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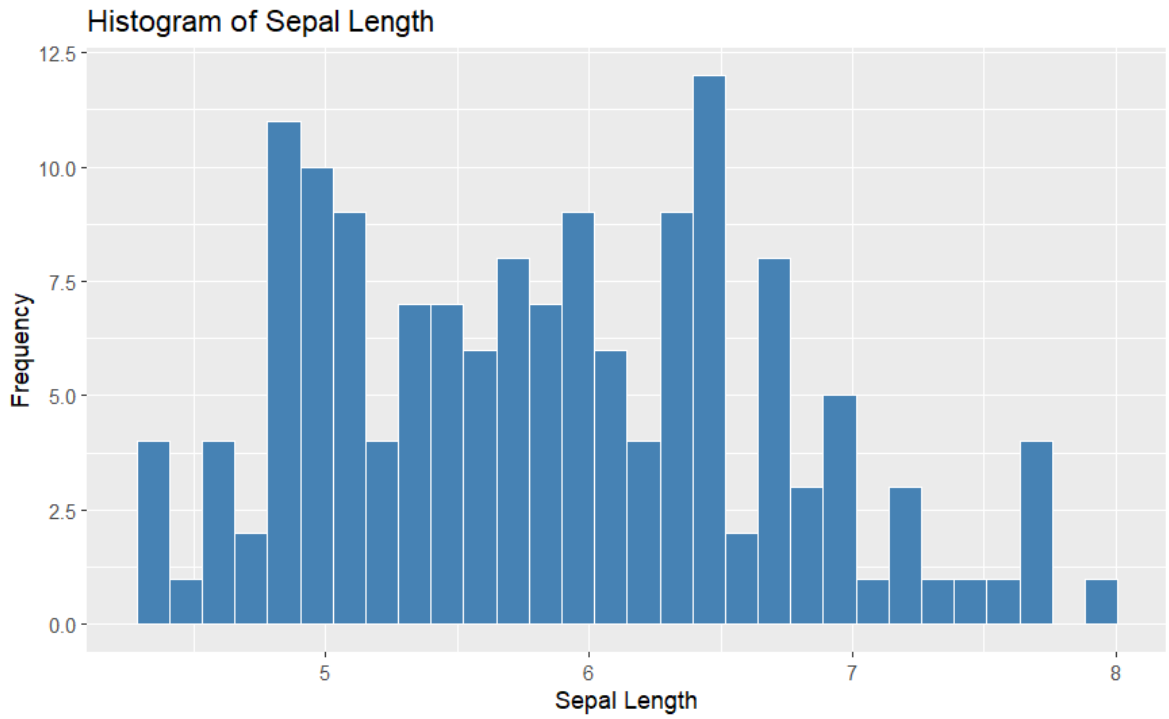
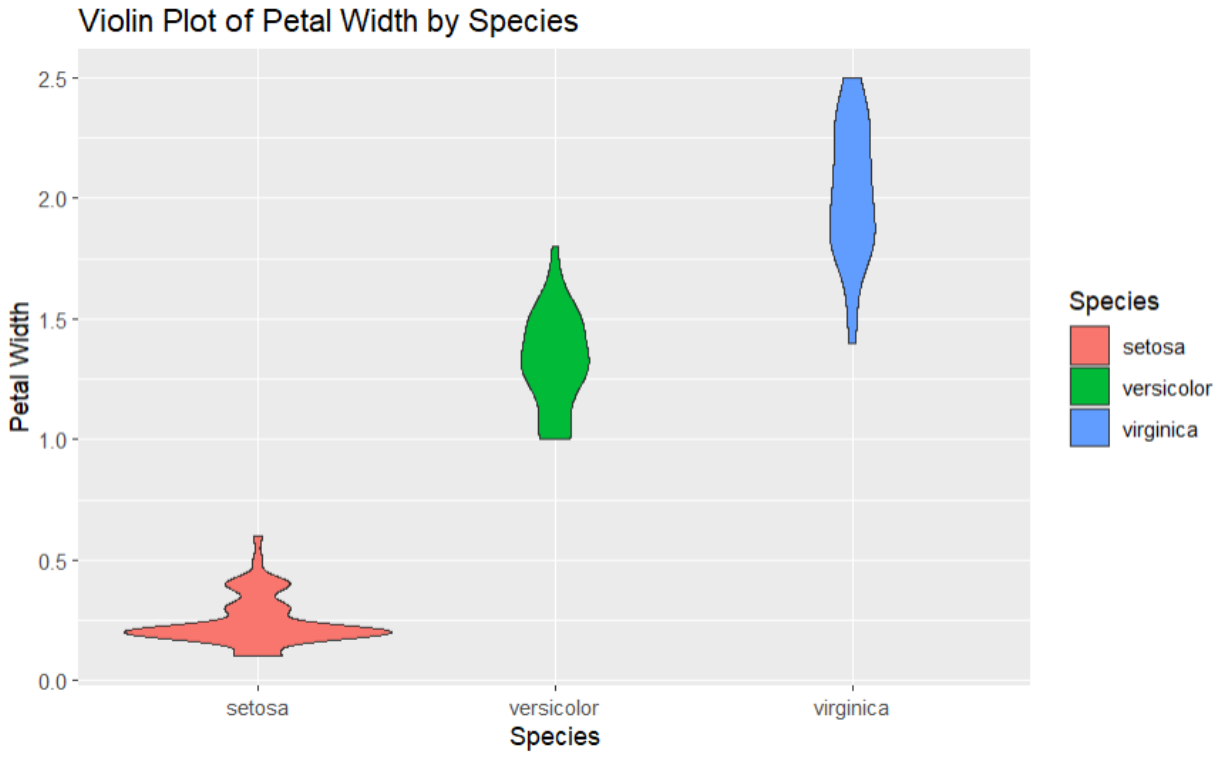
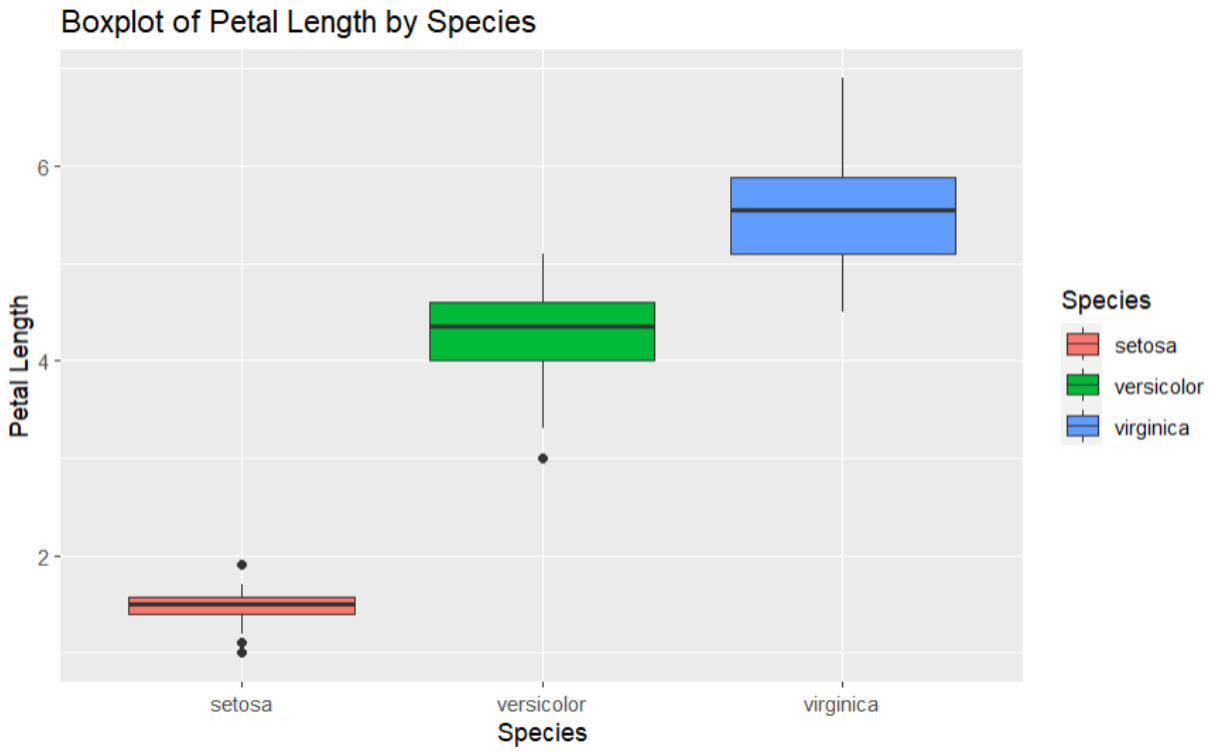
The first visualization is density plot, The density plot helps in understanding how sepal width varies and shows the density by species. The information that can be extracted from is distribution of sepal width among each species. The mode, median and range by species.



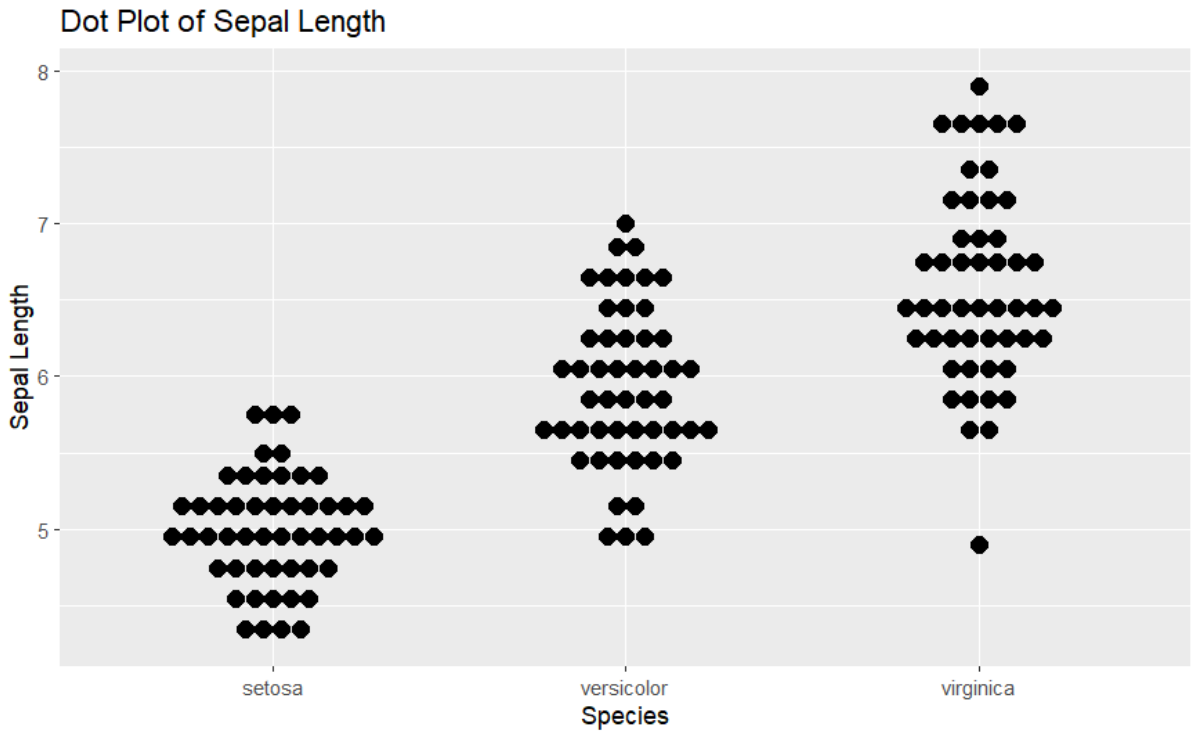
The second visualization is histogram, this histogram gives us a distribution of the sepal lengths in the iris dataset. The frequency in the Y-axis allows us to tell what sepal length is the most prominent and dominant in all of the datapoints.



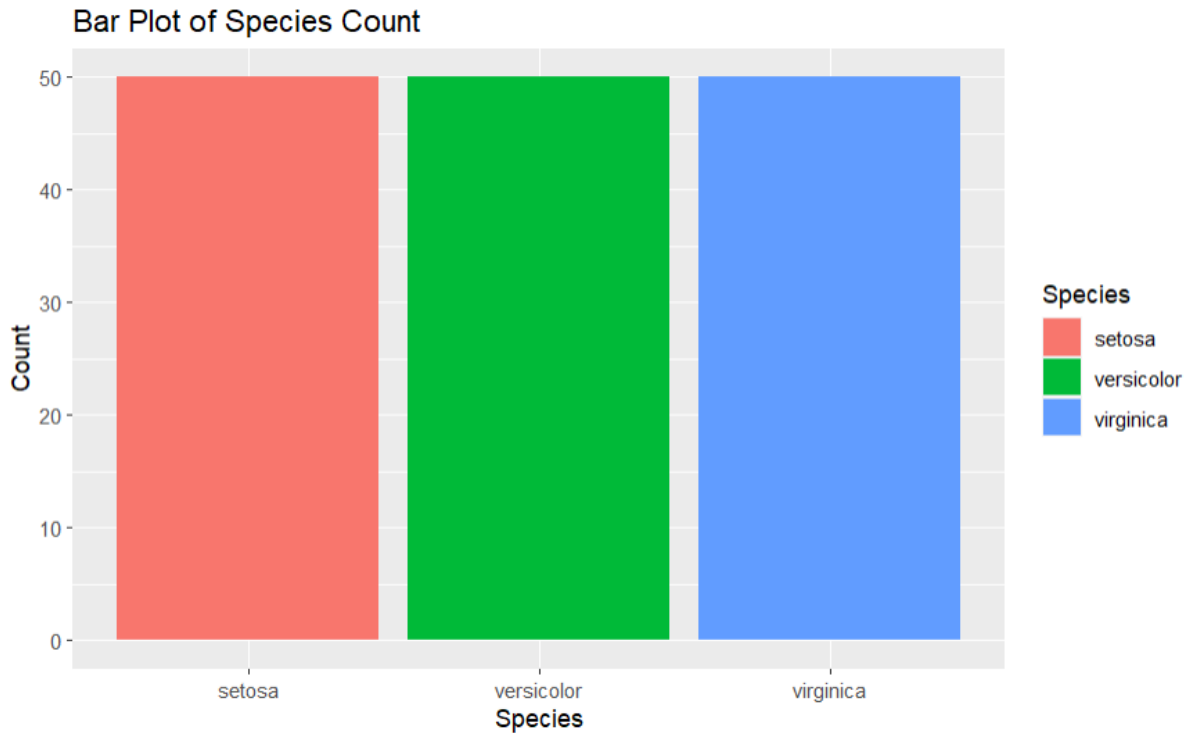
The third is the violin visualization which combines a boxplot and density plot; displays distribution by species.



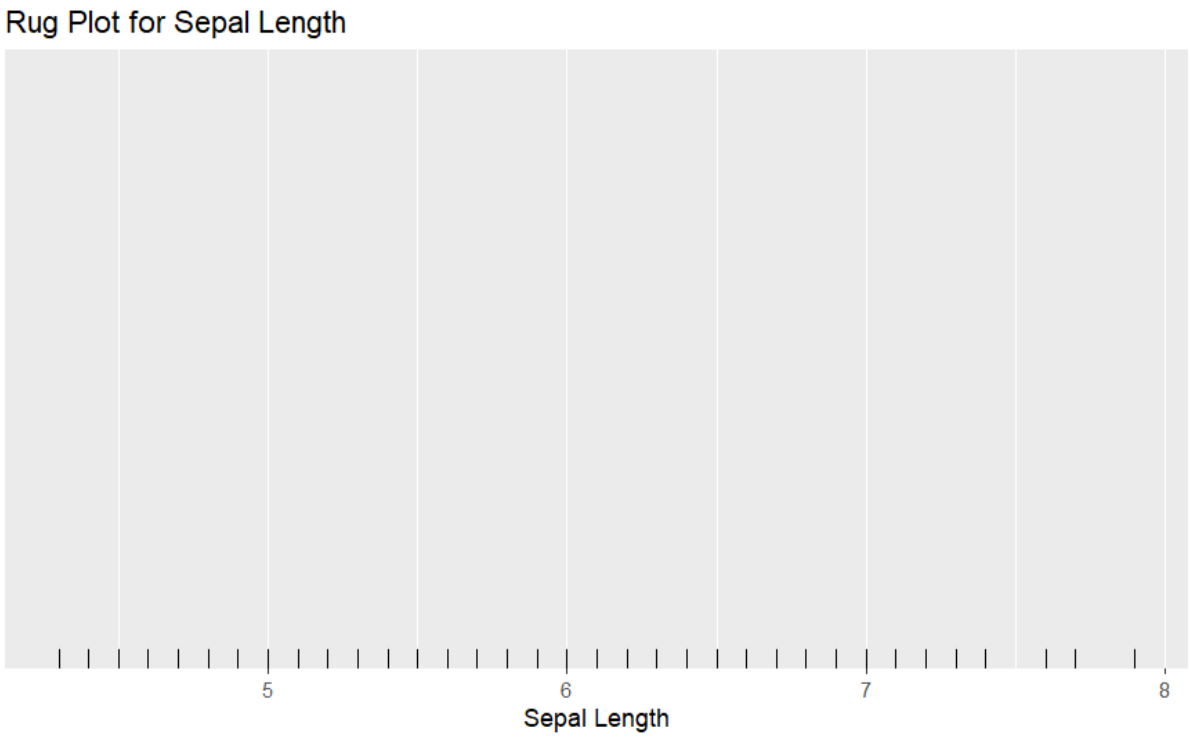
The fourth visualization is the boxplot which shows median, quartiles, and outliers of petal lengths for each species.



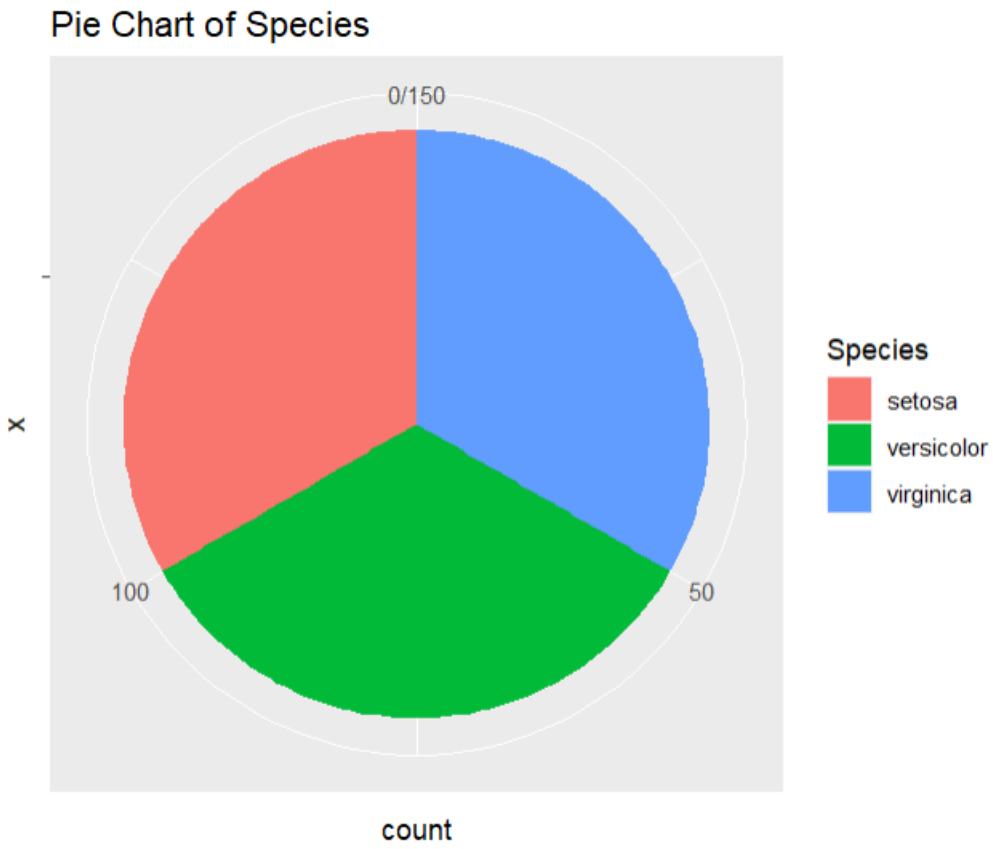
The fifth data visualization is Dot Plot of the individual data points, making it useful for spotting distribution and clusters."



The sixth visualization is the Bar Plot which shows the count in each species.

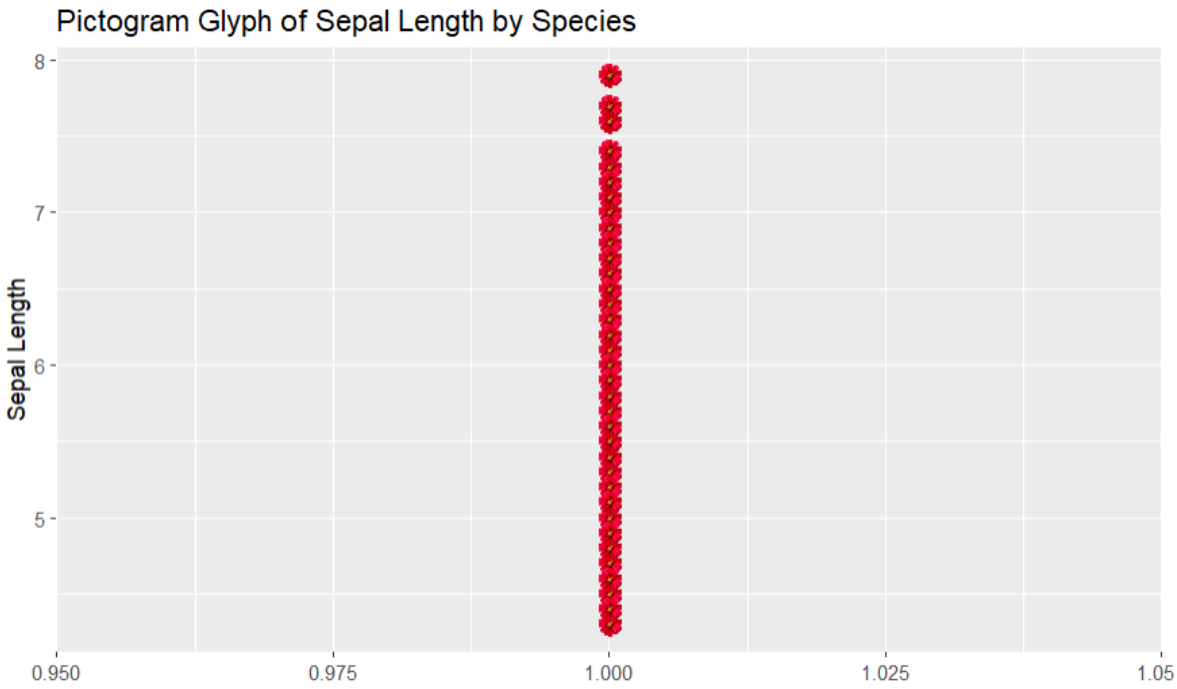


The seventh visualization is the rug plot which displays individual data points as marks on an axis and is good for spotting data density.



The pie chart visualization is another glyph visualization which provides a proportionate representation of species count.

The bean plot visualization gives the petal length compared to species and the distribution between the various species and petal length. It tells us that the virginica is the one with the longest petals while the setosa is the shortest one.



The last visualization is the Pictogram is another glyph visualization which compares the sepal length by species. This allows us to deduce what is the dominant sepal length among all species.