

❖ Day-6 Data Visualization:

❖ Visualization:

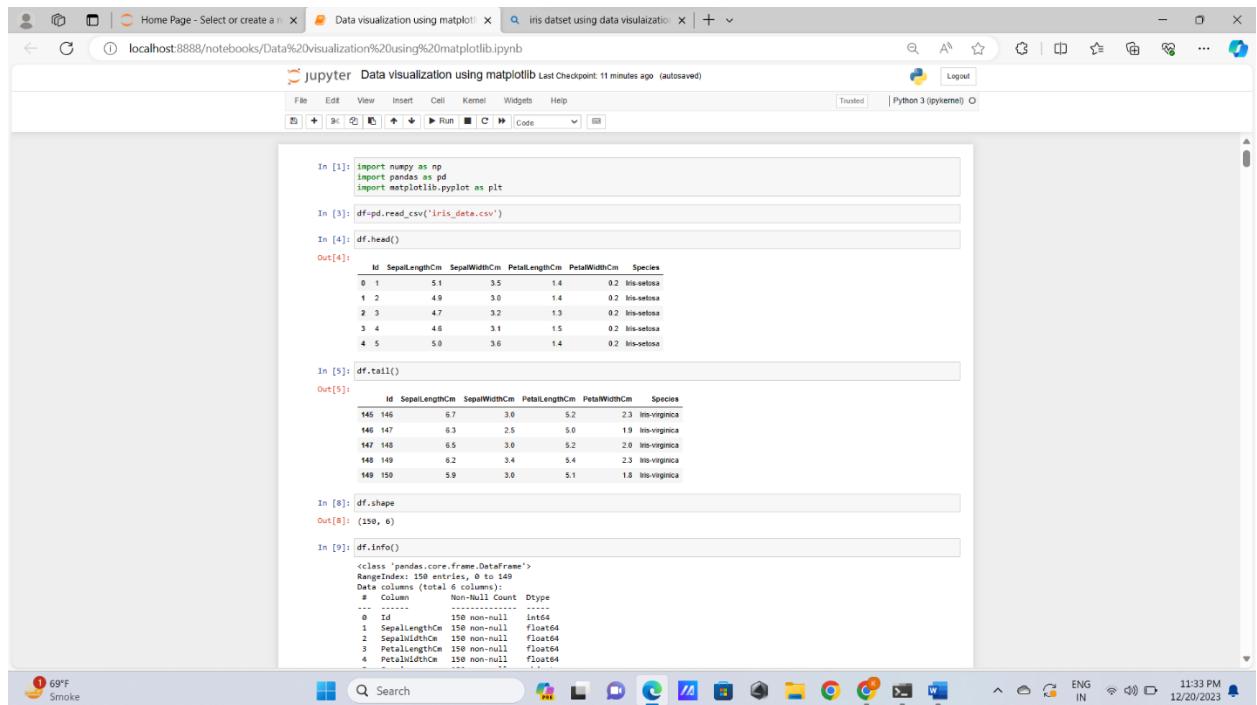
Data visualization is a crucial aspect of machine learning that enables analysts to understand and make sense of data patterns, relationships, and trends.

❖ advantages of data visualization include:

- Easily sharing information.
- Interactively explore opportunities.
- Visualize patterns and relationships.
-

❖ disadvantages :

- Biased or inaccurate information.
- Correlation doesn't always mean causation.
- Core messages can get lost in translation.



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface running on a local host. The notebook has a single open cell containing Python code for data visualization. The code includes imports for numpy, pandas, and matplotlib.pyplot, followed by reading the 'iris_data.csv' file into a DataFrame and displaying its head and tail. It also shows the shape of the DataFrame and its info (including column types and non-null counts). The browser window title is 'Data visualization using matplotlib' and the tab title is 'iris dataset using data visualization'. The system tray at the bottom shows a battery icon (69°F), a network icon (Smoke), and a clock (11:33 PM) indicating the date (12/20/2023).

```
In [1]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

In [3]: df=pd.read_csv('iris_data.csv')

In [4]: df.head()

Out[4]:
   Id SepalLengthCm SepalWidthCm PetalLengthCm PetalWidthCm Species
0  1      5.1          3.5         1.4       0.2  Iris-setosa
1  2      4.9          3.0         1.4       0.2  Iris-setosa
2  3      4.7          3.2         1.3       0.2  Iris-setosa
3  4      4.6          3.1         1.5       0.2  Iris-setosa
4  5      5.0          3.6         1.4       0.2  Iris-setosa

In [5]: df.tail()

Out[5]:
   Id SepalLengthCm SepalWidthCm PetalLengthCm PetalWidthCm Species
145 146      6.7          3.0         5.2       2.3  Iris-virginica
146 147      6.3          2.5         5.0       1.9  Iris-virginica
147 148      6.5          3.0         5.2       2.0  Iris-virginica
148 149      6.2          3.4         5.4       2.3  Iris-virginica
149 150      5.9          3.0         5.1       1.8  Iris-virginica

In [8]: df.shape
Out[8]: (150, 6)

In [9]: df.info()
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 150 entries, 0 to 149
Data columns (total 6 columns):
 #   Column           Non-Null Count  Dtype  
--- 
 0   Id               150 non-null    int64  
 1   SepalLengthCm   150 non-null    float64 
 2   SepalWidthCm    150 non-null    float64 
 3   PetalLengthCm  150 non-null    float64 
 4   PetalWidthCm   150 non-null    float64 
 5   Species         150 non-null    object 
```

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Data visualization using matplotlib.ipynb

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```
In [11]: df.info()
Out[11]: <class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 150 entries, 0 to 149
Data columns (total 6 columns):
 #   Column          Non-Null Count  Dtype  
--- 
 0   Id              150 non-null    int64  
 1   SepalLengthCm  150 non-null    float64 
 2   SepalWidthCm   150 non-null    float64 
 3   PetalLengthCm  150 non-null    float64 
 4   PetalWidthCm   150 non-null    float64 
 5   Species         150 non-null    object  
dtypes: int64(1), float64(4), object(1)
memory usage: 7.2+ KB
```

```
In [12]: df.dtypes
Out[12]: Id      int64
SepalLengthCm  float64
SepalWidthCm   float64
PetalLengthCm  float64
PetalWidthCm   float64
Species        object
dtype: object
```

```
In [13]: df.describe()
Out[13]:
```

	Id	SepalLengthCm	SepalWidthCm	PetalLengthCm	PetalWidthCm
count	150.000000	150.000000	150.000000	150.000000	150.000000
mean	75.000000	5.843333	3.054000	3.758667	1.198667
std	43.465368	0.828066	0.433594	1.764420	0.763161
min	1.000000	4.300000	2.000000	1.000000	0.100000
25%	38.000000	5.100000	2.800000	1.600000	0.300000
50%	75.000000	5.800000	3.000000	4.350000	1.300000
75%	112.500000	6.400000	3.300000	5.100000	1.800000
max	150.000000	7.900000	4.400000	6.900000	2.500000

```
In [14]: df.isnull().sum()
Out[14]: Id      0
SepalLengthCm  0
SepalWidthCm   0
PetalLengthCm  0
PetalWidthCm   0
Species        0
dtype: int64
```

69°F Smoke

Search

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Data visualization using matplotlib.ipynb

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```
In [17]: data=df.drop_duplicates(subset="Species")
print(data)
      Id  SepalLengthCm  SepalWidthCm  PetalLengthCm  PetalWidthCm \
0     1           5.1          3.5          1.4          0.2
50    51           4.9          3.0          1.4          0.2
100   101          6.3          3.3          4.6          1.5
               Species
0       Iris-setosa
50      Iris-versicolor
100     Iris-virginica
```

```
In [19]: df.value_counts('Species')
Out[19]: Species
Iris-setosa    50
Iris-versicolor 50
Iris-virginica  50
dtype: int64
```

```
In [21]: counts = df['Species'].value_counts()
# Get unique categories and their counts
categories = counts.index
category_counts = counts.value

# Create a bar plot
plt.bar(categories, category_counts)

# Add labels and title
plt.xlabel('Species')
plt.ylabel('Count')
plt.title('Count Plot of Species')

# Show the plot
plt.show()
```

Count Plot of Species

50

40

30

20

10

0

Iris-setosa

Iris-versicolor

Iris-virginica

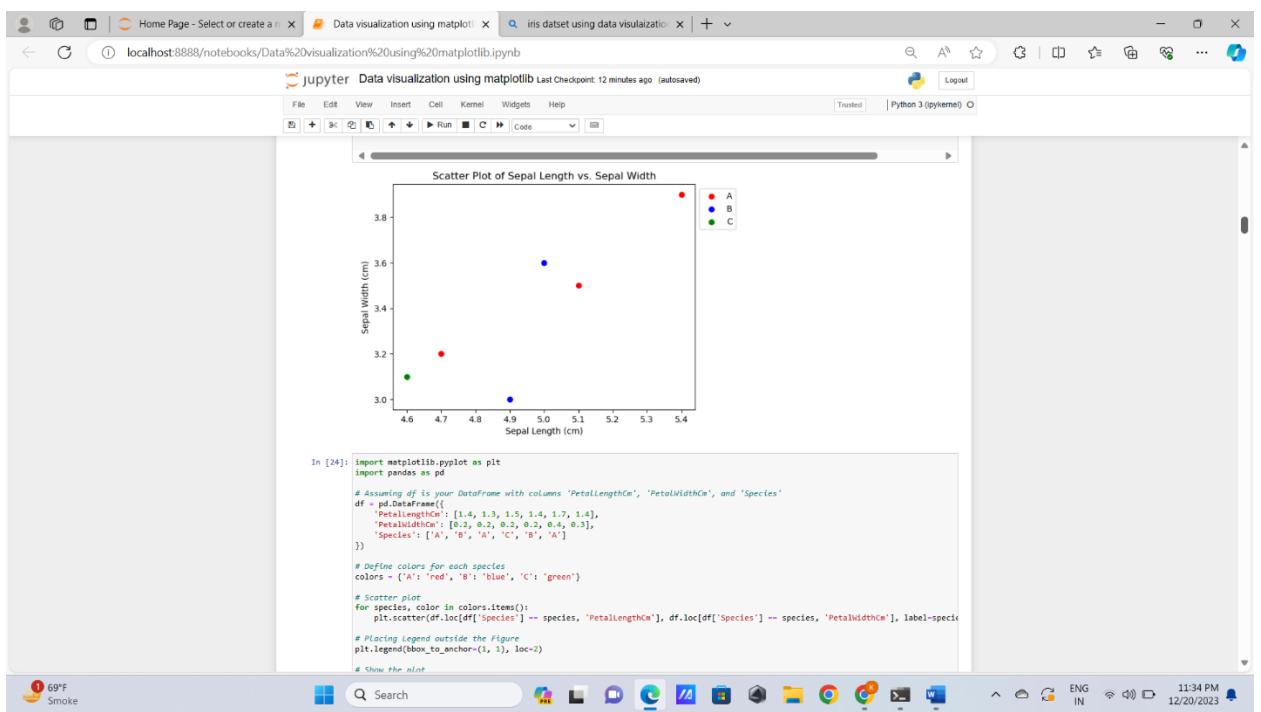
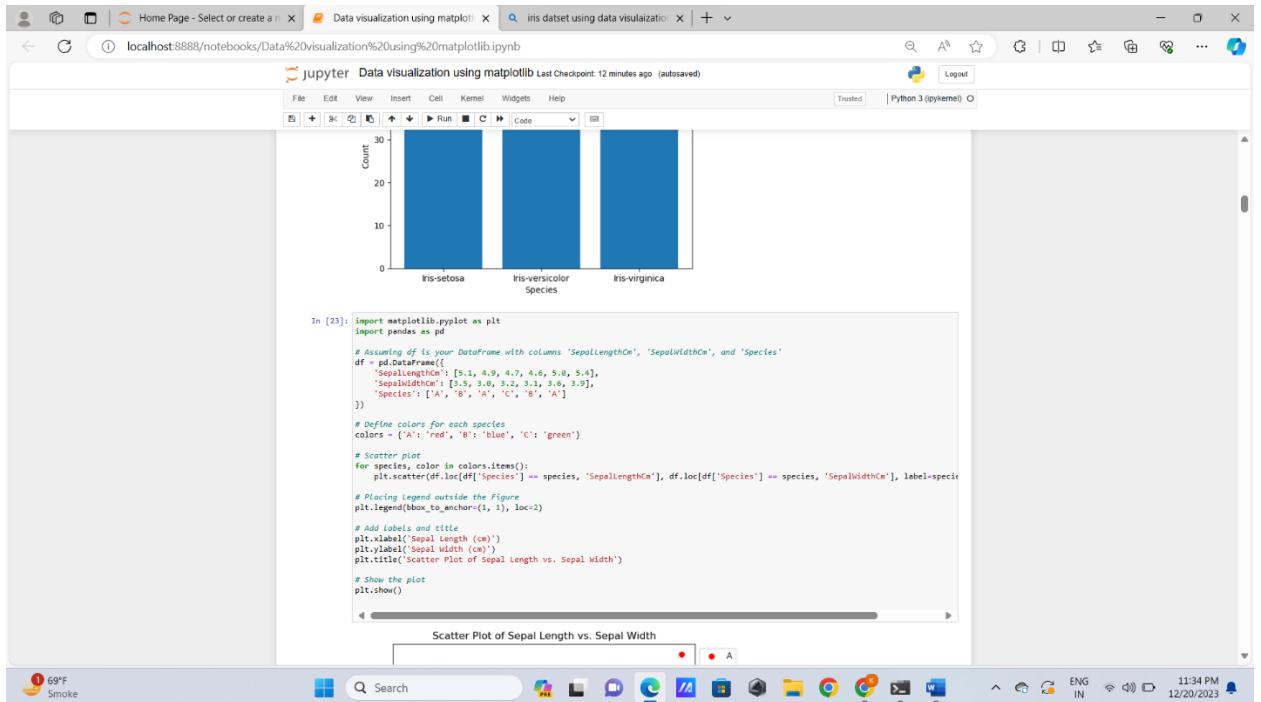
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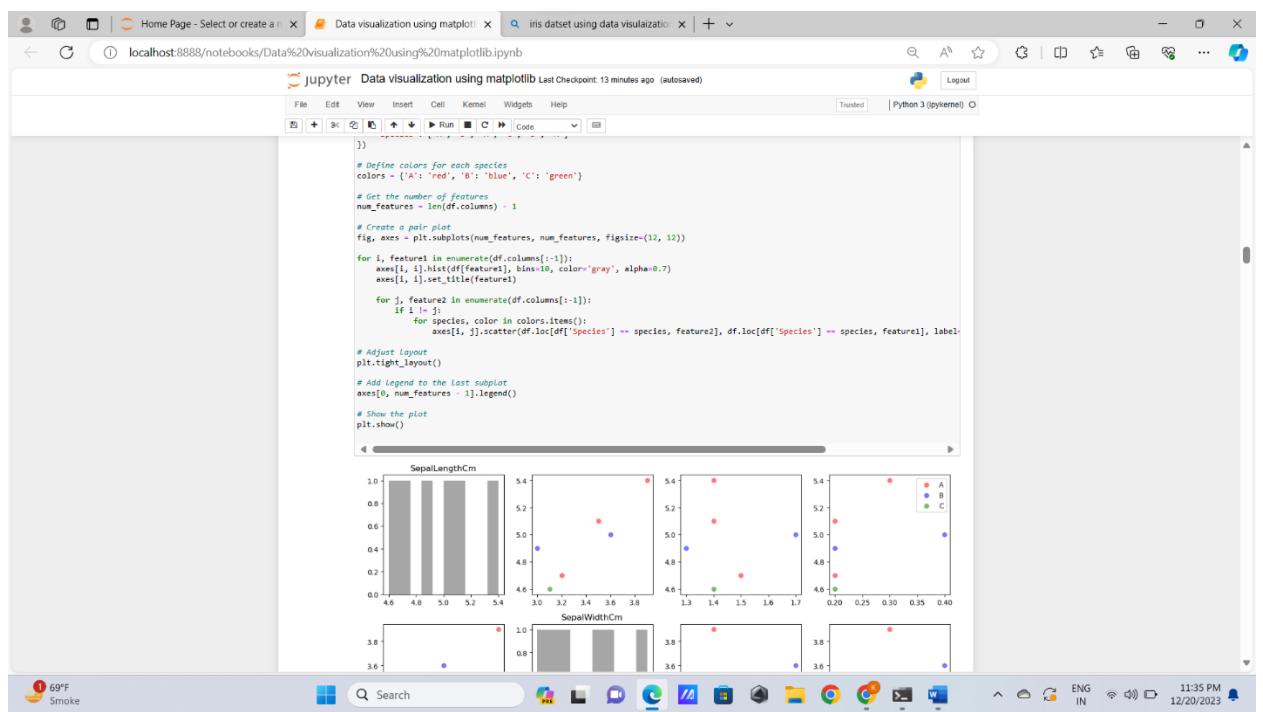
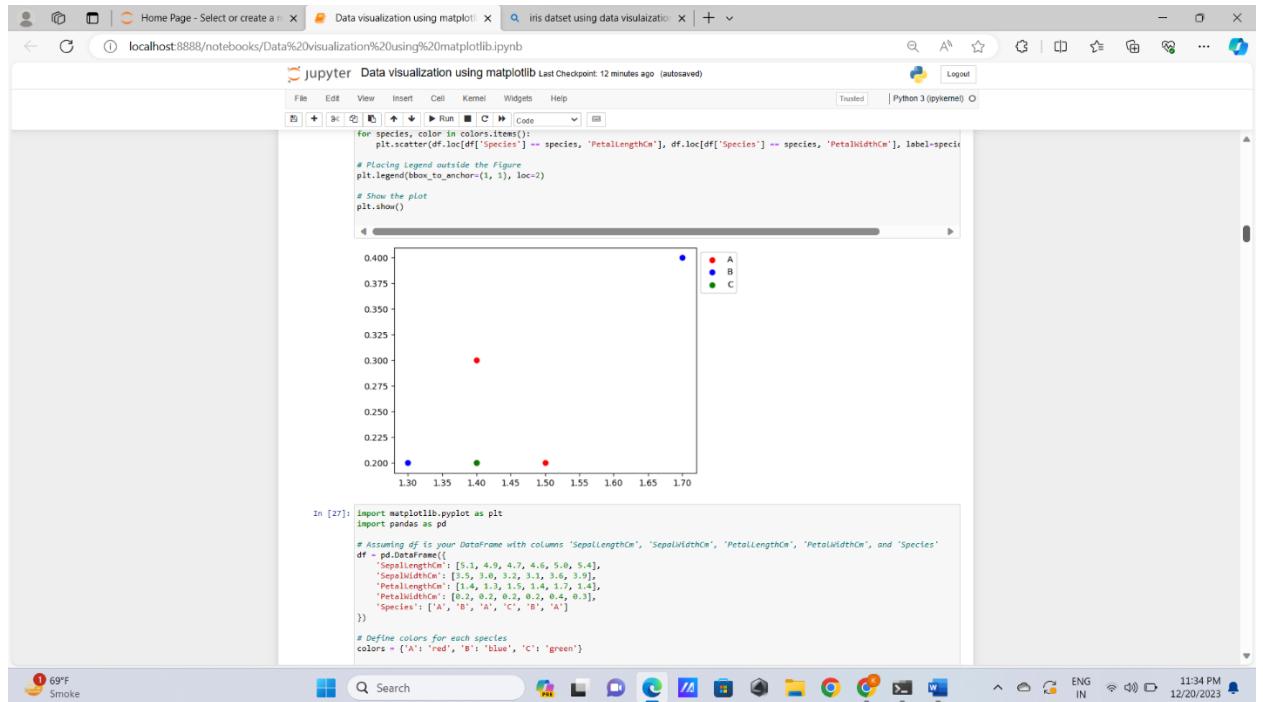
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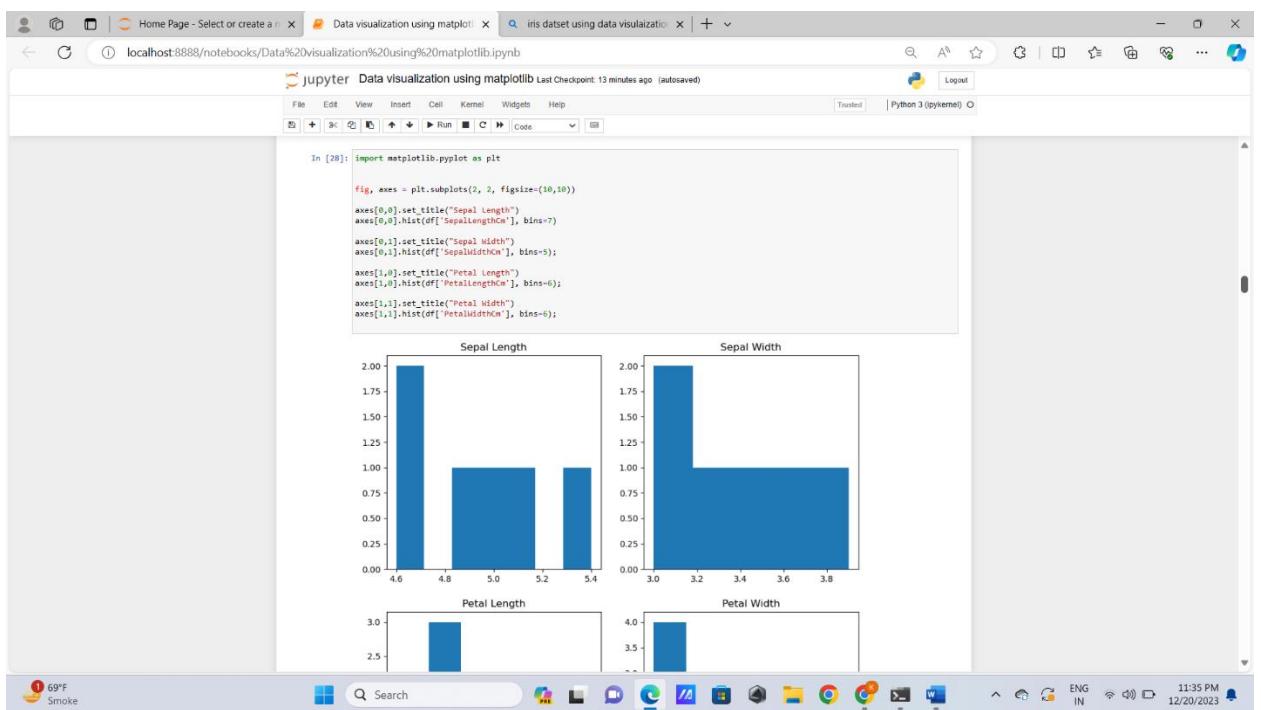
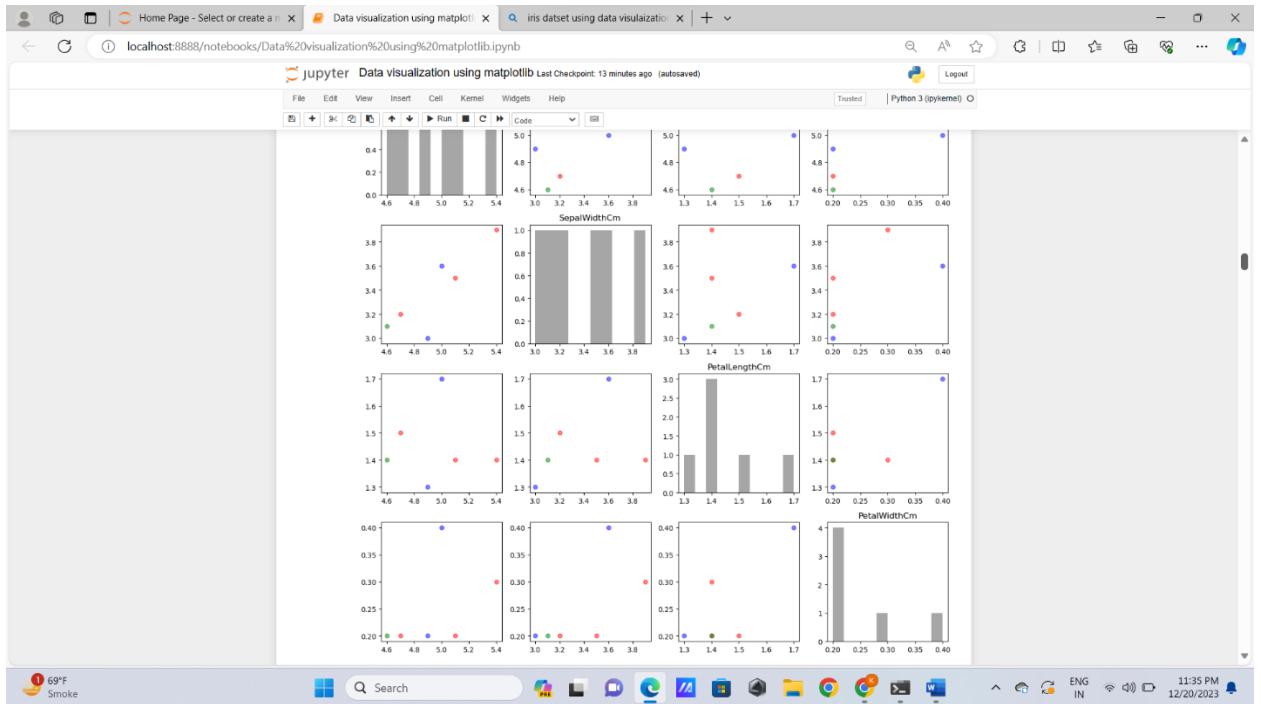
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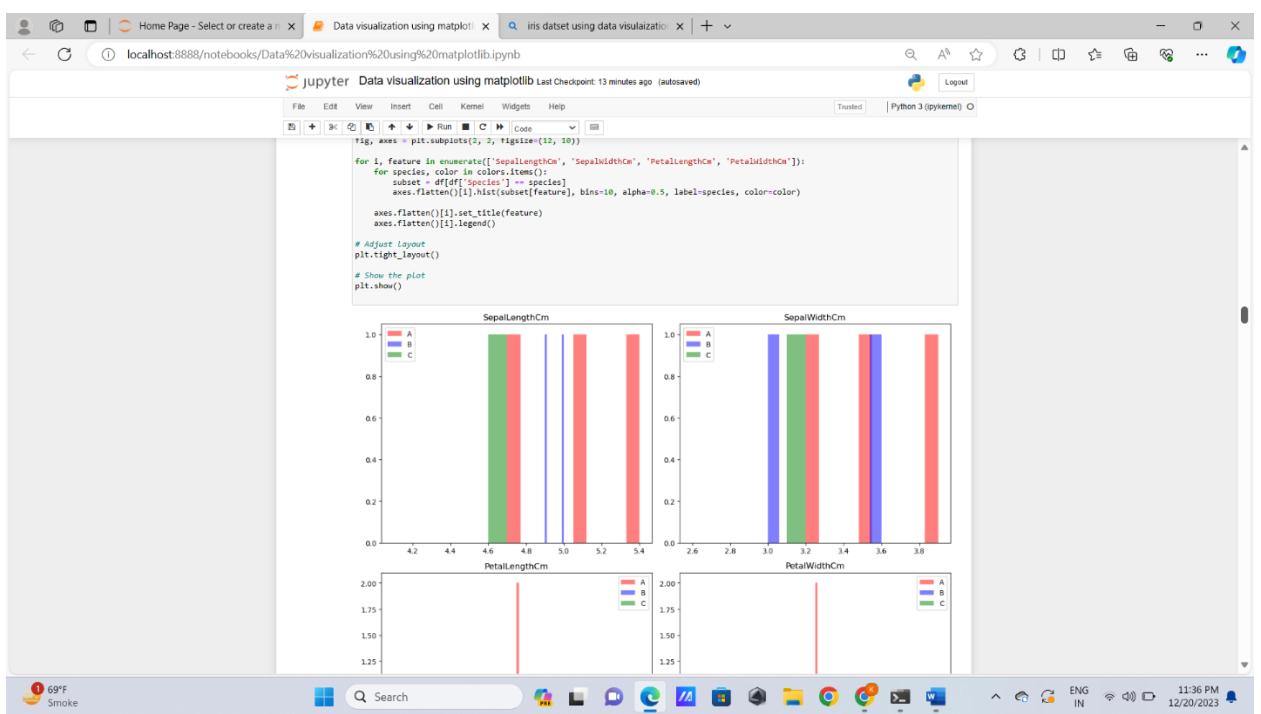
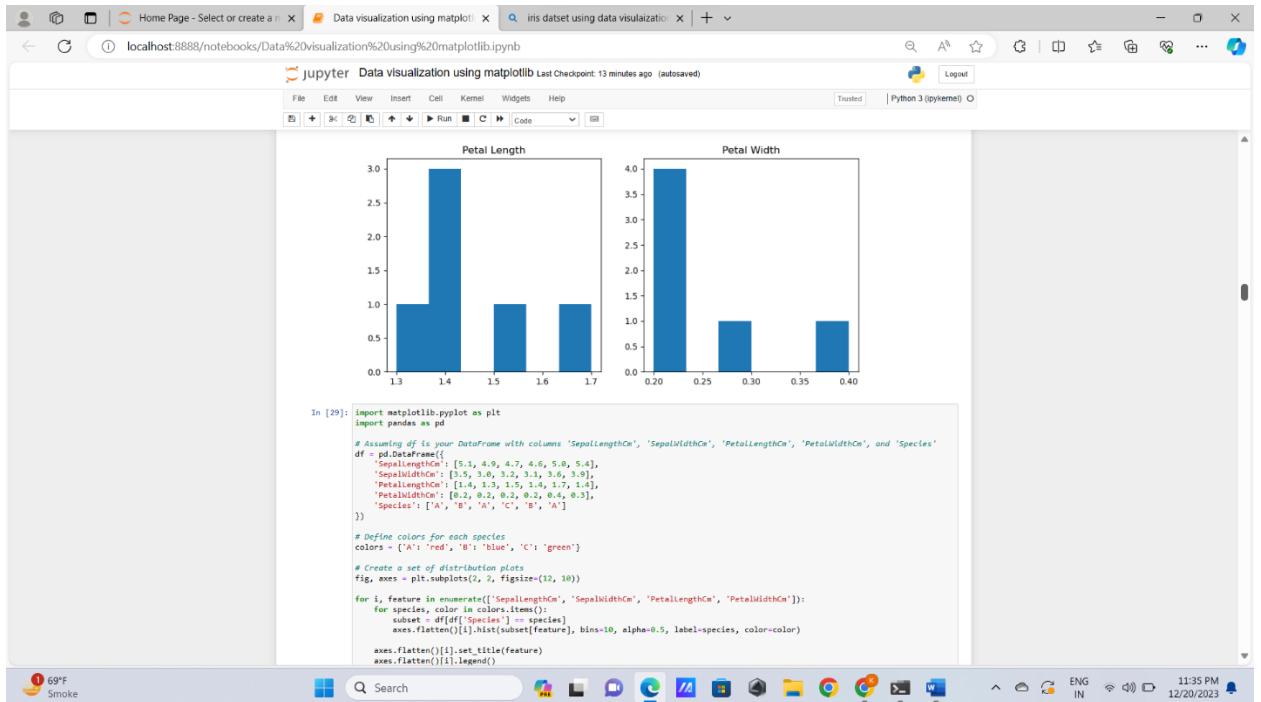
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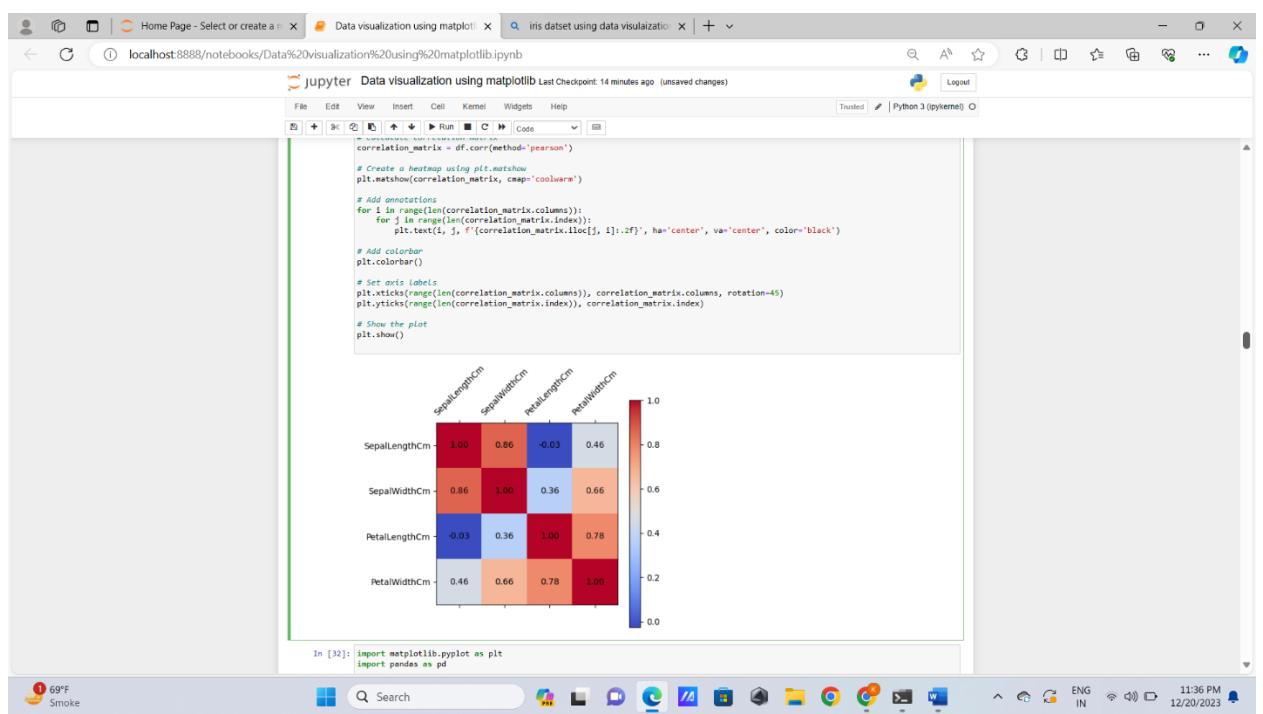
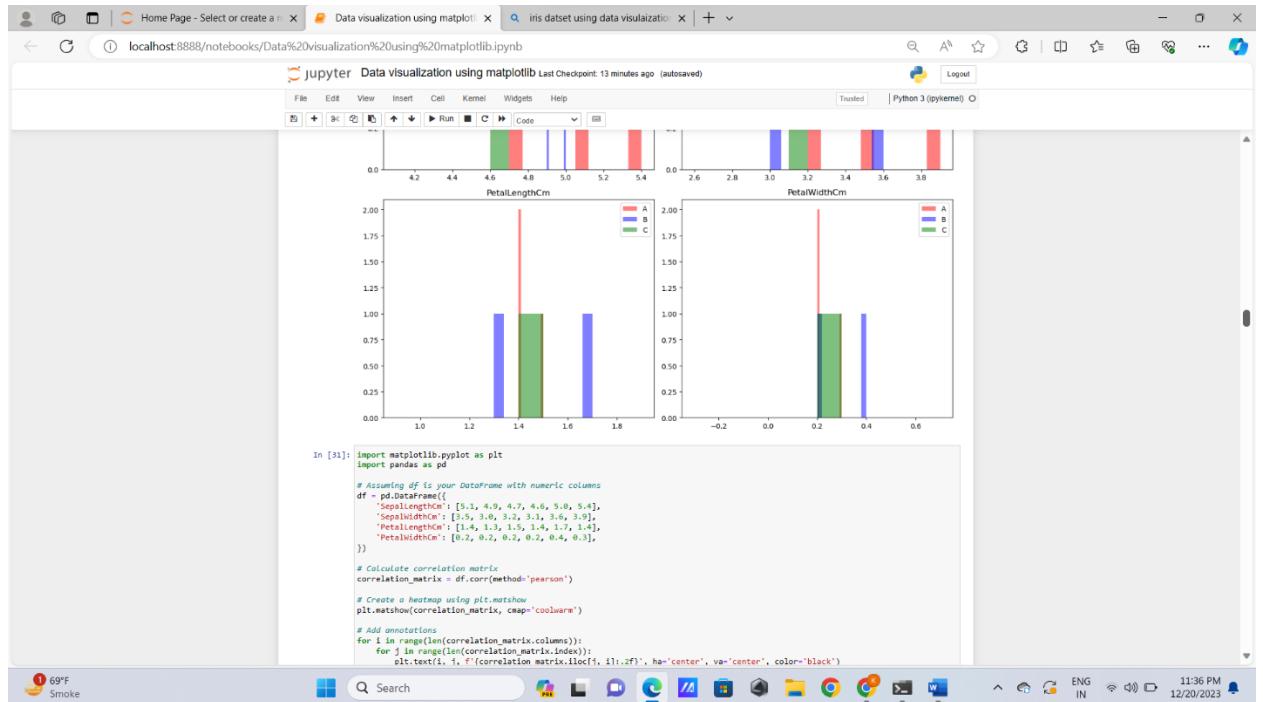
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Data visualization using matplotlib

localhost:8888/notebooks/Data%20visualization%20using%20matplotlib.ipynb

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```
In [32]: # Assuming df is your DataFrame with columns 'SepalLengthCm', 'SepalWidthCm', 'PetalLengthCm', 'PetalWidthCm', and 'Species'
df = pd.DataFrame({
    'SepalLengthCm': [5.1, 4.9, 4.7, 4.6, 5.0, 5.4],
    'SepalWidthCm': [1.7, 1.5, 1.5, 1.4, 1.5, 1.5],
    'PetalLengthCm': [1.4, 1.3, 1.3, 1.4, 1.3, 1.4],
    'PetalWidthCm': [0.2, 0.2, 0.2, 0.2, 0.4, 0.3],
    'Species': ['A', 'B', 'A', 'C', 'B', 'A']
})

# Define colors for each species
colors = {'A': 'red', 'B': 'blue', 'C': 'green'}

# Create boxplots using Matplotlib
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 10))

# Boxplot for SepalLengthCm
plt.subplot(221)
for species, color in colors.items():
    subset = df[df['Species'] == species]
    plt.boxplot(subset['SepalLengthCm'], labels=[species], showfliers=False, patch_artist=True, boxprops=dict(facecolor=color))

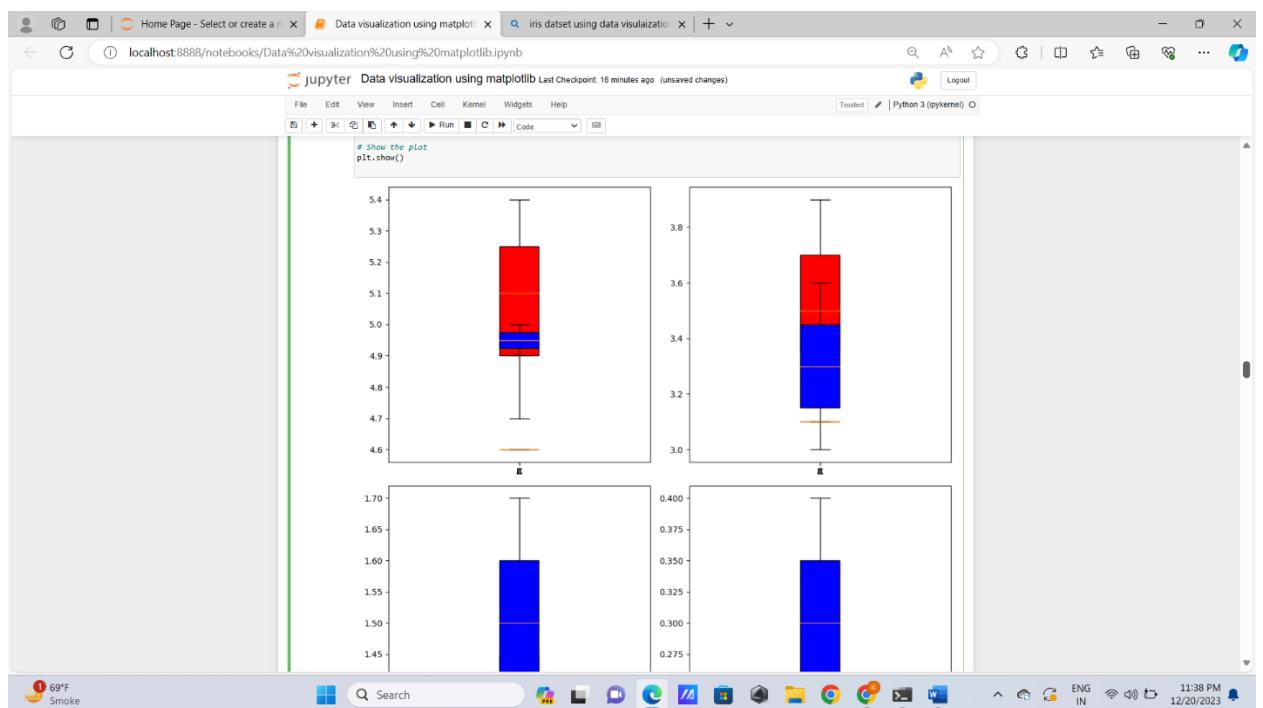
# Boxplot for SepalWidthCm
plt.subplot(222)
for species, color in colors.items():
    subset = df[df['Species'] == species]
    plt.boxplot(subset['SepalWidthCm'], labels=[species], showfliers=False, patch_artist=True, boxprops=dict(facecolor=color))

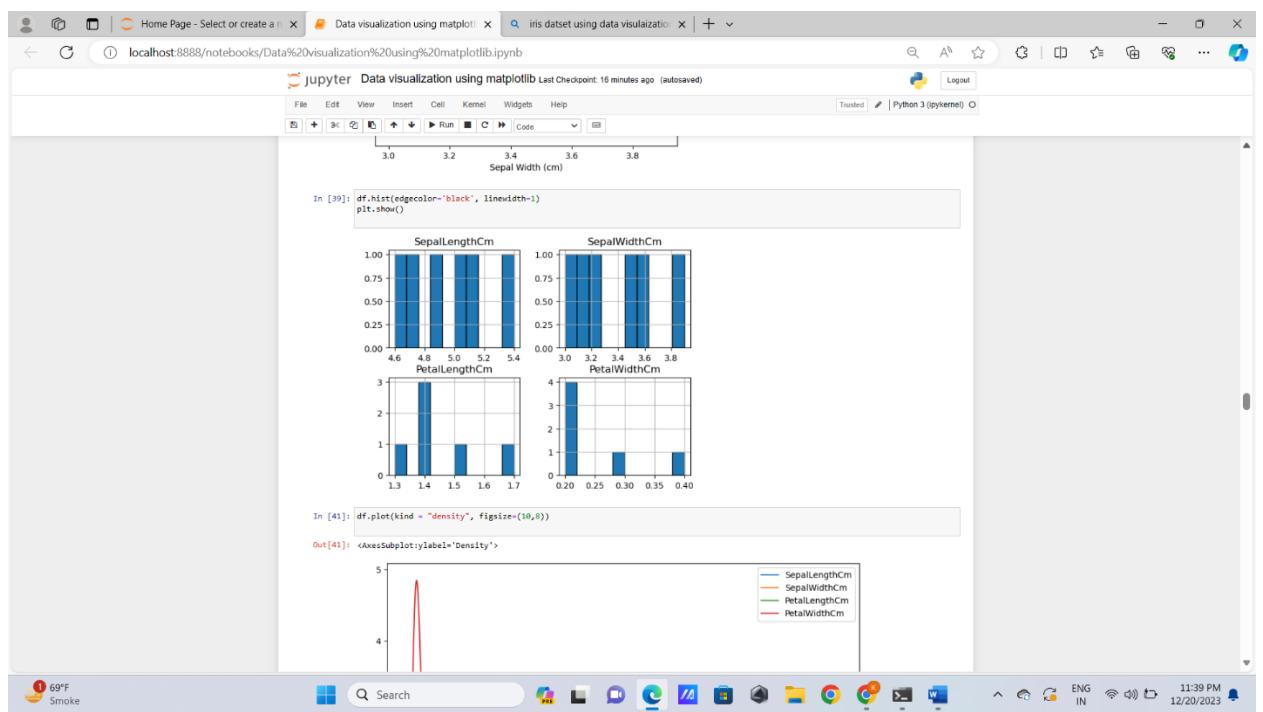
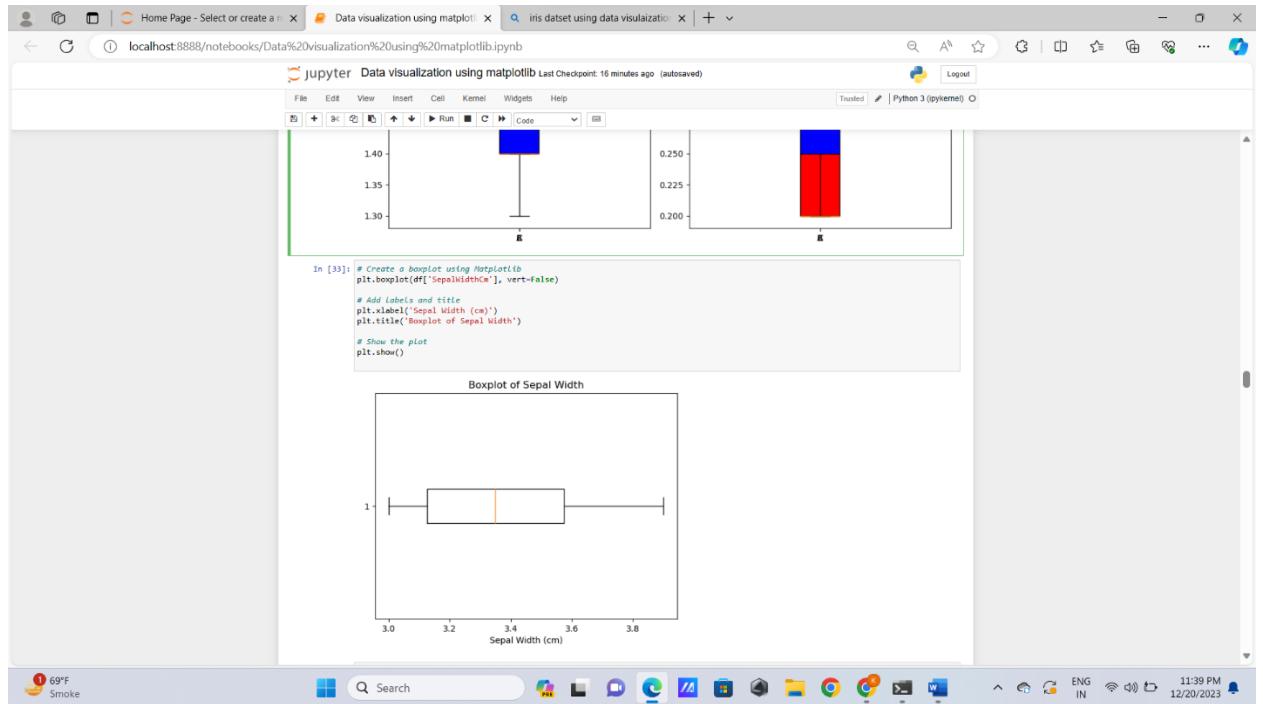
# Boxplot for PetalLengthCm
plt.subplot(223)
for species, color in colors.items():
    subset = df[df['Species'] == species]
    plt.boxplot(subset['PetalLengthCm'], labels=[species], showfliers=False, patch_artist=True, boxprops=dict(facecolor=color))

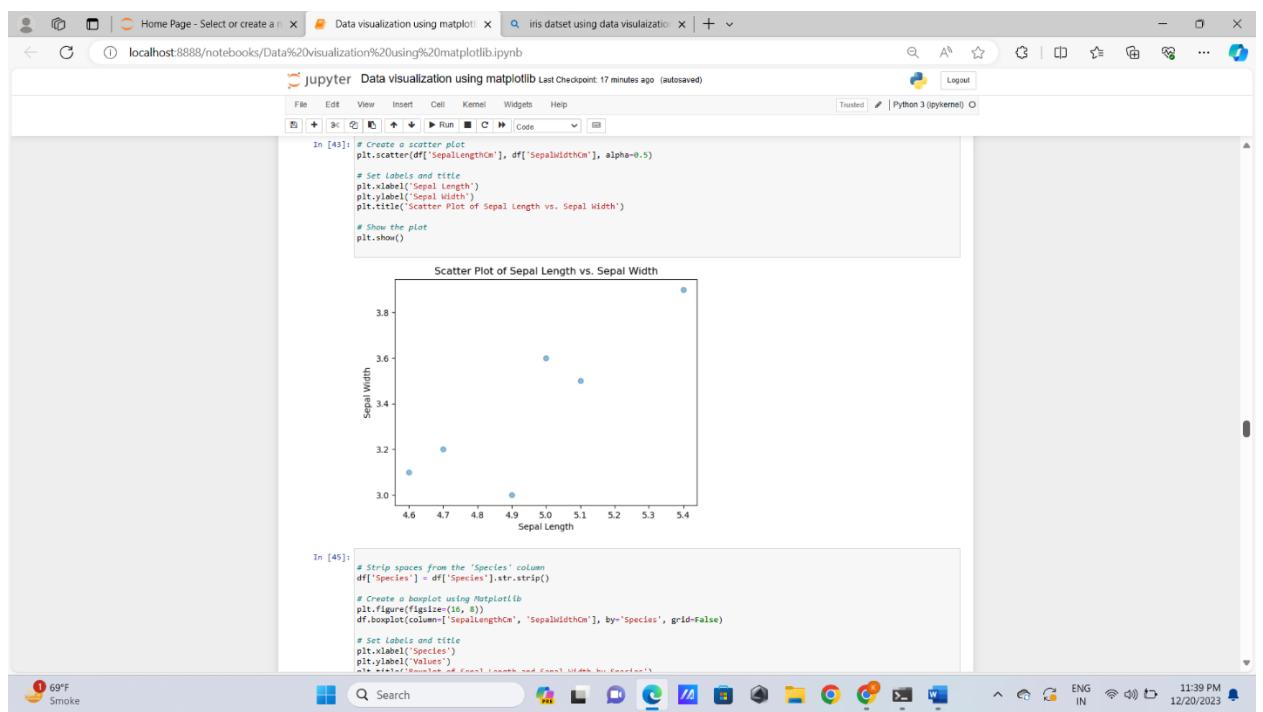
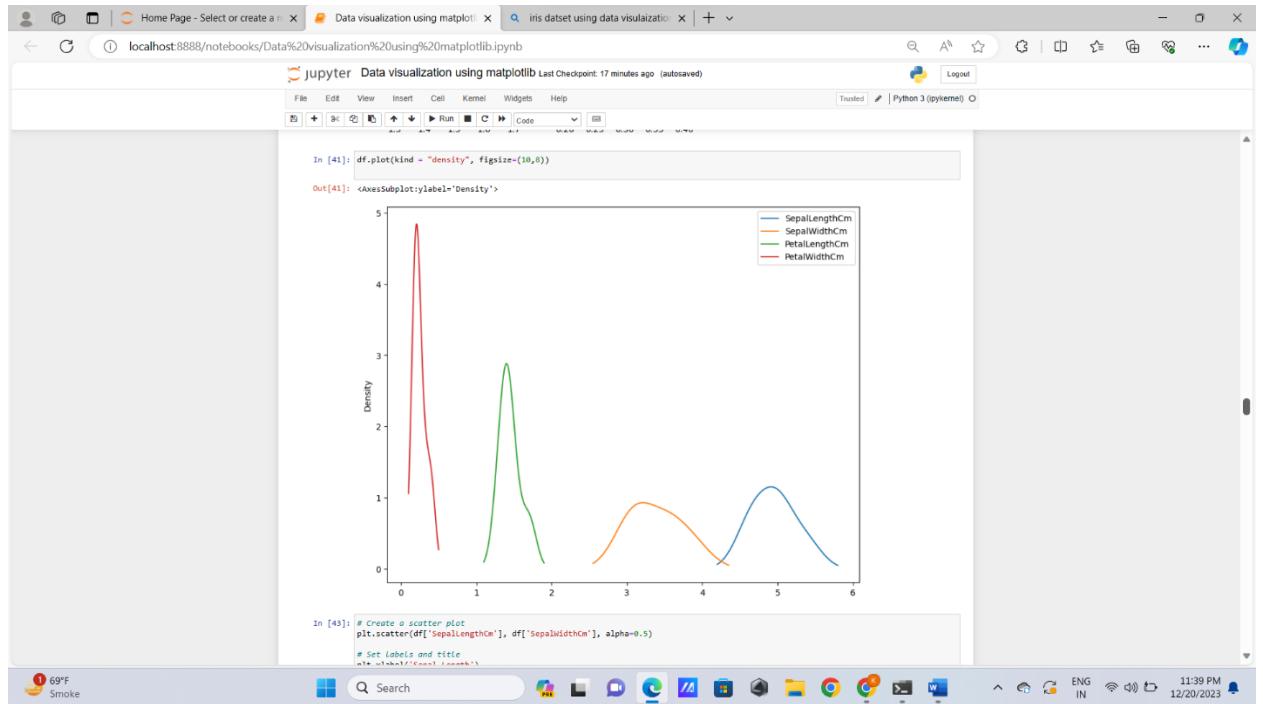
# Boxplot for PetalWidthCm
plt.subplot(224)
for species, color in colors.items():
    subset = df[df['Species'] == species]
    plt.boxplot(subset['PetalWidthCm'], labels=[species], showfliers=False, patch_artist=True, boxprops=dict(facecolor=color))

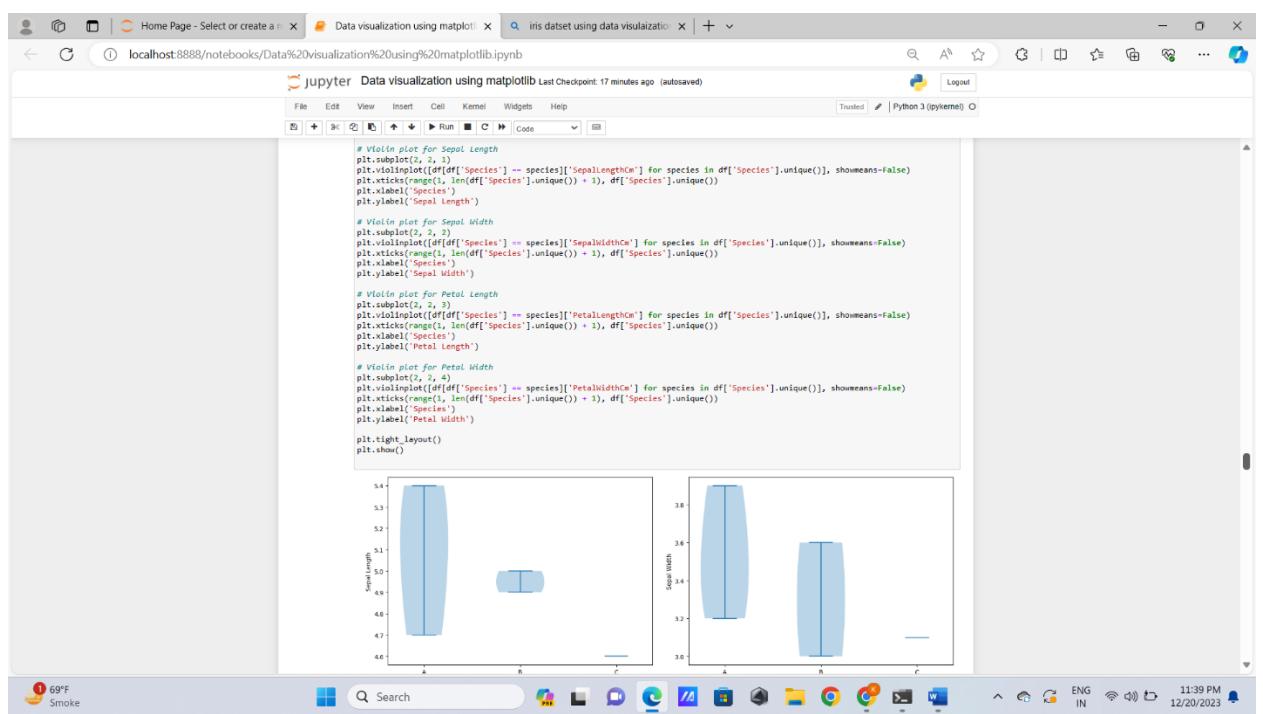
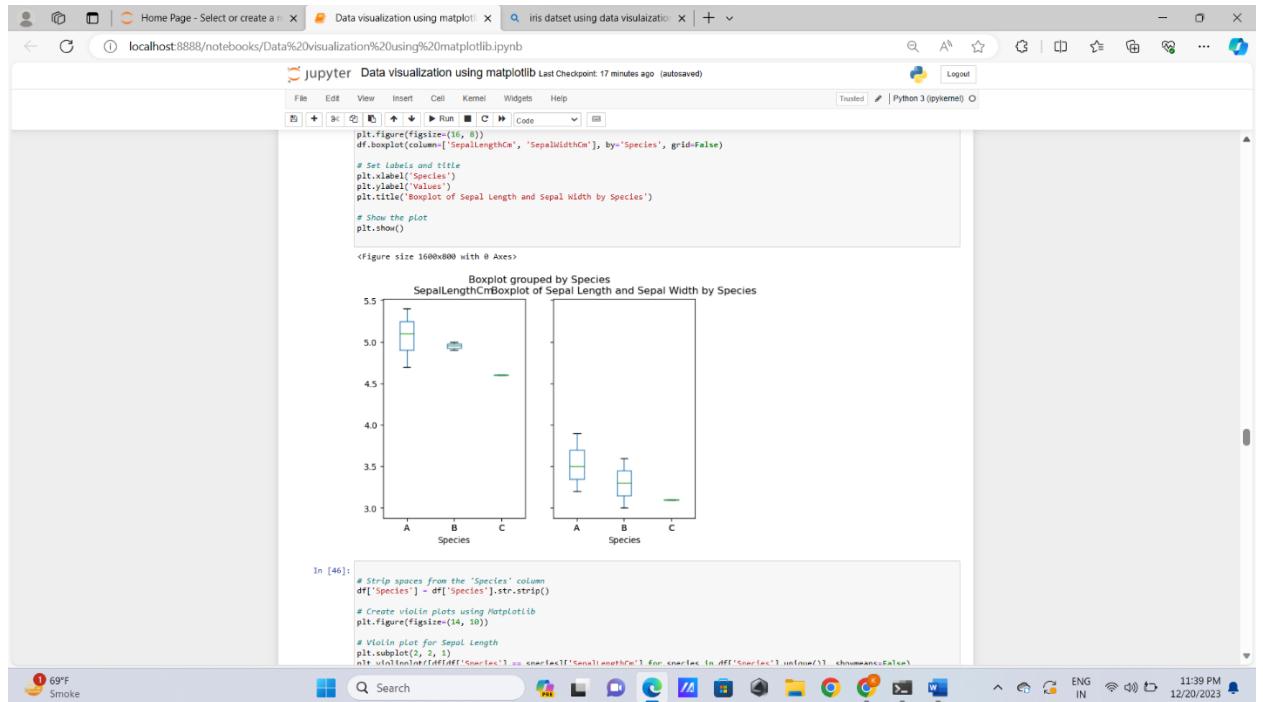
# Adjust Layout
plt.tight_layout()

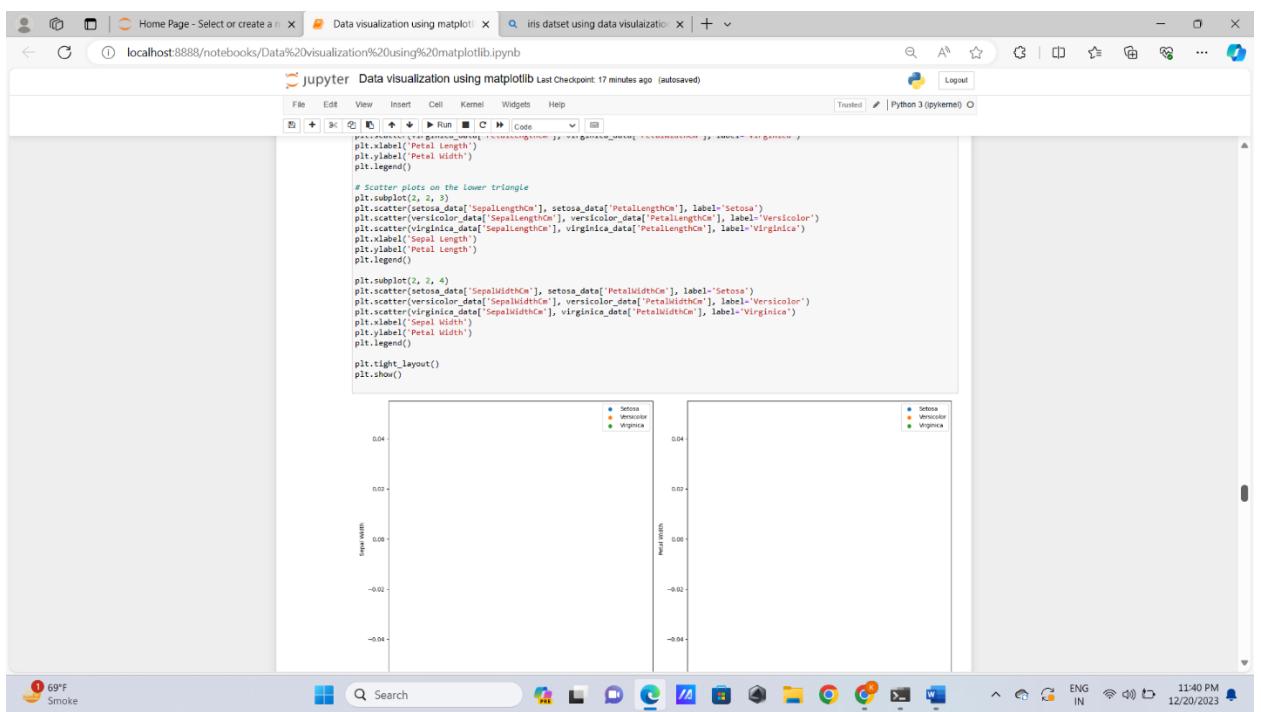
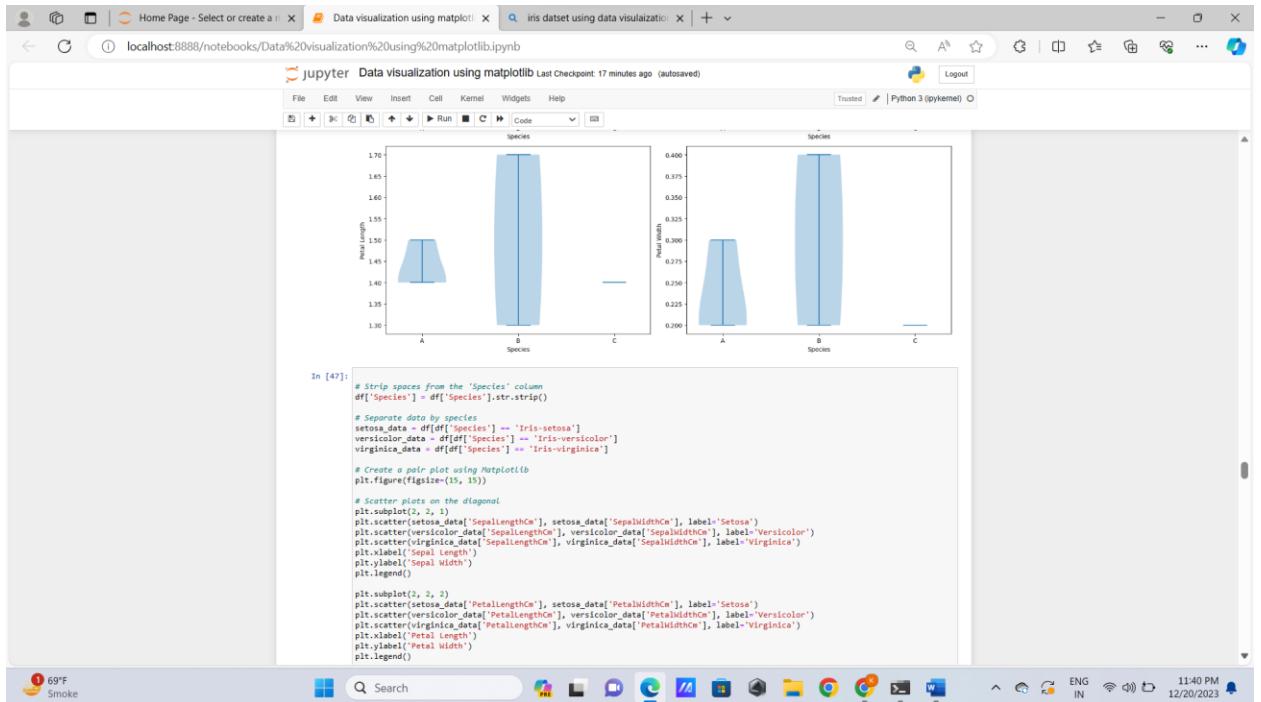
# Show the plot
plt.show()
```

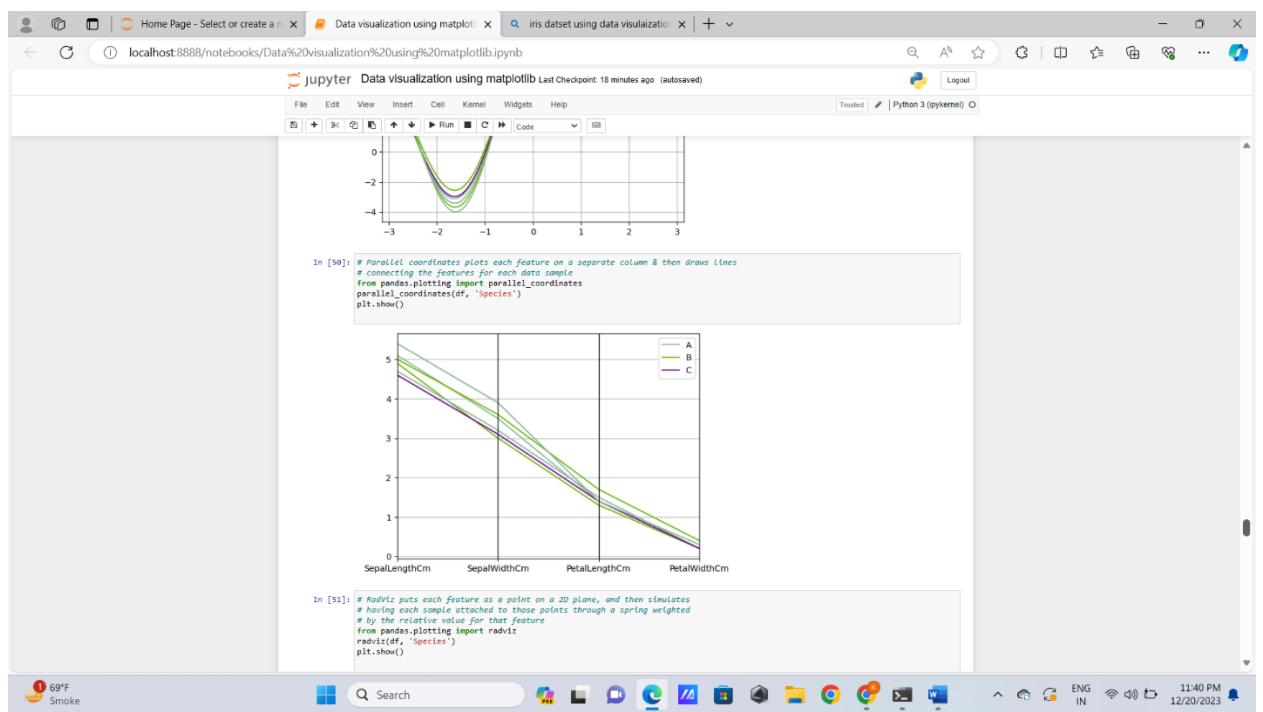
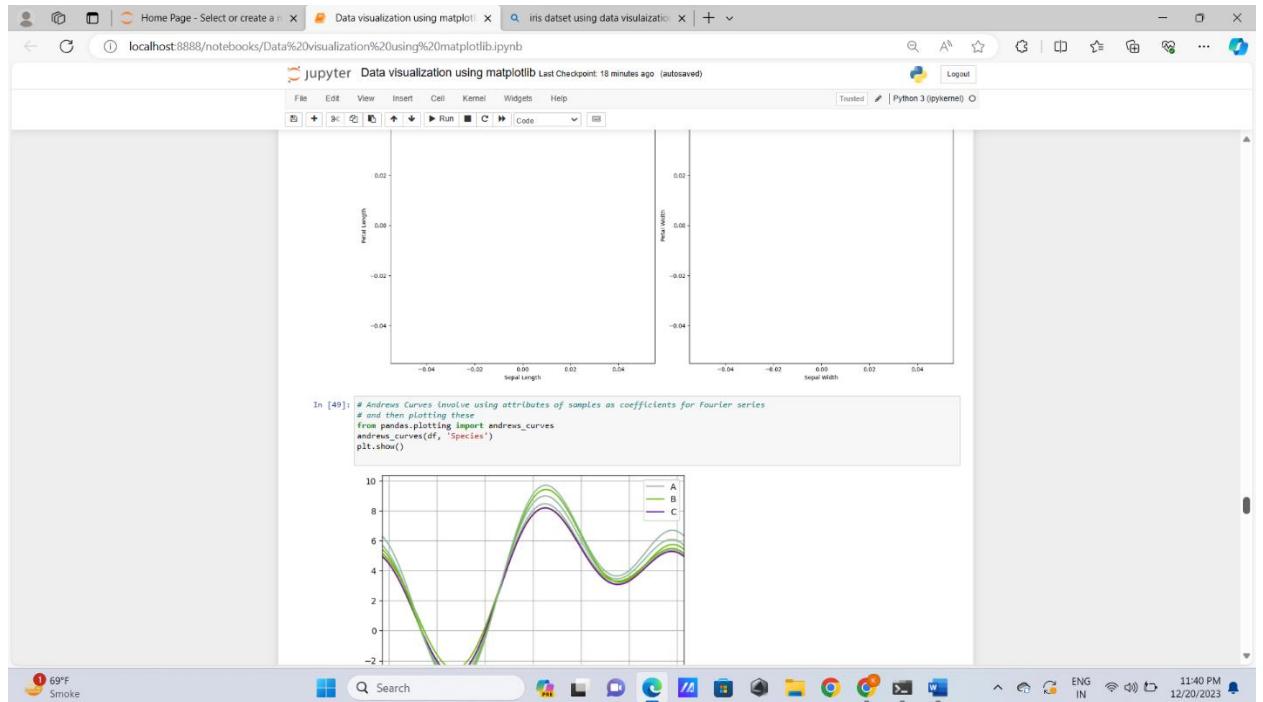


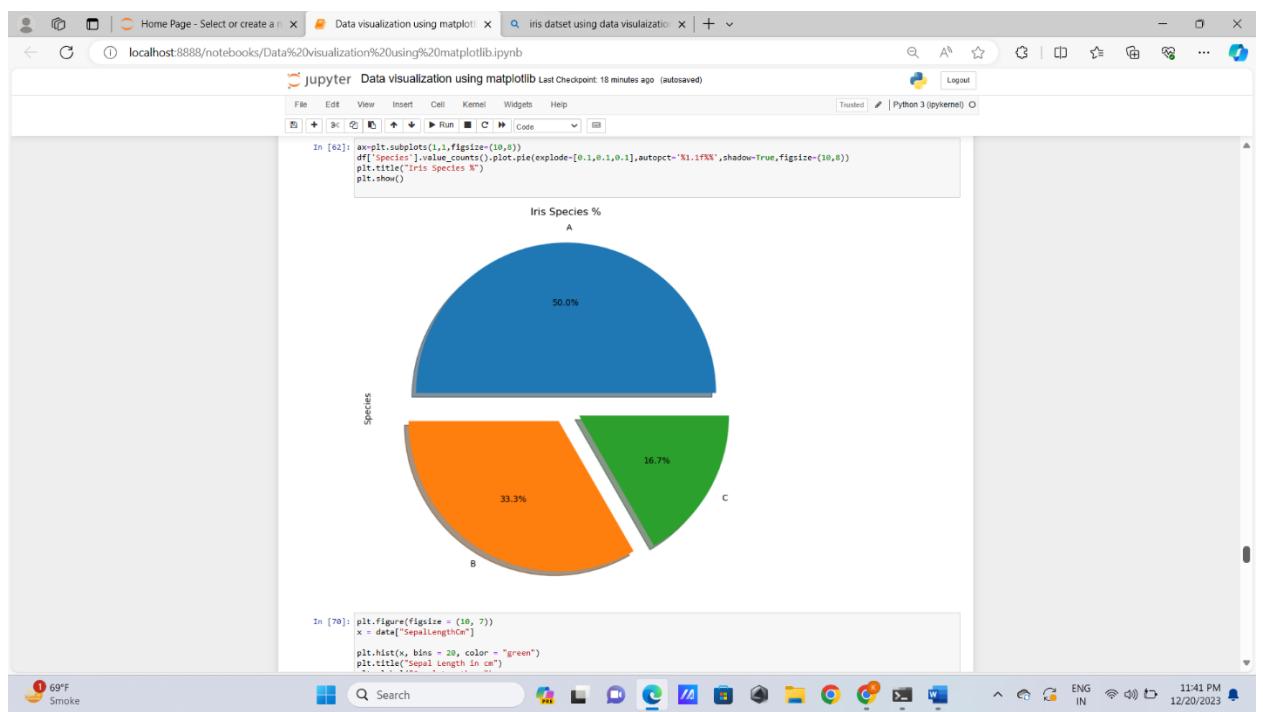
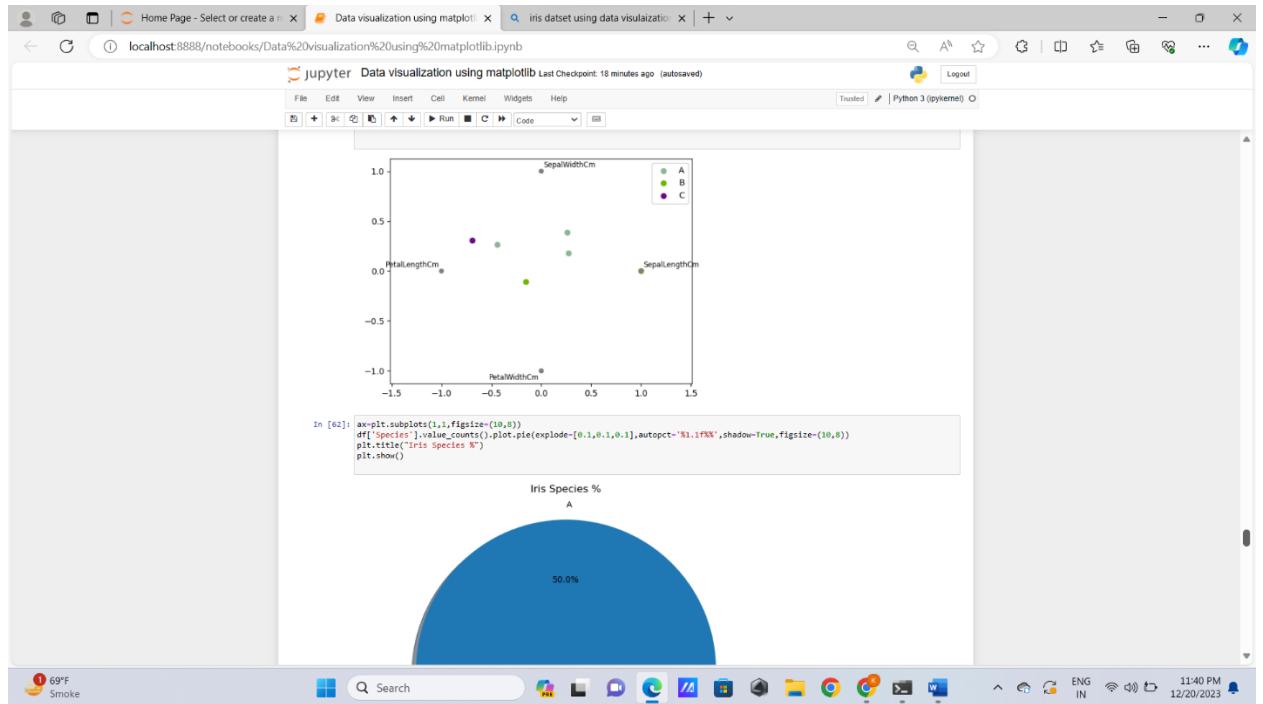


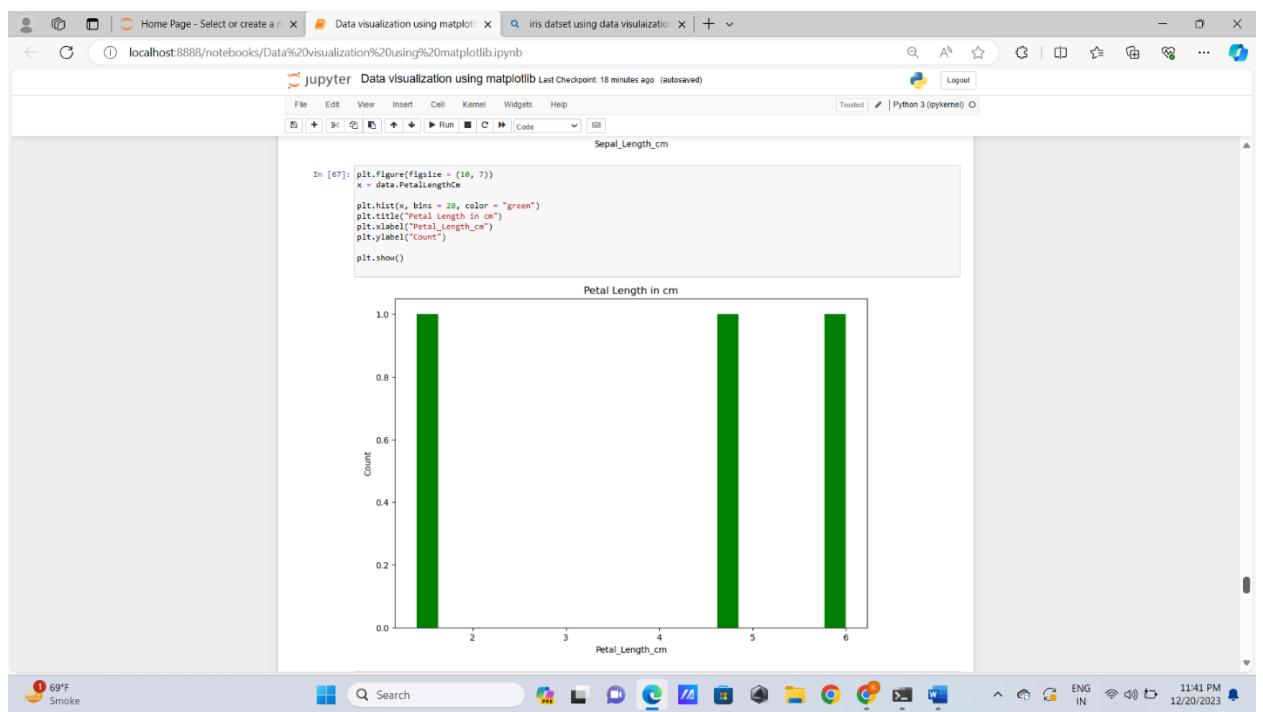
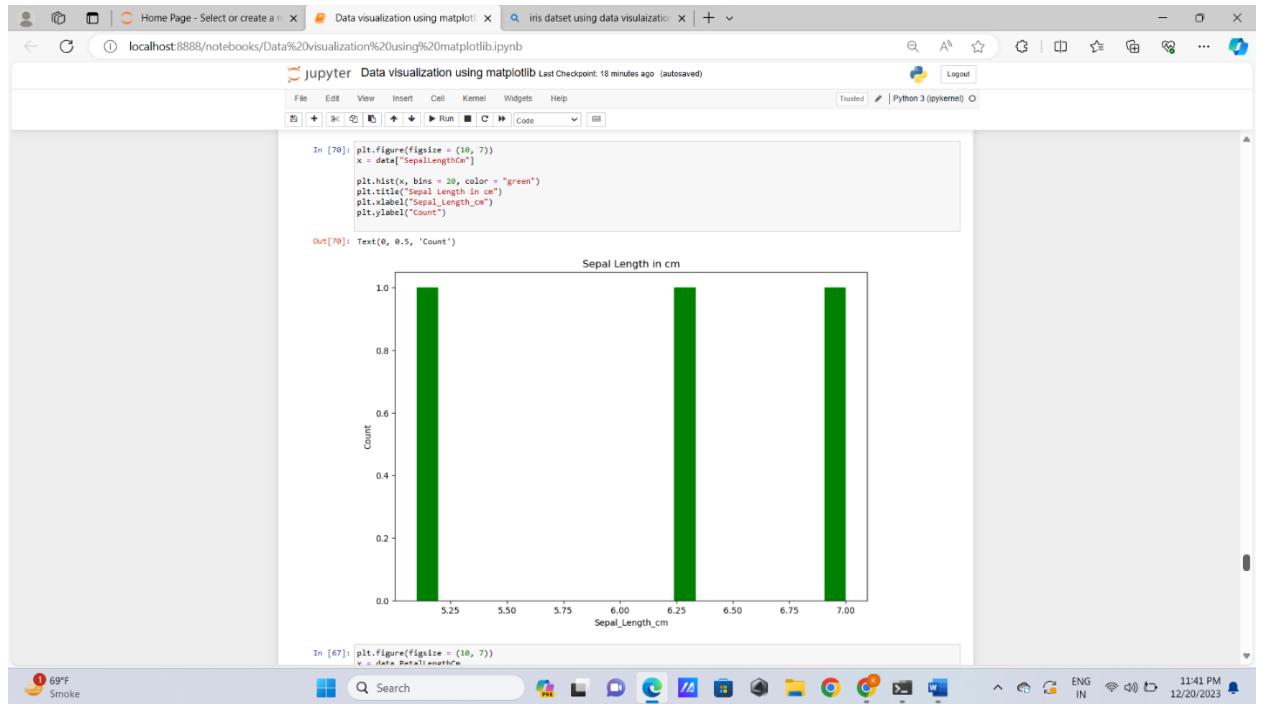


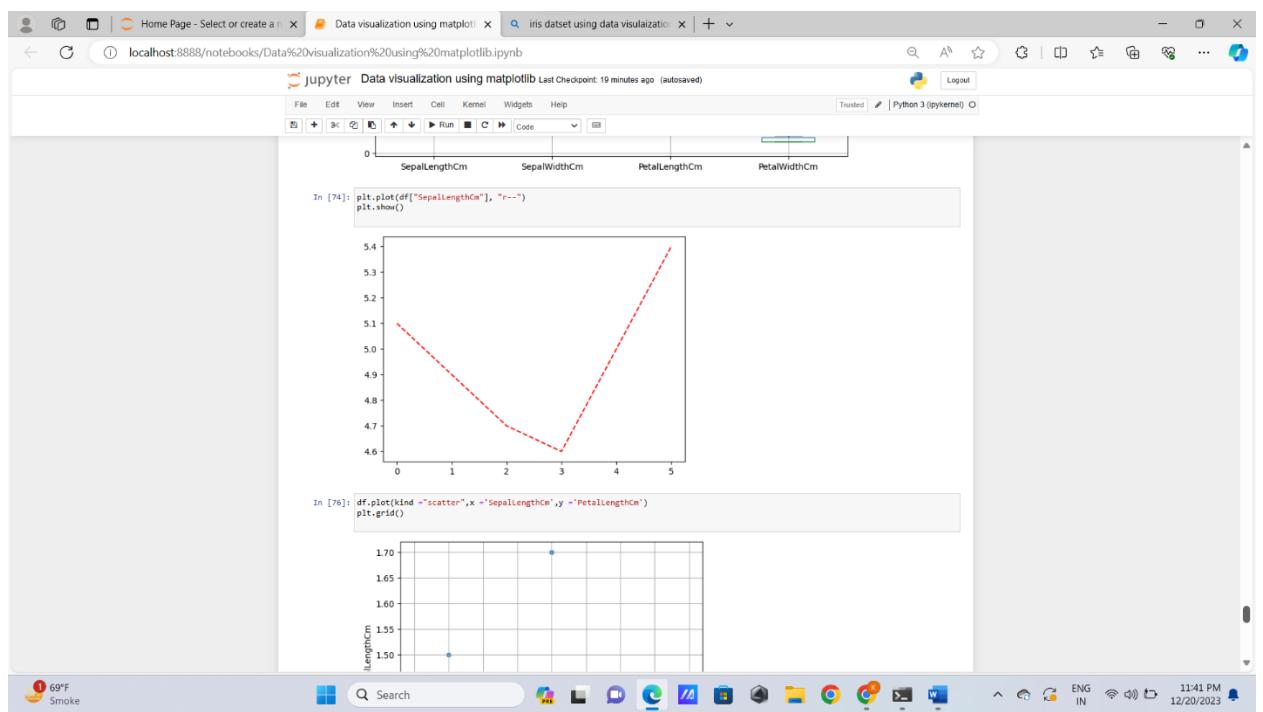
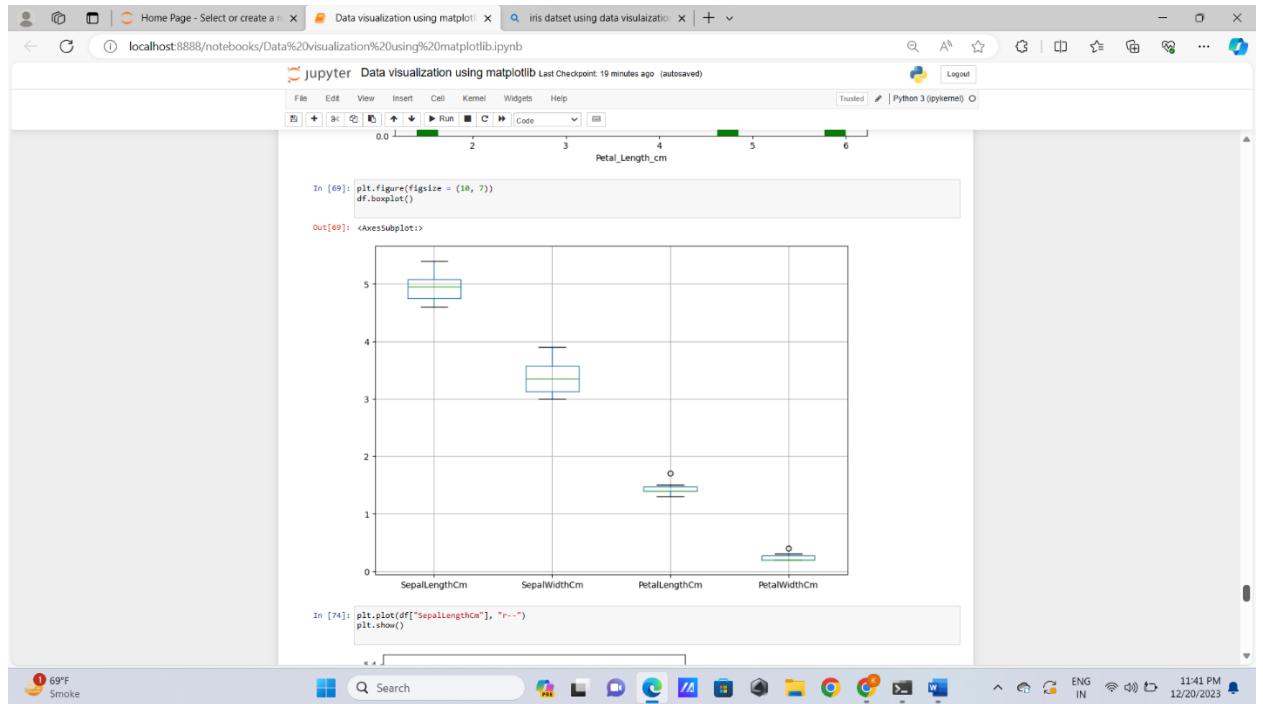


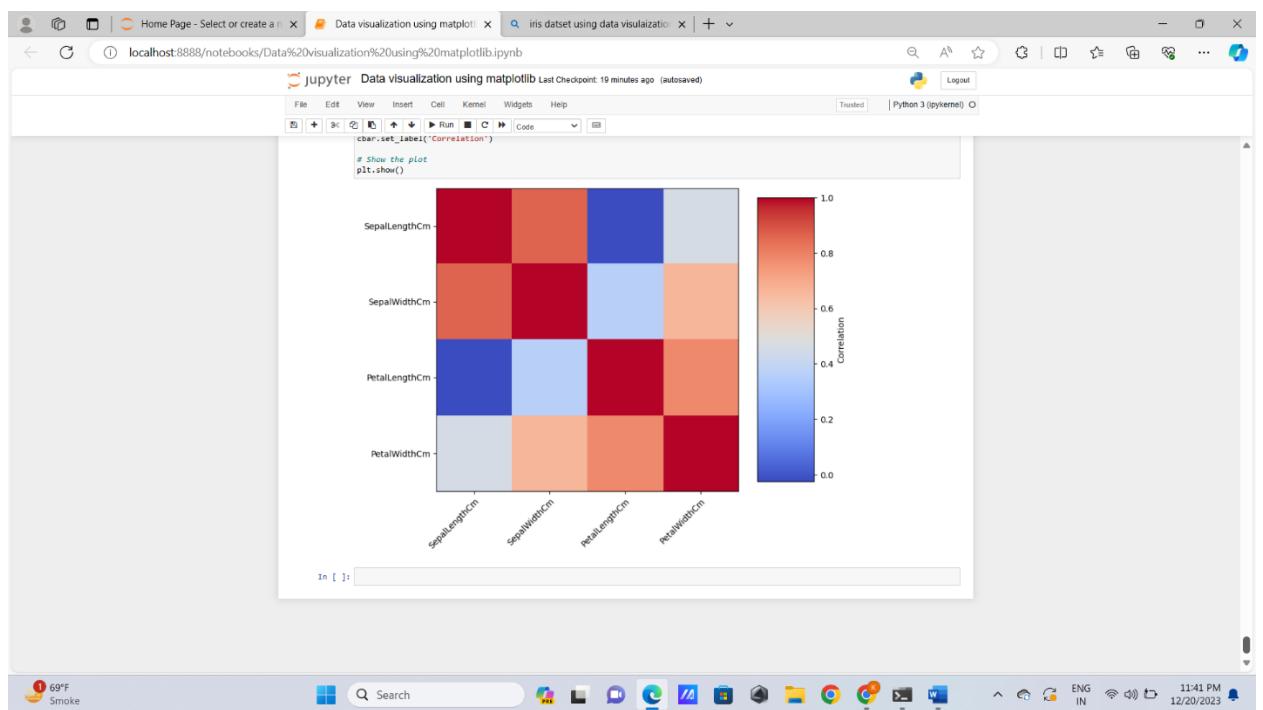
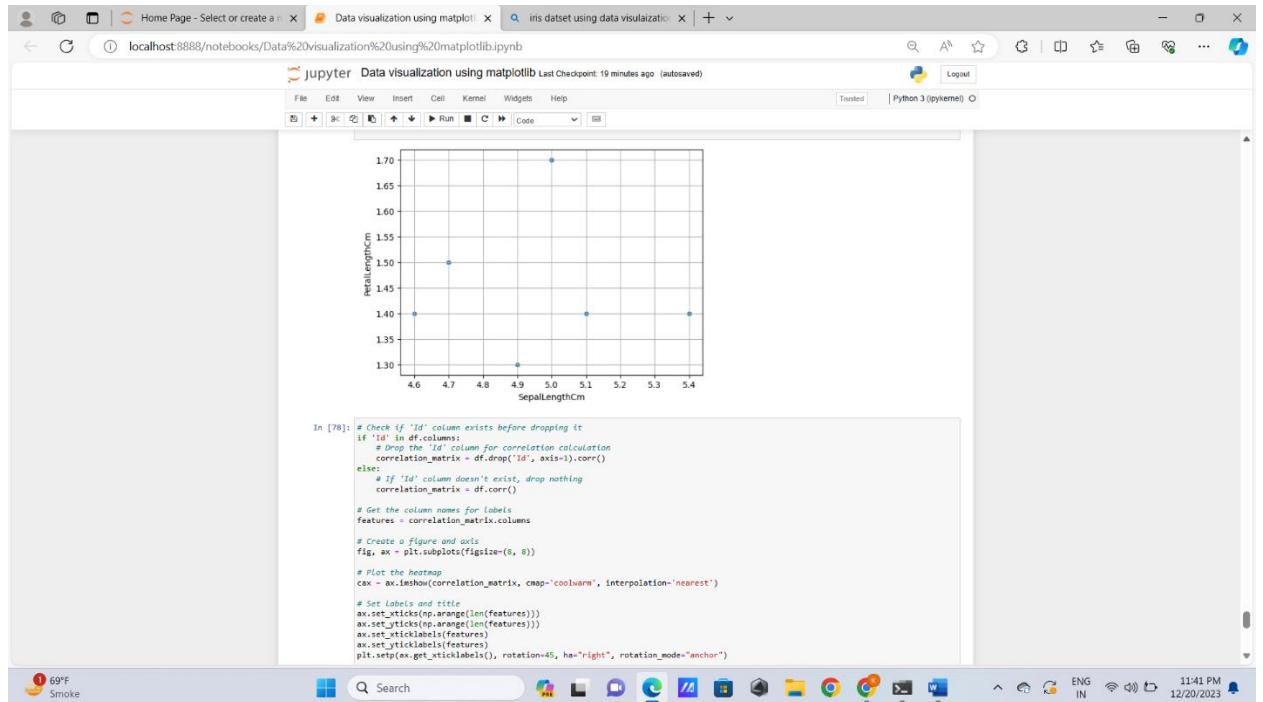












❖Description:

I'm thrilled to apply this newfound knowledge to real-world scenarios, and the prospect of further honing these skills through the Skill Boost Internship Program adds an extra layer of excitement. Here's to the

journey ahead and the exciting challenges awaiting in the Skill Boost Internship Program(www.Batweb.com).