```
# IRIS DataSet Implementing #
In [1]:
         from sklearn.datasets import load iris
In [2]:
         import pandas as pd
In [3]:
         import numpy as np
         iris = load iris()
In [5]:
         iris
Out[5]: {'data': array([[5.1, 3.5, 1.4, 0.2],
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```

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      [6.4. 2.8. 5.6. 2.2].
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      [6.1, 2.6, 5.6, 1.4],
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      [6.8, 3.2, 5.9, 2.3],
      [6.7, 3.3, 5.7, 2.5],
      [6.7, 3., 5.2, 2.3],
      [6.3, 2.5, 5., 1.9],
      [6.5, 3., 5.2, 2.],
      [6.2, 3.4, 5.4, 2.3],
      [5.9, 3., 5.1, 1.8]]),
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      'frame': None,
'target names': array(['setosa', 'versicolor', 'virginica'], dtype='<U10'),
'DESCR': '.. iris dataset:\n\nIris plants dataset\n--------\n\n**Data Set Characteristics:**\n\n
Number of Instances: 150 (50 in each of three classes)\n
                                               :Number of Attributes: 4 numeric, predictive attributes
and the class\n
               :Attribute Information:\n

    sepal length in cm\n

    sepal width in cm\n

                                                                                       - pe
                                          - class:\n
                                                               - Iris-Setosa\n
                                                                                       - I
tal length in cm\n

    petal width in cm\n

                                                         :Summary Statistics:\n\n
ris-Versicolour\n
                         - Iris-Virginica\n
                                                    \n
                                                   Min Max
                                                            Mean
                                                                  SD
                                                                      Class Correlation\n
                                                 sepal length:
                                                             4.3 7.9
                                                                      5.84
                                                                           0.83
                                                                                  0.7826\n
```

```
sepal width:
                                                 -0.4194\n
                                                              petal length: 1.0 6.9 3.76 1.76
                         2.0 4.4 3.05 0.43
            petal width:
                           0.1 2.5 1.20 0.76
                                                    0.9565 (high!)\n
                                                                         _______________
        ======\n\n
                          :Missing Attribute Values: None\n
                                                             :Class Distribution: 33.3% for each of 3 classes.\n
                              :Donor: Michael Marshall (MARSHALL%PLU@io.arc.nasa.gov)\n :Date: July, 1988\n\nThe famous
        ator: R.A. Fisher\n
        Iris database, first used by Sir R.A. Fisher. The dataset is taken\nfrom Fisher\'s paper. Note that it\'s the same
        as in R, but not as in the UCI\nMachine Learning Repository, which has two wrong data points.\n\nThis is perhaps th
        e best known database to be found in the\npattern recognition literature. Fisher\'s paper is a classic in the fiel
        d and\nis referenced frequently to this day. (See Duda & Hart, for example.) The\ndata set contains 3 classes of
        50 instances each, where each class refers to a\ntype of iris plant. One class is linearly separable from the other
        r 2; the\nlatter are NOT linearly separable from each other.\n\n.. topic:: References\n\n - Fisher, R.A. "The use
        of multiple measurements in taxonomic problems"\n
                                                           Annual Eugenics, 7, Part II, 179-188 (1936); also in "Contrib
                       Mathematical Statistics" (John Wiley, NY, 1950).\n - Duda, R.O., & Hart, P.E. (1973) Pattern Clas
        utions to\n
        sification and Scene Analysis.\n
                                           (Q327.D83) John Wiley & Sons. ISBN 0-471-22361-1. See page 218.\n - Dasara
        thy, B.V. (1980) "Nosing Around the Neighborhood: A New System\n Structure and Classification Rule for Recognit
        ion in Partially Exposed\n
                                     Environments". IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine\n
        e, Vol. PAMI-2, No. 1, 67-71.\n - Gates, G.W. (1972) "The Reduced Nearest Neighbor Rule". IEEE Transactions\n
          on Information Theory, May 1972, 431-433.\n - See also: 1988 MLC Proceedings, 54-64. Cheeseman et al"s AUTOCLA
                   conceptual clustering system finds 3 classes in the data.\n - Many, many more ...',
        SS II\n
         'feature names': ['sepal length (cm)',
          'sepal width (cm)',
          'petal length (cm)',
          'petal width (cm)'],
         'filename': '/usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/sklearn/datasets/data/iris.csv'}
        iris feature names
In [6]:
Out[6]: ['sepal length (cm)',
         'sepal width (cm)',
         'petal length (cm)'.
         'petal width (cm)'l
         print(iris.DESCR)
In [9]:
        .. iris dataset:
        Iris plants dataset
        **Data Set Characteristics:**
            :Number of Instances: 150 (50 in each of three classes)
            :Number of Attributes: 4 numeric, predictive attributes and the class
            :Attribute Information:
                - sepal length in cm
                - sepal width in cm
```

- petal length in cm
- petal width in cm
- class:
 - Iris-Setosa
 - Iris-Versicolour
 - Iris-Virginica

:Summary Statistics:

==========	====	====	======	=====	=======================================	=
	Min	Max	Mean	SD	Class Correlation	
==========	====	====	======	=====		=
sepal length:	4.3	7.9	5.84	0.83	0.7826	
sepal width:	2.0	4.4	3.05	0.43	-0.4194	
petal length:	1.0	6.9	3.76	1.76	0.9490 (high!)	
petal width:	0.1	2.5	1.20	0.76	0.9565 (high!)	
						_

:Missing Attribute Values: None

:Class Distribution: 33.3% for each of 3 classes.

:Creator: R.A. Fisher

:Donor: Michael Marshall (MARSHALL%PLU@io.arc.nasa.gov)

:Date: July, 1988

The famous Iris database, first used by Sir R.A. Fisher. The dataset is taken from Fisher's paper. Note that it's the same as in R, but not as in the UCI Machine Learning Repository, which has two wrong data points.

This is perhaps the best known database to be found in the pattern recognition literature. Fisher's paper is a classic in the field and is referenced frequently to this day. (See Duda & Hart, for example.) The data set contains 3 classes of 50 instances each, where each class refers to a type of iris plant. One class is linearly separable from the other 2; the latter are NOT linearly separable from each other.

.. topic:: References

- Fisher, R.A. "The use of multiple measurements in taxonomic problems" Annual Eugenics, 7, Part II, 179-188 (1936); also in "Contributions to Mathematical Statistics" (John Wiley, NY, 1950).
- Duda, R.O., & Hart, P.E. (1973) Pattern Classification and Scene Analysis. (0327.D83) John Wiley & Sons. ISBN 0-471-22361-1. See page 218.
- Dasarathy, B.V. (1980) "Nosing Around the Neighborhood: A New System Structure and Classification Rule for Recognition in Partially Exposed Environments". IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine

```
- See also: 1988 MLC Proceedings, 54-64. Cheeseman et al"s AUTOCLASS II
               conceptual clustering system finds 3 classes in the data.
             - Many, many more ...
          from sklearn.utils import shuffle
In [10]:
In [11]:
          X = iris.data
          Y = iris.target
In [12]:
          x,y = \text{shuffle}(X,Y, \text{ random state} = 0)
In [13]:
          print(x)
         [[5.8 2.8 5.1 2.4]
          [6. 2.2 4. 1.]
          [5.5 4.2 1.4 0.2]
          [7.3 2.9 6.3 1.8]
           [5. 3.4 1.5 0.2]
          [6.3 3.3 6. 2.5]
           [5. 3.5 1.3 0.3]
           [6.7 3.1 4.7 1.5]
          [6.8 2.8 4.8 1.4]
          [6.1 2.8 4. 1.3]
          [6.1 2.6 5.6 1.4]
           [6.4 3.2 4.5 1.5]
          [6.1 2.8 4.7 1.2]
           [6.5 2.8 4.6 1.5]
           [6.1 \ 2.9 \ 4.7 \ 1.4]
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           [6. 2.9 4.5 1.5]
          [5.5 2.6 4.4 1.2]
           [4.8 3. 1.4 0.3]
           [5.4 3.9 1.3 0.4]
           [5.6 2.8 4.9 2. ]
           [5.6 3. 4.5 1.5]
           [4.8 3.4 1.9 0.2]
           [4.4 2.9 1.4 0.2]
          [6.2 2.8 4.8 1.8]
           [4.6 3.6 1. 0.2]
           [5.1 3.8 1.9 0.4]
```

Intelligence, Vol. PAMI-2, No. 1, 67-71.

on Information Theory, May 1972, 431-433.

- Gates, G.W. (1972) "The Reduced Nearest Neighbor Rule". IEEE Transactions

[6.2 2.9 4.3 1.3] [5. 2.3 3.3 1.] [5. 3.4 1.6 0.4] [6.4 3.1 5.5 1.8] [5.4 3. 4.5 1.5] [5.2 3.5 1.5 0.2] [6.1 3. 4.9 1.8] [6.4 2.8 5.6 2.2] [5.2 2.7 3.9 1.4] [5.7 3.8 1.7 0.3] [6. 2.7 5.1 1.6] [5.9 3. 4.2 1.5] [5.8 2.6 4. 1.2] [6.8 3. 5.5 2.1] [4.7 3.2 1.3 0.2] [6.9 3.1 5.1 2.3] [5. 3.5 1.6 0.6] [5.4 3.7 1.5 0.2] [5. 2. 3.5 1.] [6.5 3. 5.5 1.8] [6.7 3.3 5.7 2.5] [6. 2.2 5. 1.5] [6.7 2.5 5.8 1.8] [5.6 2.5 3.9 1.1] $[7.7 \ 3. \ 6.1 \ 2.3]$ [6.3 3.3 4.7 1.6] [5.5 2.4 3.8 1.1] [6.3 2.7 4.9 1.8] [6.3 2.8 5.1 1.5] [4.9 2.5 4.5 1.7] [6.3 2.5 5. 1.9] [7. 3.2 4.7 1.4] [6.5 3. 5.2 2.] [6. 3.4 4.5 1.6] [4.8 3.1 1.6 0.2] [5.8 2.7 5.1 1.9] [5.6 2.7 4.2 1.3] [5.6 2.9 3.6 1.3] [5.5 2.5 4. 1.3] [6.1 3. 4.6 1.4] [7.2 3.2 6. 1.8] [5.3 3.7 1.5 0.2] [4.3 3. 1.1 0.1] [6.4 2.7 5.3 1.9] [5.7 3. 4.2 1.2]

[5.4 3.4 1.7 0.2] [5.7 4.4 1.5 0.4] [6.9 3.1 4.9 1.5] [4.6 3.1 1.5 0.2] [5.9 3. 5.1 1.8] [5.1 2.5 3. 1.1] [4.6 3.4 1.4 0.3] [6.2 2.2 4.5 1.5] [7.2 3.6 6.1 2.5] [5.7 2.9 4.2 1.3] [4.8 3. 1.4 0.1] [7.1 3. 5.9 2.1] [6.9 3.2 5.7 2.3] [6.5 3. 5.8 2.2] [6.4 2.8 5.6 2.1] [5.1 3.8 1.6 0.2] [4.8 3.4 1.6 0.2] [6.5 3.2 5.1 2.] [6.7 3.3 5.7 2.1] [4.5 2.3 1.3 0.3] [6.2 3.4 5.4 2.3] [4.9 3. 1.4 0.2] [5.7 2.5 5. 2.] [6.9 3.1 5.4 2.1] [4.4 3.2 1.3 0.2] [5. 3.6 1.4 0.2] [7.2 3. 5.8 1.6] [5.1 3.5 1.4 0.3] [4.4 3. 1.3 0.2] [5.4 3.9 1.7 0.4] [5.5 2.3 4. 1.3] [6.8 3.2 5.9 2.3] [7.6 3. 6.6 2.1] [5.1 3.5 1.4 0.2] [4.9 3.1 1.5 0.2] [5.2 3.4 1.4 0.2] [5.7 2.8 4.5 1.3] [6.6 3. 4.4 1.4] [5. 3.2 1.2 0.2] [5.1 3.3 1.7 0.5] [6.4 2.9 4.3 1.3] [5.4 3.4 1.5 0.4] [7.7 2.6 6.9 2.3] [4.9 2.4 3.3 1.] [7.9 3.8 6.4 2.]

```
[6.7 3.1 4.4 1.4]
         [5.2 4.1 1.5 0.1]
         [6. 3. 4.8 1.8]
         [5.8 4. 1.2 0.2]
         [7.7 2.8 6.7 2. ]
         [5.1 3.8 1.5 0.3]
         [4.7 3.2 1.6 0.2]
         [7.4 2.8 6.1 1.9]
         [5. 3.3 1.4 0.2]
         [6.3 3.4 5.6 2.4]
         [5.7 2.8 4.1 1.3]
         [5.8 2.7 3.9 1.2]
         [5.7 2.6 3.5 1.]
         [6.4 3.2 5.3 2.3]
         [6.7 3. 5.2 2.3]
         [6.3 2.5 4.9 1.5]
         [6.7 3. 5. 1.7]
         [5. 3. 1.6 0.2]
         [5.5 2.4 3.7 1. ]
         [6.7 3.1 5.6 2.4]
         [5.8 2.7 5.1 1.9]
         [5.1 3.4 1.5 0.2]
         [6.6 2.9 4.6 1.3]
         [5.6 3. 4.1 1.3]
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         [6.3 2.3 4.4 1.3]
         [5.5 3.5 1.3 0.2]
         [5.1 3.7 1.5 0.4]
         [4.9 3.1 1.5 0.1]
         [6.3 2.9 5.6 1.8]
         [5.8 2.7 4.1 1. ]
         [7.7 3.8 6.7 2.2]
         [4.6 3.2 1.4 0.2]]
In [14]:
        print(y)
        [2\ 1\ 0\ 2\ 0\ 2\ 0\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 2\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 1\ 0\ 0\ 2\ 1\ 0\ 0\ 2\ 0\ 0\ 1\ 1\ 0\ 2\ 1\ 0\ 2\ 2\ 1\ 0
        1112020012221111222211210211112002100
         2 01
        from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
In [15]:
```

```
x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test = train_test_split(x,y, test_size = 0.3, random_state = 40)
         x_train.shape
In [17]:
Out[17]: (105, 4)
In [18]:
         y train.shape
Out[18]: (105,)
          from sklearn.linear model import LogisticRegression
In [19]:
         lr = LogisticRegression()
In [20]:
         lr.fit(x_train,y_train)
In [21]:
         LogisticRegression()
Out[21]:
         y_pred = lr.predict(x_test)
In [22]:
In [24]:
          from sklearn.metrics import accuracy score
In [26]:
          acc = accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred)
Out[26]: 1.0
 In [ ]:
```