              :Number
of Instances: 150 (50 in each of three classes)\n
                                       :Number of
Attributes: 4 numeric, predictive attributes and the class\
   :Attribute Information:\n

    sepal length in cm\n

sepal width in cm\n

    petal length in cm\n

    petal width

in cm\n
           - class:\n
                              - Iris-Setosa\n
- Iris-Versicolour\n
                          Iris-Virginica\
                 :Summary Statistics:\n\n
            \n
Min Max
```

```
SD
           Class Correlation\n
Mean
===== =====\n
                           sepal length:
                                         4.3
                                              7.9
                                                   5.84
                                                         0.83
0.7826\n
          sepal width:
                        2.0 4.4
                                 3.05
                                       0.43
                                              -0.4194\n
             1.0 6.9
                       3.76
                             1.76
                                    0.9490 (high!)\n petal
petal length:
width:
        0.1
            2.5
                  1.20
                        0.76
                               0.9565 (high!) \n
:Missing Attribute Values: None\n
                                    :Class Distribution: 33.3%
for each of 3 classes.\n
                       :Creator: R.A. Fisher\n
                                               :Donor: Michael
                                       :Date: July, 1988\n\nThe
Marshall (MARSHALL%PLU@io.arc.nasa.gov)\n
famous Iris database, first used by Sir R.A. Fisher. The dataset is
taken\nfrom Fisher\'s paper. Note that it\'s the same as in R, but not
as in the UCI\nMachine Learning Repository, which has two wrong data
points.\n\nThis is perhaps the best known database to be found in the\
npattern recognition literature. Fisher\'s paper is a classic in the
field and\nis referenced frequently to this day. (See Duda & Hart,
for example.) The\ndata set contains 3 classes of 50 instances each,
where each class refers to a\ntype of iris plant. One class is
linearly separable from the other 2; the\nlatter are NOT linearly
separable from each other.\n\n.. topic:: References\n\n
R.A. "The use of multiple measurements in taxonomic problems"\n
Annual Eugenics, 7, Part II, 179-188 (1936); also in "Contributions
       Mathematical Statistics" (John Wiley, NY, 1950).\n
R.O., & Hart, P.E. (1973) Pattern Classification and Scene Analysis.\n
(Q327.D83) John Wiley & Sons. ISBN 0-471-22361-1. See page 218.\n
- Dasarathy, B.V. (1980) "Nosing Around the Neighborhood: A New
Svstem\n
           Structure and Classification Rule for Recognition in
Partially Exposed\n
                    Environments". IEEE Transactions on Pattern
Analysis and Machine\n
                       Intelligence, Vol. PAMI-2, No. 1, 67-71.\n
- Gates, G.W. (1972) "The Reduced Nearest Neighbor Rule". IEEE
                on Information Theory, May 1972, 431-433.\n
Transactions\n
also: 1988 MLC Proceedings, 54-64. Cheeseman et al s AUTOCLASS II\n
conceptual clustering system finds 3 classes in the data.\n - Many,
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 'petal width (cm)'],
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      1,
```

```
2,
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     #Converting Dataset into DataFrame
df=pd.DataFrame(iris.data,columns=iris.feature names)
df
    sepal length (cm) sepal width (cm) petal length (cm)
                                               petal
width (cm)
              5.1
                             3.5
                                            1.4
0.2
                                            1.4
               4.9
                             3.0
1
0.2
               4.7
                             3.2
                                            1.3
2
0.2
               4.6
                             3.1
                                            1.5
3
0.2
               5.0
                             3.6
                                            1.4
0.2
                                            . . .
. .
. . .
               6.7
                             3.0
                                            5.2
145
2.3
               6.3
                             2.5
                                            5.0
146
1.9
               6.5
                             3.0
                                            5.2
147
2.0
148
               6.2
                             3.4
                                            5.4
2.3
149
               5.9
                             3.0
                                            5.1
1.8
[150 rows x 4 columns]
df.head()
  sepal length (cm) sepal width (cm) petal length (cm) petal width
(cm)
             5.1
                           3.5
                                          1.4
0
0.2
             4.9
                           3.0
                                          1.4
1
0.2
             4.7
                           3.2
                                          1.3
2
0.2
             4.6
                           3.1
                                          1.5
0.2
```

| 4 0.2 | | 5.0 | 3.6 | 1.4 | |
|---|--------|---|--|--|---|
| df.de | scribe | () | | | |
| count mean std min 25% 50% 75% max | sepal | length (cm) 150.000000 5.843333 0.828066 4.300000 5.100000 5.800000 6.400000 7.900000 | sepal width (cm) 150.000000 3.057333 0.435866 2.000000 2.800000 3.000000 3.300000 4.400000 | petal length (cm) 150.000000 3.758000 1.765298 1.000000 4.350000 5.100000 6.900000 | \ |
| count mean std min 25% 50% 75% max | petal | width (cm) 150.000000 1.199333 0.762238 0.100000 0.300000 1.300000 1.800000 2.500000 | | | |

Insights from describe (): -

Sepal Length:

The sepal length has a mean of approximately 5.84 cm.

The values range from a minimum of 4.3 cm to a maximum of 7.9 cm.

The data shows moderate variability, with a standard deviation of approximately 0.83 cm.

Sepal Width:

The sepal width has a mean of approximately 3.06 cm.

The values range from a minimum of 2.0 cm to a maximum of 4.4 cm.

The data has relatively low variability compared to the other features, with a standard deviation of approximately 0.44 cm.

Petal Length:

The petal length has a mean of approximately 3.76 cm.

The values range from a minimum of 1.0 cm to a maximum of 6.9 cm.

The data exhibits significant variability, with a relatively large standard deviation of approximately 1.77 cm.

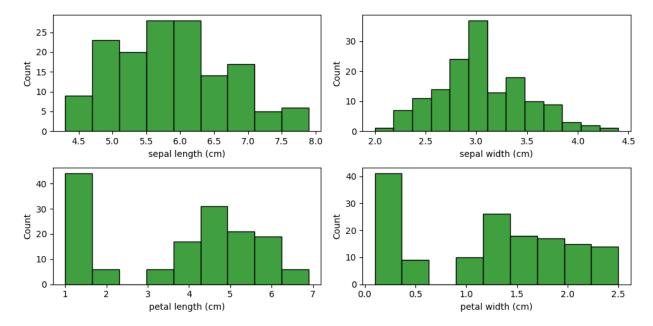
Petal Width:

The petal width has a mean of approximately 1.20 cm.

The values range from a minimum of 0.1 cm to a maximum of 2.5 cm.

The data has moderate variability, with a standard deviation of approximately 0.76 cm.

Exploratory Data Analysis



Insights from univariate Analysis:-

Sepal Length:

The histogram for sepal length shows a roughly normal distribution with a peak around 5.8 cm.

It appears to be unimodal (one peak) and relatively symmetric. The range of sepal length values spans from approximately 4.3 cm to 7.9 cm.

Sepal Width:

The histogram for sepal width shows a distribution that is somewhat skewed to the right.

It is unimodal with a peak around 3.0 cm. Most of the values cluster between 2.8 cm and 3.4 cm.

Petal Length:

The histogram for petal length reveals a bimodal distribution with clear separation between two groups.

One mode is around 1.5 cm, and the other is around 4.5 cm. This bimodality indicates that there are two distinct groups of iris species based on petal length.

Petal Width:

The histogram for petal width also shows a bimodal distribution, similar to petal length.

One mode is around 0.2 cm, and the other is around 1.3 cm. The bimodal distribution suggests the presence of two distinct groups based on petal width, corresponding to different species.

```
df['target']=iris.target
```

df.head()

| sepal | length (cm) | sepal width (cm) | petal length (cm) | petal width |
|--------|-------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| (cm) \ | | | | |
| 0 | 5.1 | 3.5 | 1.4 | |
| 0.2 | | | | |
| 1 | 4.9 | 3.0 | 1.4 | |
| 0.2 | | | | |
| 2 | 4.7 | 3.2 | 1.3 | |
| 0.2 | | | | |
| 3 | 4.6 | 3.1 | 1.5 | |
| 0.2 | | | | |
| 4 | 5.0 | 3.6 | 1.4 | |
| 0.2 | | | | |

```
target
0 0
1 0
2 0
3 0
4 0
```

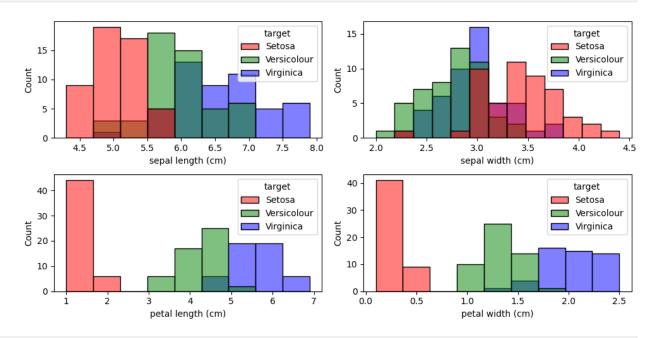
df.target.unique()

```
array([0, 1, 2])
```

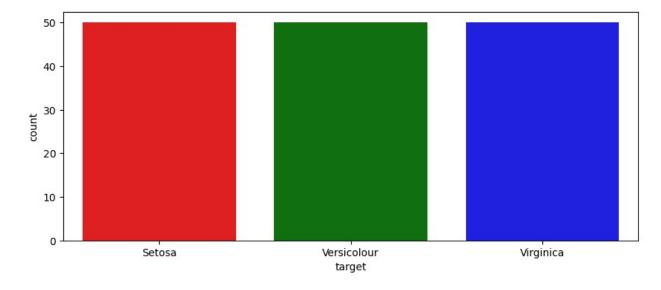
```
# Map the target values to custom class labels if desired
class_mapping = {
    0: "Setosa",
    1: "Versicolour",
    2: "Virginica"
}
df["target"] = df["target"].map(class_mapping)
df
```

```
sepal length (cm) sepal width (cm) petal length (cm)
                                                              petal
width (cm) \
0
                   5.1
                                     3.5
                                                         1.4
0.2
                   4.9
                                     3.0
                                                         1.4
1
0.2
                   4.7
                                     3.2
                                                         1.3
2
0.2
3
                   4.6
                                     3.1
                                                         1.5
0.2
                                                         1.4
                   5.0
                                     3.6
4
0.2
. .
                                                         . . .
145
                   6.7
                                     3.0
                                                         5.2
2.3
                   6.3
                                     2.5
                                                         5.0
146
1.9
147
                   6.5
                                     3.0
                                                         5.2
2.0
                                     3.4
                                                         5.4
148
                   6.2
2.3
149
                   5.9
                                     3.0
                                                         5.1
1.8
        target
0
        Setosa
1
        Setosa
2
        Setosa
3
        Setosa
4
        Setosa
145 Virginica
146 Virginica
147 Virginica
148 Virginica
149 Virginica
[150 rows x 5 columns]
plt.figure(figsize=(10,5))
                                         # Set Canvas size
plotnumber = 1
                                          # Create a variable
for i in df.drop('target',axis=1):
                                       # use for loop to iterate
Numerical Variable
    plt.subplot(2,2,plotnumber)
                                         # set number of rows &
columns according to No.of Variable
sns.histplot(x=df[i],hue=df['target'],palette=['red','green','blue'])
# plot histogram
```

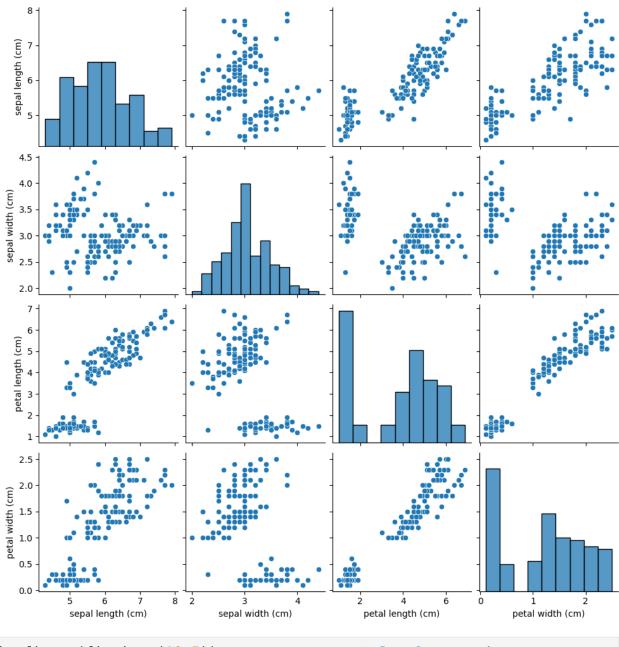
```
plotnumber = plotnumber + 1
plt.tight_layout()
```



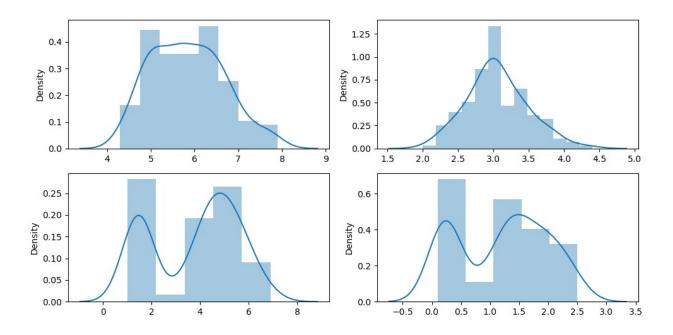
```
# count plot for Species
plt.figure(figsize=(10,4))
sns.countplot(x=df['target'],palette=['red','green','blue'])
plt.show()
```



```
# multivariate Analysis
sns.pairplot(df)
<seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x147bfe835e0>
```



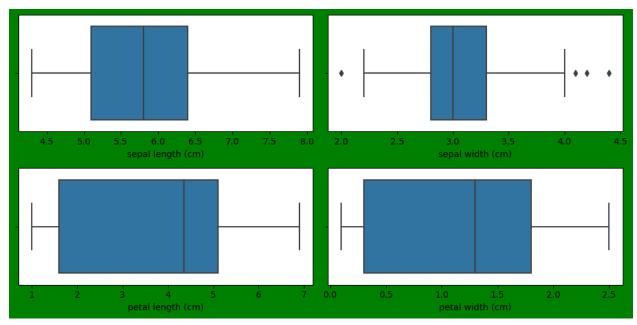
```
plt.figure(figsize=(10,5))  # Set Canvas size
plotnumber = 1  # Create a variable
for i in df.drop('target',axis=1):  # use for loop to iterate
Numerical Variable
   plt.subplot(2,2,plotnumber)  # set number of rows &
columns according to No.of Variable
   sns.distplot(x=df[i] )  # plot dist histogram
   plotnumber = plotnumber + 1
plt.tight_layout()
```



Data preproccesing

```
df.isnull().sum()
sepal length (cm)
sepal width (cm)
                     0
petal length (cm)
                     0
petal width (cm)
                     0
target
dtype: int64
# value counts for Species
df['target'].value_counts()
Setosa
               50
Versicolour
               50
Virginica
               50
Name: target, dtype: int64
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
                                                    # import Label
Encoder
encoder = LabelEncoder()
                                                    # Create an
instance of the LabelEncoder
# Fit and transform the Species data
df['target'] = encoder.fit transform(df['target'])
df.head()
```

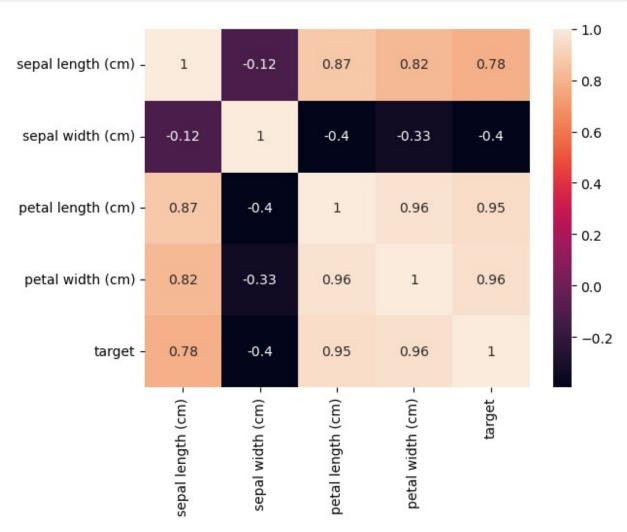
```
sepal length (cm) sepal width (cm) petal length (cm) petal width
(cm) \
0
                 5.1
                                   3.5
                                                      1.4
0.2
                 4.9
                                                      1.4
1
                                   3.0
0.2
2
                 4.7
                                   3.2
                                                      1.3
0.2
3
                 4.6
                                   3.1
                                                      1.5
0.2
                                                      1.4
                 5.0
                                   3.6
4
0.2
  target
0
        0
1
        0
2
        0
3
        0
4
        0
## plot Box - Plot to see the 5 number Summery
plt.figure(figsize=(10,5), facecolor='green')
                                                                   #
Set Canvas size
plotnumber = 1
                                                 # Create a variable
for i in df.drop('target',axis=1): # use for loop to
iterate Numerical Variable
    plt.subplot(2,2,plotnumber)
                                               # set number of rows
& columns according to No.of Variable
    sns.boxplot(x=df[i])
                                 # plot Box - plot
    plotnumber = plotnumber + 1
plt.tight layout()
```



```
## Sepal _ Width have outlier , so we will handle outlier
# Calculate the IQR (Interquartile Range)
Q1 = df['sepal width (cm)'].quantile(0.25)
Q3 = df['sepal width (cm)'].quantile(0.75)
IQR = 03 - 01
# Define lower and upper bounds
lower bound = Q1 - (1.5 * IQR)
upper bound = Q3 + (1.5 * IQR)
df.loc[(df['sepal width (cm)'] < lower_bound) | (df['sepal width</pre>
(cm)'] > upper bound), 'sepal width (cm)'] = df['sepal width
(cm)'].median()
df.tail()
     sepal length (cm) sepal width (cm)
                                           petal length (cm)
                                                               petal
width (cm) \
145
                   6.7
                                      3.0
                                                          5.2
2.3
146
                   6.3
                                      2.5
                                                          5.0
1.9
147
                   6.5
                                      3.0
                                                          5.2
2.0
                                                          5.4
                    6.2
                                      3.4
148
2.3
149
                   5.9
                                      3.0
                                                          5.1
1.8
     target
```

```
145    2
146    2
147    2
148    2
149    2
## Check corellation using Heatmap
sns.heatmap(df.corr(),annot=True)

<AxesSubplot:>
```



Segregation of Data(Independent and Dependents)

```
# Dependent and Independent Variable Creation
x = df.drop('target',axis=1)  # Independent Features
y = df['target']
Х
     sepal length (cm) sepal width (cm) petal length (cm)
                                                                 petal
width (cm)
                    5.1
                                       3.5
                                                            1.4
0.2
                    4.9
                                       3.0
                                                            1.4
1
0.2
                    4.7
                                       3.2
                                                            1.3
2
0.2
3
                    4.6
                                       3.1
                                                            1.5
0.2
                    5.0
                                       3.6
                                                            1.4
0.2
. . .
                    6.7
                                       3.0
                                                            5.2
145
2.3
146
                    6.3
                                       2.5
                                                            5.0
1.9
147
                    6.5
                                       3.0
                                                            5.2
2.0
                    6.2
                                                            5.4
148
                                       3.4
2.3
149
                    5.9
                                       3.0
                                                            5.1
1.8
[150 rows x 4 columns]
У
0
       0
1
       0
2
       0
3
       0
4
       0
       2
145
146
       2
       2
147
148
       2
```

149 2

Name: target, Length: 150, dtype: int32

Spliting Dataset into Test data and Train Data

```
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
x train,x test,y train,y test
=train test split(x,y,test size=0.2,random state=1)
x train
     sepal length (cm) sepal width (cm) petal length (cm) petal
width (cm)
91
                    6.1
                                      3.0
                                                           4.6
1.4
135
                    7.7
                                      3.0
                                                          6.1
2.3
69
                    5.6
                                       2.5
                                                           3.9
1.1
                    6.4
                                      2.8
                                                           5.6
128
2.1
114
                    5.8
                                      2.8
                                                           5.1
2.4
. .
                                                           . . .
133
                    6.3
                                       2.8
                                                           5.1
1.5
137
                    6.4
                                       3.1
                                                           5.5
1.8
                    6.3
                                      2.5
                                                           4.9
72
1.5
                    6.7
                                       3.1
                                                           5.6
140
2.4
37
                    4.9
                                       3.6
                                                           1.4
0.1
[120 rows x 4 columns]
x test
     sepal length (cm) sepal width (cm) petal length (cm) petal
width (cm)
14
                    5.8
                                       4.0
                                                           1.2
0.2
98
                    5.1
                                      2.5
                                                           3.0
1.1
75
                    6.6
                                      3.0
                                                           4.4
1.4
                    5.4
                                      3.9
                                                           1.3
16
```

| 0 4 | | | |
|------------|------|-----|------------|
| 0.4 131 | 7.9 | 3.8 | 6.4 |
| 2.0 | , 13 | 3.0 | |
| 56 | 6.3 | 3.3 | 4.7 |
| 1.6 | | | |
| 141 | 6.9 | 3.1 | 5.1 |
| 2.3 44 | 5.1 | 3.8 | 1.9 |
| 0.4 | 5.1 | 3.0 | 1.9 |
| 29 | 4.7 | 3.2 | 1.6 |
| 0.2 | | | |
| 120 | 6.9 | 3.2 | 5.7 |
| 2.3 94 | E 6 | 2 7 | 4.2 |
| 1.3 | 5.6 | 2.7 | 4.2 |
| 5 | 5.4 | 3.9 | 1.7 |
| 0.4 | | | |
| 102 | 7.1 | 3.0 | 5.9 |
| 2.1 | 6 1 | 2 2 | <i>1</i> E |
| 51 1.5 | 6.4 | 3.2 | 4.5 |
| 78 | 6.0 | 2.9 | 4.5 |
| 1.5 | | | |
| 42 | 4.4 | 3.2 | 1.3 |
| 0.2 92 | E 0 | 2 6 | 4 0 |
| 1.2 | 5.8 | 2.6 | 4.0 |
| 66 | 5.6 | 3.0 | 4.5 |
| 1.5 | | | |
| 31 | 5.4 | 3.4 | 1.5 |
| 0.4 35 | 5.0 | 3.2 | 1.2 |
| 0.2 | 3.0 | J.2 | 1.2 |
| 90 | 5.5 | 2.6 | 4.4 |
| 1.2 | | | |
| 84 | 5.4 | 3.0 | 4.5 |
| 1.5 77 | 6.7 | 3.0 | 5.0 |
| 1.7 | 017 | 310 | 310 |
| 40 | 5.0 | 3.5 | 1.3 |
| 0.3 | 7.0 | 2.2 | 6.0 |
| 125 1.8 | 7.2 | 3.2 | 6.0 |
| 99 | 5.7 | 2.8 | 4.1 |
| 1.3 | | | |
| 33 | 5.5 | 3.0 | 1.4 |
| 0.2 | г 1 | 2.0 | 1 5 |
| 19 0.3 | 5.1 | 3.8 | 1.5 |
| 0.5 | | | |

```
73
1.2
                       6.1
                                            2.8
                                                                   4.7
146
                       6.3
                                                                   5.0
                                            2.5
1.9
y_train
91
        1
135
        2
69
128
        2
114
        2
       ..
2
2
133
137
72
        1
        2
140
37 0
Name: target, Length: 120, dtype: int32
y_test
14
        0
98
        1
75
        1
16
131
        0
2
1
2
0
56
141
44
        0
29
120
94
5
102
        1
        0
        2
51
78
        1
42
        0
92
        1
1
0
66
31
35
        0
        1
90
84
        1
77
        1
0
2
1
40
125
99
33
        0
19
        0
```

Choosing the model

Logistic Regression Model

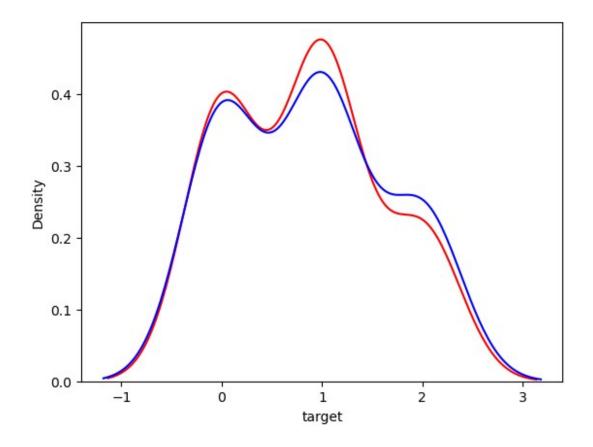
```
from sklearn.linear model import LogisticRegression
model=LogisticRegression()
model.fit(x_train,y_train)
LogisticRegression()
y_pred=model.predict(x_test)
y_pred
array([0, 1, 1, 0, 2, 1, 2, 0, 0, 2, 1, 0, 2, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1,
       2, 0, 2, 1, 0, 0, 1, 2])
a=pd.DataFrame(y_test.values,columns=['Actual'])
а
    Actual
0
         1
1
2
3
4
5
         1
6
         2
7
8
9
         2
10
```

```
11
           0
2
1
12
13
14
           1
15
16
           1
           1
17
18
19
           0
20
           1
21
           1
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
a['Prediction']=y_pred
а
    Actual Prediction
0
           0
           1
                          1
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
           1
                          1
           0
                          2
           2
0
0
2
1
0
11
           2
12
13
14
15
           0
16
           1
           1
17
18
           0
19
20
           1
21
           1
22
23
           1
0
24
           2
```

| 26 27 | 0 | 0 0 |
|----------|---|--------|
| 28 | 1 | 1 |
| | 2 | 2 |

Model Evoluation

```
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy score , precision score ,
recall score , f1 score , classification report , confusion matrix
# print Confusion matrics
confusion matrix(y test,y pred)
array([[11, 0,
                 01,
       [ 0, 12, 1],
       [ 0, 0, 6]], dtype=int64)
# print Classification report
print(classification report(y test,y pred))
                           recall f1-score
              precision
                                              support
           0
                   1.00
                             1.00
                                       1.00
                                                    11
           1
                   1.00
                             0.92
                                       0.96
                                                    13
           2
                   0.86
                             1.00
                                       0.92
                                                     6
                                       0.97
                                                    30
    accuracy
                   0.95
                             0.97
                                       0.96
                                                    30
   macro avg
                   0.97
                             0.97
                                       0.97
                                                    30
weighted avg
f1_log = f1_score(y_test , y_pred , average='weighted')
print("f1_score of : " , f1_log)
fl score of : 0.9672820512820512
# test model performance
acc_log = accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred)
print("Accuracy of Logistic regression : ",acc_log)
Accuracy of Logistic regression: 0.9666666666666667
sns.distplot(y test,hist=False,color="red")
sns.distplot(y_pred,hist=False,color="blue")
plt.show()
```

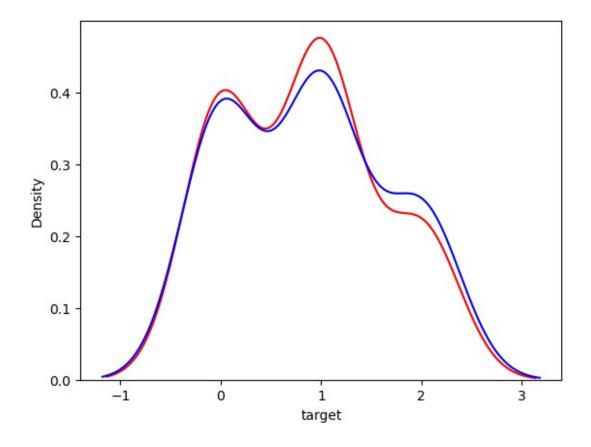


Random Froest Classifier Model

```
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
Random=RandomForestClassifier(random_state=1)
Random.fit(x_train,y_train)
RandomForestClassifier(random_state=1)
pred=Random.predict(x_test)
```

Model Evolution

```
0
                         1.00
                                      1.00
                                                    1.00
                                                                    11
              1
                         1.00
                                      0.92
                                                    0.96
                                                                    13
              2
                         0.86
                                      1.00
                                                    0.92
                                                                     6
                                                    0.97
                                                                    30
     accuracy
                                      0.97
                                                    0.96
    macro avg
                         0.95
                                                                    30
weighted avg
                         0.97
                                      0.97
                                                    0.97
                                                                    30
f1_rand = f1_score(y_test , y_pred , average='weighted')
print("f1_score of : " , f1_rand)
f1_score of : 0.9672820512820512
sns.distplot(y_test,hist=False,color="red")
sns.distplot(pred,hist=False,color="blue")
plt.show()
```



_____Hyperparameter Tunning of Random Forest Classifier _____

Hyperparameter Tunning is the process of finding the best set of hyperparameters for a machine learning model to achieve optimal performance on a given dataset. hyperparameter tunning the model perform and calculate accuracy with all possible parameter given to it internally and give the best parameters which give the best performance. Grid Search and Random Search are two commonly used methods for Hyperparameter tunning. # import GridSearchCV or RandomizedSearchCV to iterate through all parameters and make a model with all combination from sklearn.model selection import GridSearchCV from sklearn.model selection import RandomizedSearchCV # create a dictionary of hyperparameters with values Randomforesthyperparameter={ 'n estimators':[50,100,200,300,400,500], # Number of trees in the forest 'max depth': [None, range(1,20)], # Maximum depth of the trees 'min samples split':[2,5,10], # Minimum samples required to split an internal node 'min samples leaf':[1,2,4], # Minimum samples required at a leaf node 'max features':['auto','sqrt','log2'] # Number of features to consider when splitting Random hyper=RandomizedSearchCV(RandomForestClassifier(random state=31), param distributions=Randomforesthyperparameter, $n_jobs=-1$, $n_{iter=100}$, cv=3, verbose=3, scoring='accuracy', random state=0

)

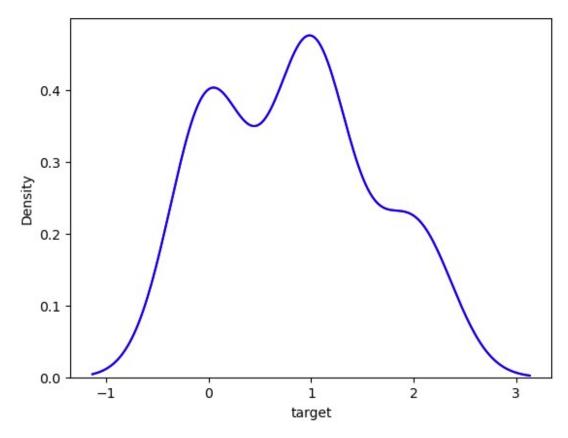
```
# Train random random search
Random hyper.fit(x train,y train)
# print best parameters and score
print("Best Score:",Random_hyper.best_score_)
print("Best Hyperparameters:",Random_hyper.best_params_)
Fitting 3 folds for each of 100 candidates, totalling 300 fits
Best Score: 0.941666666666665
Best Hyperparameters: {'n estimators': 50, 'min samples split': 2,
'min_samples_leaf': 1, 'max_features': 'log2', 'max_depth': None}
Random=RandomForestClassifier(n estimators=50, min samples split=2, min
samples_leaf=1, max_features='log2', max_depth=None)
Random.fit(x train,y train)
RandomForestClassifier(max features='log2', n estimators=50)
random predections=Random.predict(x test)
f1 rand = f1 score(y test ,random predections, average='weighted')
print("f1 score of : " , f1 rand)
f1_score of : 0.9672820512820512
print(classification report(random predections, pred))
              precision
                           recall f1-score
                                               support
           0
                   1.00
                             1.00
                                        1.00
                                                    11
           1
                   1.00
                             1.00
                                        1.00
                                                    12
           2
                   1.00
                             1.00
                                        1.00
                                                     7
                                        1.00
                                                    30
    accuracy
                             1.00
                                        1.00
                                                    30
   macro avq
                   1.00
                   1.00
                             1.00
                                        1.00
                                                    30
weighted avg
acc hyper forest=accuracy score(random predections, pred)
print(acc hyper forest)
1.0
```

_Hyperparameter Tunning of Logistic

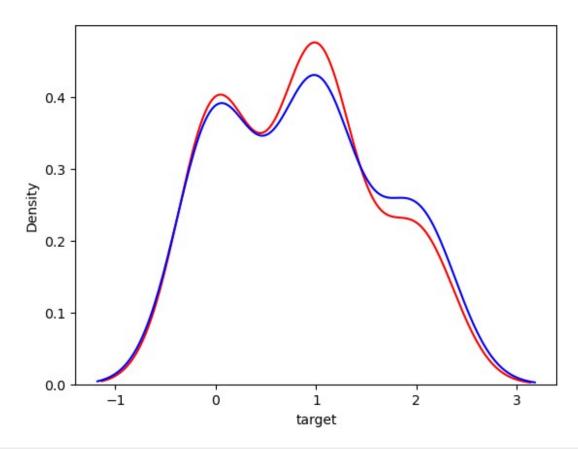
Regression ___

```
# creating dictionary --> key value pair of hyperparameters having key
as parameter and values as its values
Log Hyperpara = {
    'C': [0.001, 0.01, 0.1, 1, 10, 1000],
                                                        #
Regularization strength values
    'solver': ['lbfgs', 'liblinear', 'saga'],
                                                        # Solver
    'max iter':[100,200,400,600,800,1000],
                                                        # maximum
iteration
    'multi class':['ovr','multinomial']
                                                        # how to
perform multiclass classification
# training data on gridsearch cv for finding best parameters
Log grid = GridSearchCV(LogisticRegression(random state=0),
Estimator
                      param_grid=Log_Hyperpara, # param_grid----
> hyperparametes(dictionary we created)
                      scoring='accuracy',
                                                   # scoring--->
performance matrix to check performance
                      cv=3.
                                                    # CV---->
number of flods
                      verbose=3.
verbose=Controls the verbosity: the higher, the more messages.
                      n jobs=-1 # Number of jobs to run in parallel,-
1 means using all processors.
# training data on gridsearch cv for finding best parameters
Log grid.fit(x train,y train)
print(f"Best Score: {Log grid.best score })") # printing
                                                                best
print(f"Best paramters: {Log_grid.best_params_})") # printing
                                                                best
parameters
Fitting 3 folds for each of 216 candidates, totalling 648 fits
Best paramters: {'C': 1, 'max_iter': 400, 'multi class':
'multinomial', 'solver': 'saga'})
log model=LogisticRegression(C=1, max iter=400, multi class='multinomial
',solver='saga')
log model.fit(x train,y train)
log pred=log model.predict(x test)
```

```
f1_log = f1_score(y_test ,log_pred, average='weighted')
print("f1_score of : " , f1_log)
fl_score of : 1.0
print(classification_report(log_pred,pred))
               precision
                             recall f1-score
                                                  support
            0
                     1.00
                                1.00
                                           1.00
                                                        11
            1
                     1.00
                                0.92
                                           0.96
                                                        13
            2
                     0.86
                                1.00
                                           0.92
                                                         6
                                           0.97
                                                        30
    accuracy
                     0.95
                                0.97
                                           0.96
                                                        30
   macro avg
weighted avg
                     0.97
                                0.97
                                           0.97
                                                        30
acc_hyper_log=accuracy_score(log_pred,pred)
print(acc_hyper_log)
0.96666666666666
sns.distplot(y test,hist=False,color="red")
sns.distplot(log pred,hist=False,color="blue")
plt.show()
```



```
sns.distplot(y_test,hist=False,color="red")
sns.distplot(random_predections,hist=False,color="blue")
plt.show()
```



```
# Create a Data Frame of
Result Comparison = pd.DataFrame({"Model name" : ['Logistic
Regression','Random Forest'] ,
                        "Accuracy_Score" : [acc_log , acc_forest],
                        "F1_Score" : [f1_log , f1_rand] ,
                        "Hyperparameter_Score" : [acc_hyper_log ,
acc_hyper_forest]
                       })
Result Comparison
            Model_name Accuracy Score F1 Score Hyperparameter Score
   Logistic Regression
                              0.966667
                                        1.000000
                                                              0.966667
1
         Random Forest
                              0.966667
                                        0.967282
                                                              1.000000
```

Summary:

Both the Logistic Regression and Random Forest models perform well on the given task, with high accuracy, F1 score, and hyperparameter score.

Suggestion:

The F1 Score for "Logistic Regression" suggests excellent performance, it's essential to consider other factors like interpretability, overfitting, dataset size, and computational resources when choosing between the two models.