# **Assignment 9 - Data Visualization III (Data Science)**

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Download the Iris flower dataset or any other dataset into a DataFrame. (e.g., <a href="https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/Iris">https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/Iris</a> (<a href="https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/Iris">https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/Iris</a>). Scan the dataset and give the inference as:

#### In [1]:

```
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

#### In [2]:

```
data = pd.read_csv('Iris.csv')
data.head()
```

### Out[2]:

	ld	SepalLengthCm	SepalWidthCm	PetalLengthCm	PetalWidthCm	Species
0	1	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	Iris-setosa
1	2	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	Iris-setosa
2	3	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	Iris-setosa
3	4	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	Iris-setosa
4	5	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	Iris-setosa

1. List down the features and their types (e.g., numeric, nominal) available in the dataset.

### In [3]:

```
1 data.info()
```

```
RangeIndex: 150 entries, 0 to 149
Data columns (total 6 columns):
#
    Column
                   Non-Null Count
                                   Dtype
     _____
                   _____
                                   int64
0
    Ιd
                   150 non-null
1
    SepalLengthCm 150 non-null
                                   float64
2
                   150 non-null
                                   float64
    SepalWidthCm
    PetalLengthCm 150 non-null
                                   float64
    PetalWidthCm
                   150 non-null
                                   float64
    Species
                   150 non-null
                                   object
```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>

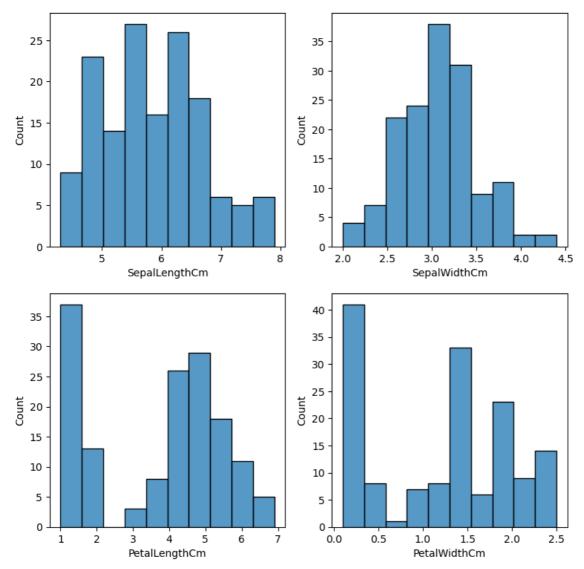
dtypes: float64(4), int64(1), object(1)

memory usage: 7.2+ KB

2. Create a histogram for each feature in the dataset to illustrate the feature distributions.

## In [4]:

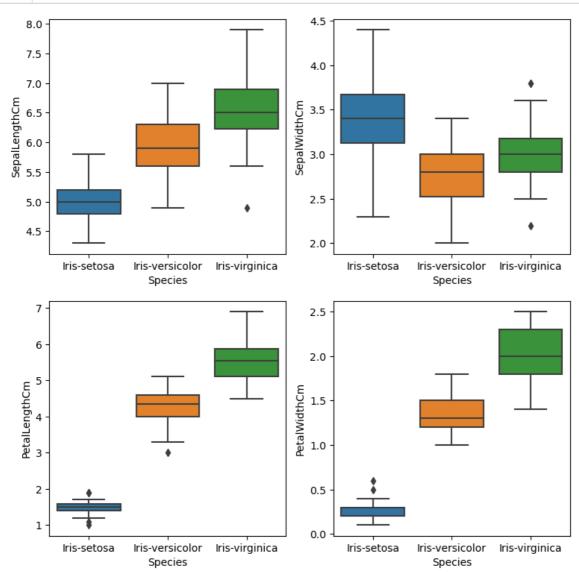
```
fig, axes = plt.subplots(nrows=2, ncols=2, figsize=(9, 9))
axes = axes.flatten()
ax = sns.histplot(x="SepalLengthCm", data=data, bins=10,ax=axes[0])
ax = sns.histplot(x="SepalWidthCm", data=data, bins=10,ax=axes[1])
ax = sns.histplot(x="PetalLengthCm", data=data, bins=10,ax=axes[2])
ax = sns.histplot(x="PetalWidthCm", data=data, bins=10, ax=axes[3])
```



3. Create a boxplot for each feature in the dataset.

### In [5]:

```
fig, axes = plt.subplots(nrows=2, ncols=2, figsize=(9, 9))
axes = axes.flatten()
ax = sns.boxplot(x="Species", y="SepalLengthCm", data=data, orient='v', ax=axes[0])
ax = sns.boxplot(x="Species", y="SepalWidthCm", data=data, orient='v', ax=axes[1])
ax = sns.boxplot(x="Species", y="PetalLengthCm", data=data, orient='v', ax=axes[2])
ax = sns.boxplot(x="Species", y="PetalWidthCm", data=data, orient='v', ax=axes[3])
```



### 4. Compare distributions and identify outliers.

### Outliers found in

- 1 Iris Setosa (Petal Length, Petal Width)
- 2 Iris Versicolor (Petal Lenght)
- 3 Iris Viginica (Sepal Lenght, Sepal Width)