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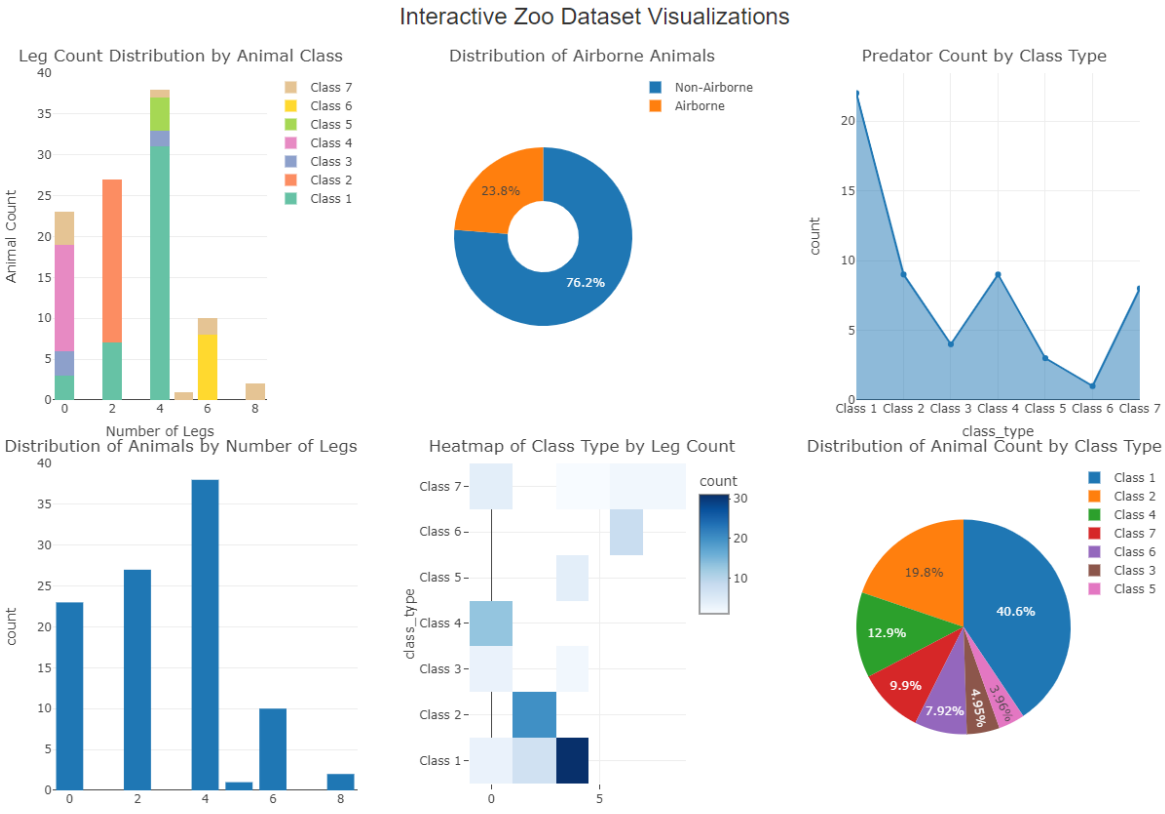

Dataset: https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/adwaitpurao/characteristics-of-various-animals-in-a-zoo

Observations:

1. Leg Count Distribution by Animal Class – Stacked Bar Chart
   The visualization shows the distribution of animal counts across different classes based on the number of legs. We can observe that Class 1 has the highest number of animals, followed by Class 2. Classes 4 and 7 also have a significant number of animals, while Classes 3, 5, and 6 have fewer.

2. Distribution of Airborne Animals – Donut Chart

   The visualization shows the distribution of animals based on their ability to fly. The majority of animals (76.2%) are non-airborne, while a smaller portion (23.8%) are airborne.

3. Predator Count by Class Type – Area Chart

   The visualization shows the distribution of animal counts across different classes. We can observe that Class 1 has the highest number of animals, followed by Class 2. Classes 4 and 7 also have a significant number of animals, while Classes 3, 5, and 6 have fewer.

4. Distribution of Animals by Number of Legs – Bar chart

   The visualization shows the distribution of animal counts based on the number of legs. We can observe that most animals have 0, 2, 4, or 6 legs, with a smaller number having 8 legs.

5. HeatMap of Class type by Leg Count

   The heatmap shows the distribution of animal counts across different classes and leg counts. We can observe that Class 1 has the highest number of animals with 0, 2, and 4 legs, while Class 7 has the highest number of animals with 6 legs. Classes 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 have varying numbers of animals across different leg counts.

6. Distribution of Animal Count by Class Type:

   The visualization shows the distribution of animal counts across different classes. Class 1 has the highest proportion of animals (40.6%), followed by Class 2 (19.8%). Classes 4 and 7 also have a significant number of animals, while Classes 3, 5, and 6 have fewer.

Overall Observation from Dashboard:

The dataset primarily consists of animals with 0, 2, 4, and 6 legs. Class 1 dominates, followed by Class 2. Class 1 animals have diverse leg counts (0, 2, 4), while Class 7 predominantly has 6 legs. Other classes show varying leg distributions. The majority of animals are non-airborne, with a small fraction being airborne. The dataset offers insights into terrestrial animal diversity, particularly highlighting Classes 1 and 7.