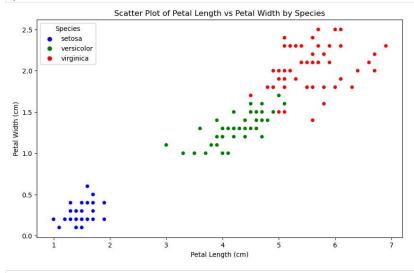
```
In [6]: #1

#Q:Create a scatterplot to visualize petal length and petal width by species
#title
#tapend with a title
#tabeled 'x' and 'y' axes
#fustom colors
#Include a short summary of your findings

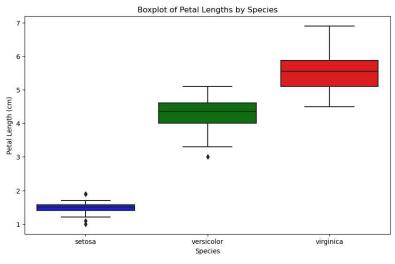
#A:
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib. pyplot as plt

# Load the Iris dataset
iris = sns.load_dataset('iris')

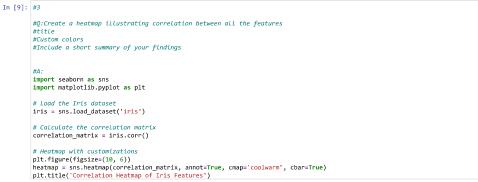
# Scatter plot with customizations
plt.figure(figsize=[18, 6))
scatter = sns.scatterplot(x='petal length', y='petal_width', hue='species', palette={'setosa': 'blue', 'versicolor': 'green', 'virginica': 'red'}, data=iris)
plt.title('Scatter plot of Petal length vs Petal Width by Species')
plt.vilabel('Petal Length (cm)')
plt.ylabel('Petal Length (cm)')
plt.legend(title='Species')
plt.show()
```

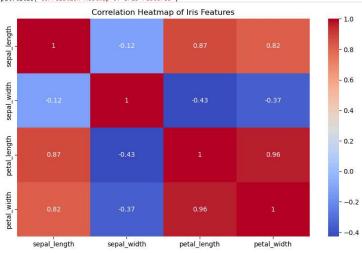


In []: #Summary of Findings: #The data points for Iris setosa (blue) are clustered in the lower-left corner of the plot #This indicates that setosa flowers tend to have smaller petal lengths and widths compared #to the other species. The data points for Iris versicolor (green) are spread out in the middle #of the plot. Versicolor flowers generally have intermediate petal lengths and widths. #The data points for Iris virginica (red) are located in the upper-right corner of the plot



```
In []: #Summary of Findings:
    #The petal Lengths for Iris setosa (blue) are significantly smaller compared to the other
    #species. The median petal Length is around 1.5 cm, and there is very little variation in
    #the petal Lengths of this species
    # The petal Lengths for Iris versicolor (green) are intermediate, with a median petal Length
    #of around 4.35 cm. The variation in petal Length is moderate compared to setosa and virginica
```





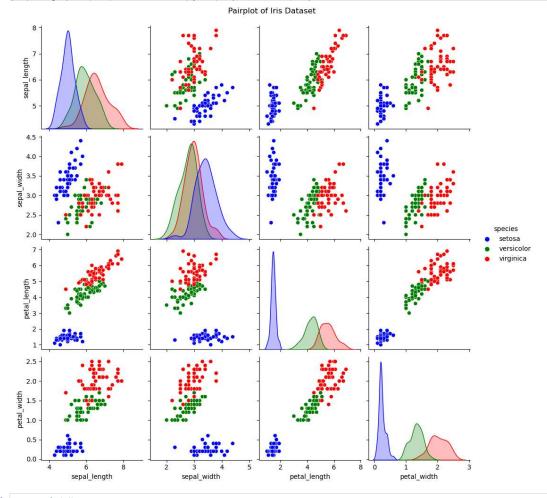
```
In [10]: #Summary of Findings:
#Petal length and petal width have a very strong positive correlation (0.96)
#This means that as petal length increases, petal width tends to increase as well
#Petal length also shows a strong positive correlation with sepal length (0.87),
#indicating that flowers with longer petals generally have longer sepals
#Sepal length and petal width have a moderate positive correlation (0.82),
#indicating a relationship where flowers with longer sepals tend to have wider petals
#Sepal length and sepal width have a moderate positive correlation (0.78), suggesting
#that flowers with longer sepals also tend to have wider sepals
#Sepal width and petal length show a weak positive correlation (0.56), indicating that
#sepal width has a lesser impact on petal length.
```

```
#Q:Create a pairplot to plot pairwise relationships between iris dataset variable
#title
#Custom colors
#Include a short summary of your findings

#A:
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Load the Iris dataset
iris = sns.load_dataset('iris')

# Pairplot with custom colors
pairplot = sns.pairplot(iris, hue='species', palette={'setosa': 'blue', 'versicolor': 'green', 'virginica': 'red'})
pairplot.fig.suptitle('Pairplot of Iris Dataset', y=1.02) # y=1.02 to make space for the title
```



In []: #Summary of Findings: #The pairplot shows a clear separation between the three species of Iris (setosa, versicolor, and virginica) #based on the different feature pairs. Setosa is the most distinct, clustering separately in most plots #The scatter plots of petal length vs. petal width show a strong separation between the species #Setosa has the smallest petal dimensions, while virginica has the largest, with versicolor in between #Sepal length and width do not separate the species as distinctly as the petal dimensions do. #However, setosa shows a more distinct cluster with wider sepals.