

# LAB 4

## TASK 1

### 1. Area Chart

- o Create an area chart showing the average petal length for each species.
- o Title: "Average Petal Length by Species"
- o X-axis: Species
- o Y-axis: Average Petal Length (cm)
- o Add legend and gridlines (major and minor).
- o Set the legend position to the bottom-right corner.
- o Add a legend title "Species" and set the legend font size to 12.

### INPUT

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
avg_petal_length_data = data.groupby("Species")['SepalLengthCm'].mean()
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 12))
```

```
avg_petal_length_data.plot(kind='area', alpha=0.5, color='lightgreen')
```

```
plt.title("Average petal length by species", fontsize=14)
```

```
plt.xlabel("Species")
```

```
plt.ylabel("Average Petal Length(cm)")
```

```
plt.legend()
```

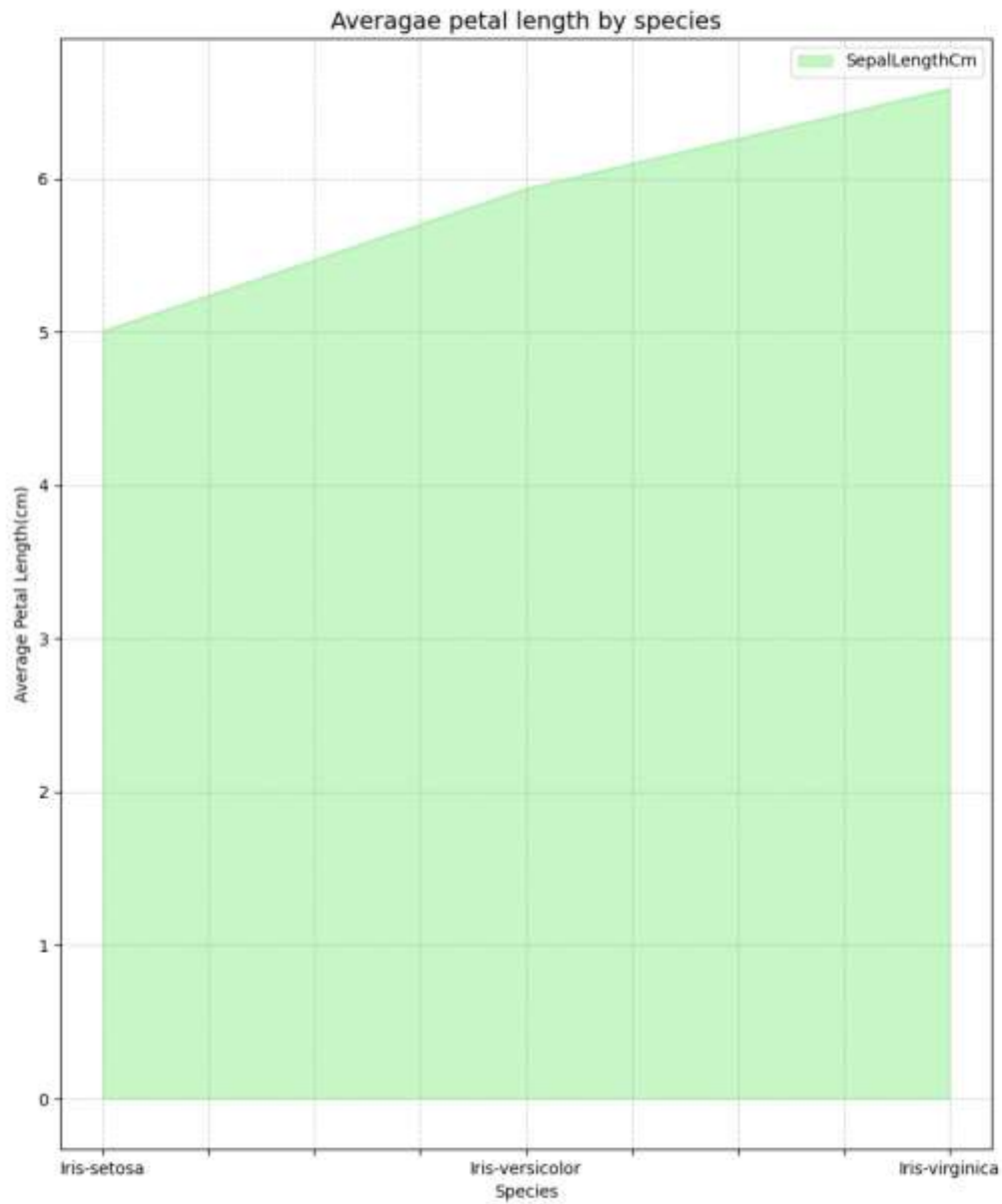
```
plt.grid(True, linestyle='--', alpha=0.6)
```

```
plt.savefig("Image1.png")
```

```
plt.show()
```

```
plt.plot()
```

## OUTPUT



## TASK 2

### 2. Bubble Chart

- o X-axis: Sepal Length
- o Y-axis: Sepal Width
- o Bubble size: Petal Length

- o Bubble color: Species
- o Title: "Iris Flower Features"

## INPUT

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
x = data['SepalLengthCm']
```

```
y = data['SepalWidthCm']
```

```
sizes = data['PetalLengthCm'] * 30 # scale bubble size for visibility
```

```
colors = data['Species'].astype('category').cat.codes # map species to numeric codes
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
```

```
scatter = plt.scatter( x, y, s=sizes, c=colors, cmap='viridis', alpha=0.6, edgecolors='w',  
linewidth=0.5)
```

```
plt.title("Iris Flower Features", fontsize=14)
```

```
plt.xlabel("Sepal Length (cm)")
```

```
plt.ylabel("Sepal Width (cm)")
```

```
# Add legend for species
```

```
legend_labels = data['Species'].unique()
```

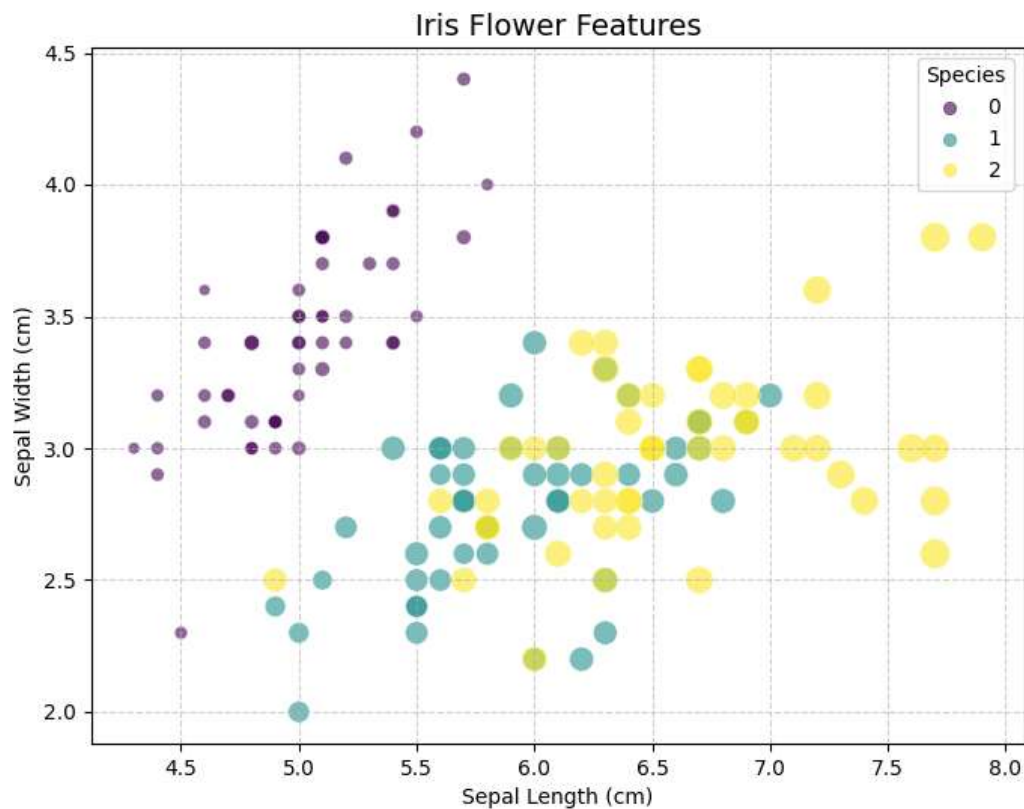
```
plt.legend(*scatter.legend_elements() , title="Species")
```

```
plt.grid(True, linestyle='--', alpha=0.6)
```

```
plt.savefig("Image2.png")
```

```
plt.show()
```

## OUTPUT



## TASK 3

### 3. Heat Map

- o Create a correlation heatmap for all numeric features.
- o Title: "Heatmap of Iris features"

## INPUT

```
import seaborn as sns
```

```
new_data = data.drop("Species", axis=1)
```

```
corr_data = new_data.corr()
```

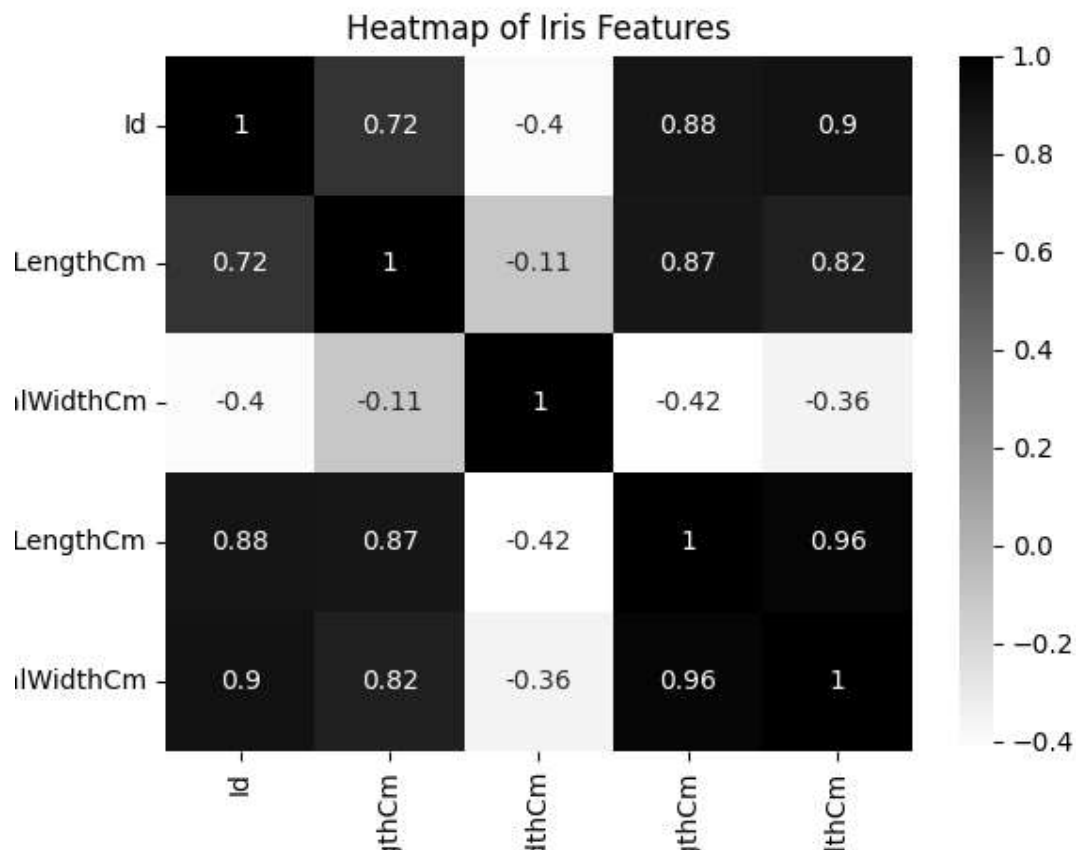
```
sns.heatmap(corr_data, cmap='binary', annot=True)
```

```
plt.title("Heatmap of Iris Features")
```

```
plt.savefig("Image3.png")
```

```
plt.show()
```

## OUTPUT



## TASK 4

### 4. Box Plot

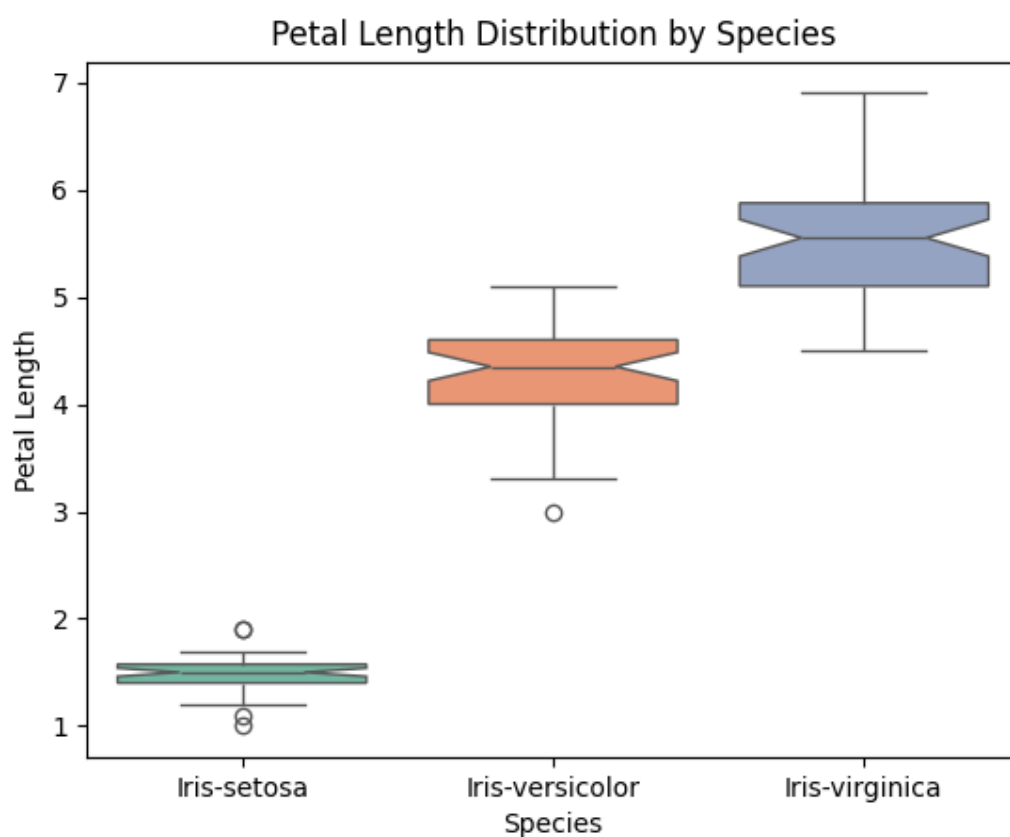
- o Create box plots for petal length by species.
- o Title: "Petal Length Distribution by Species"
- o Create box plots showing the distribution of petal length for each species.
- o Clearly represent the median, first quartile (Q1), third quartile (Q3), and the interquartile range (IQR).
- o Display outliers using distinct marker symbols for easy identification.
- o Use different colors for each species to ensure clear visual distinction.

## INPUT

```
# Box plot of petal length by species
```

```
sns.boxplot(data=data,x="Species", y="PetalLengthCm", palette="Set2", notch=True)
plt.title("Petal Length Distribution by Species")
plt.xlabel("Species")
plt.ylabel("Petal Length")
plt.savefig("Image4.png")
plt.show()
```

## OUTPUT



## TASK 5

### 5. Violin Plot

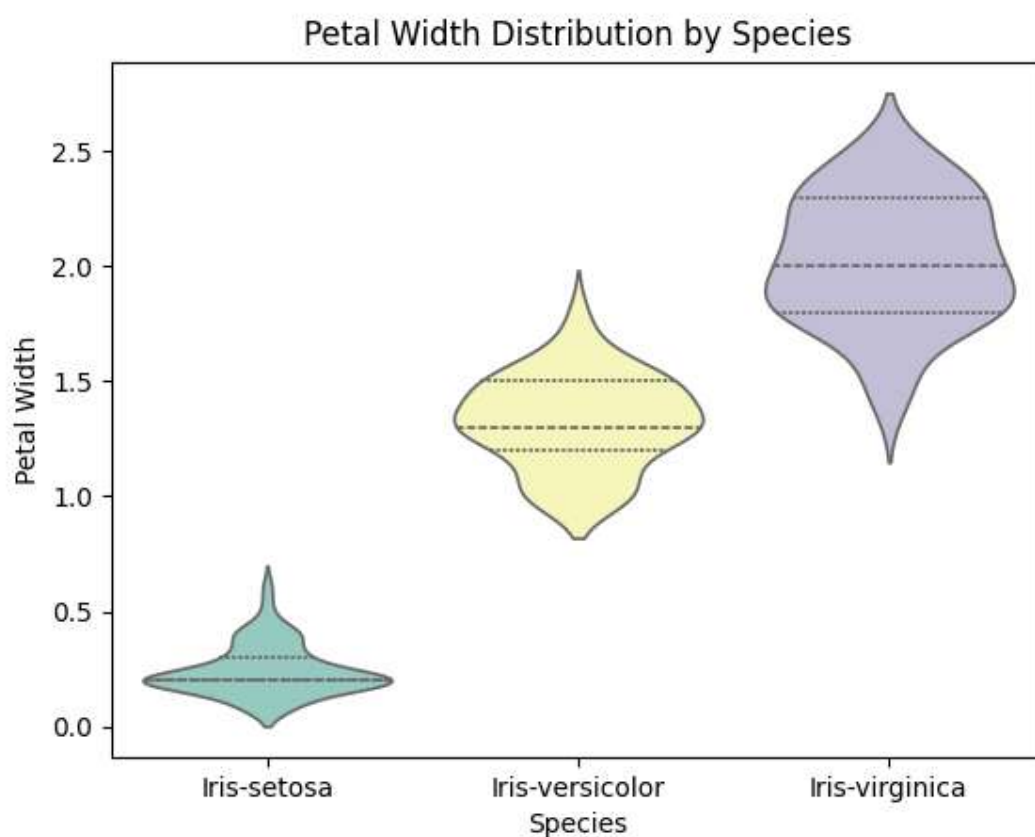
- o Create violin plots for petal width across species.
- o Title: "Petal Width Distribution by Species"

## INPUT

```
sns.violinplot(data=data,x="Species",y="PetalWidthCm",palette="Set3", inner="quartile")
```

```
plt.title("Petal Width Distribution by Species")  
plt.xlabel("Species")  
plt.ylabel("Petal Width")  
plt.savefig("Image5.png")  
plt.show()
```

## OUTPUT



## TASK 6

### 6. Pair Plot

- o Create pairwise scatter plots between all numeric features.
- o Create pairwise scatter plots between all numeric features of the Iris dataset: Sepal Length, Sepal Width, Petal Length and Petal Width.
- o Display feature-to-feature relationships across all possible combinations.
- o Use a consistent axis scale for all subplots to ensure fair visual comparison. Apply

uniform marker style and size for visual consistency.

o Use different colors for different species to enable class-wise visual separation.

o Maintain color consistency for each species across all subplots.

## INPUT

```
sns.pairplot(data=data,vars=["SepalLengthCm", "SepalWidthCm", "PetalLengthCm",
"PetalWidthCm"],hue="Species",diag_kind="kde", markers="o", plot_kws={"s": 40, "alpha":
0.7} )
```

```
plt.suptitle("Pairwise Relationships in Iris Dataset", y=1.02)
```

```
plt.savefig("Image6.png")
```

```
plt.show()
```

## OUTPUT

