

2.a. Write an R script to find subset of dataset by using subset (),aggregate().

```
> subset(iris,iris$Sepal.Length==5.0)
```

	Sepal.Length	Sepal.Width	Petal.Length	Petal.Width	Species
5	5	3.6	1.4	0.2	setosa
8	5	3.4	1.5	0.2	setosa
26	5	3.0	1.6	0.2	setosa
27	5	3.4	1.6	0.4	setosa
36	5	3.2	1.2	0.2	setosa
41	5	3.5	1.3	0.3	setosa
44	5	3.5	1.6	0.6	setosa
50	5	3.3	1.4	0.2	setosa
61	5	2.0	3.5	1.0	versicolor
94	5	2.3	3.3	1.0	versicolor

```
> aggregate(. ~ Species,data = iris, mean)
```

	Species	Sepal.Length	Sepal.Width	Petal.Length	Petal.Width
1	setosa	5.006	3.428	1.462	0.246
2	versicolor	5.936	2.770	4.260	1.326
3	virginica	6.588	2.974	5.552	2.026

b. Plot the correlation plot on dataset and visualize giving an overview of relationships

```
x<-matrix(rnorm(2),nrow=5,ncol=4)
y<-matrix(rnorm(15),nrow=5,ncol=3)
iris<- read.csv(file.choose(),header = T)
image(X<-seq(dim(x)[2]),
      Y<-seq(dim(y)[2]) ,
      z=cor(x,y),
      xlab="xcolumn",
      ylab="y column")
#install.packages("qtlcharts")
library("qtlcharts")
data(iris)
iris$species<-NULL
iplotCorr(iris,reorder=TRUE)
```

OUTPUT:

