

```

import pandas as pd

# Assuming the file paths are 'path_to_red_wine_data.csv' and
# 'path_to_white_wine_data.csv'
# Please replace these with the actual file paths or names
red_wine_data = pd.read_csv('C:/Users/dande/Desktop/DMT/Assignment
2/wine+quality/winequality-red.csv', sep=';')
white_wine_data = pd.read_csv('C:/Users/dande/Desktop/DMT/Assignment
2/wine+quality/winequality-white.csv', sep=';')

# Add a 'wineType' column to each DataFrame
red_wine_data['wineType'] = 'red'
white_wine_data['wineType'] = 'white'

# Combine the datasets
combined_wine_data = pd.concat([red_wine_data, white_wine_data],
ignore_index=True)

# Check the data types again
print(combined_wine_data)

```

	fixed acidity	volatile acidity	citric acid	residual sugar
chlorides \				
0	7.4	0.70	0.00	1.9
0.076				
1	7.8	0.88	0.00	2.6
0.098				
2	7.8	0.76	0.04	2.3
0.092				
3	11.2	0.28	0.56	1.9
0.075				
4	7.4	0.70	0.00	1.9
0.076				
...
...				
6492	6.2	0.21	0.29	1.6
0.039				
6493	6.6	0.32	0.36	8.0
0.047				
6494	6.5	0.24	0.19	1.2
0.041				
6495	5.5	0.29	0.30	1.1
0.022				
6496	6.0	0.21	0.38	0.8
0.020				
	free sulfur dioxide	total sulfur dioxide	density	pH
sulphates \				
0	11.0	34.0	0.99780	3.51
0.56				

1	25.0	67.0	0.99680	3.20
0.68				
2	15.0	54.0	0.99700	3.26
0.65				
3	17.0	60.0	0.99800	3.16
0.58				
4	11.0	34.0	0.99780	3.51
0.56				
...
...				
6492	24.0	92.0	0.99114	3.27
0.50				
6493	57.0	168.0	0.99490	3.15
0.46				
6494	30.0	111.0	0.99254	2.99
0.46				
6495	20.0	110.0	0.98869	3.34
0.38				
6496	22.0	98.0	0.98941	3.26
0.32				

	alcohol	quality	wineType
0	9.4	5	red
1	9.8	5	red
2	9.8	5	red
3	9.8	6	red
4	9.4	5	red
...
6492	11.2	6	white
6493	9.6	5	white
6494	9.4	6	white
6495	12.8	7	white
6496	11.8	6	white

[6497 rows x 13 columns]

```
# Select only numeric columns for the operations
numeric_data = combined_wine_data.select_dtypes(include=[np.number])

# Computing summary statistics for numeric features in the dataset
summary_stats = numeric_data.describe()

# Directly calculating the range for each numeric feature
range_values = numeric_data.max() - numeric_data.min()

# Calculating the variance for each numeric feature
variance_values = numeric_data.var()

# Adding the range and variance to the summary statistics DataFrame
summary_stats.loc['range'] = range_values
```

```
summary_stats.loc['variance'] = variance_values
```

```
# Displaying the summary statistics
```

```
print(summary_stats)
```

	fixed acidity	volatile acidity	citric acid	residual sugar
\count	6497.000000	6497.000000	6497.000000	6497.000000
mean	7.215307	0.339666	0.318633	5.443235
std	1.296434	0.164636	0.145318	4.757804
min	3.800000	0.080000	0.000000	0.600000
25%	6.400000	0.230000	0.250000	1.800000
50%	7.000000	0.290000	0.310000	3.000000
75%	7.700000	0.400000	0.390000	8.100000
max	15.900000	1.580000	1.660000	65.800000
range	12.100000	1.500000	1.660000	65.200000
variance	1.680740	0.027105	0.021117	22.636696

	chlorides	free sulfur dioxide	total sulfur dioxide
density \count	6497.000000	6497.000000	6497.000000
6497.000000			
mean	0.056034	30.525319	115.744574
0.994697			
std	0.035034	17.749400	56.521855
0.002999			
min	0.009000	1.000000	6.000000
0.987110			
25%	0.038000	17.000000	77.000000
0.992340			
50%	0.047000	29.000000	118.000000
0.994890			
75%	0.065000	41.000000	156.000000
0.996990			
max	0.611000	289.000000	440.000000
1.038980			
range	0.602000	288.000000	434.000000
0.051870			
variance	0.001227	315.041192	3194.720039
0.000009			

	pH	sulphates	alcohol	quality
count	6497.000000	6497.000000	6497.000000	6497.000000
mean	3.218501	0.531268	10.491801	5.818378
std	0.160787	0.148806	1.192712	0.873255
min	2.720000	0.220000	8.000000	3.000000
25%	3.110000	0.430000	9.500000	5.000000
50%	3.210000	0.510000	10.300000	6.000000
75%	3.320000	0.600000	11.300000	6.000000
max	4.010000	2.000000	14.900000	9.000000
range	1.290000	1.780000	6.900000	6.000000
variance	0.025853	0.022143	1.422561	0.762575

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from itertools import combinations

# 1. Histograms for each feature
def plot_histograms(data):
    data.hist(bins='auto', figsize=(20, 15))
    plt.suptitle('Histograms of Features')
    plt.show()

# 2. Box Plots for each feature
def plot_boxplots(data):
    plt.figure(figsize=(7, 5))
    data.boxplot()
    plt.title('Box Plots of Features')
    plt.xticks(rotation=45)
    plt.show()

# 3. Pairwise Scatter Plot
def plot_pairwise_scatter(data):
    features = data.select_dtypes(include=[np.number]).columns
    pair_combinations = combinations(features, 2)
    for pair in pair_combinations:
        plt.figure(figsize=(4, 3))
        sns.scatterplot(data=data, x=pair[0], y=pair[1])
        plt.title(f'Scatter Plot of {pair[0]} vs {pair[1]}')
        plt.show()

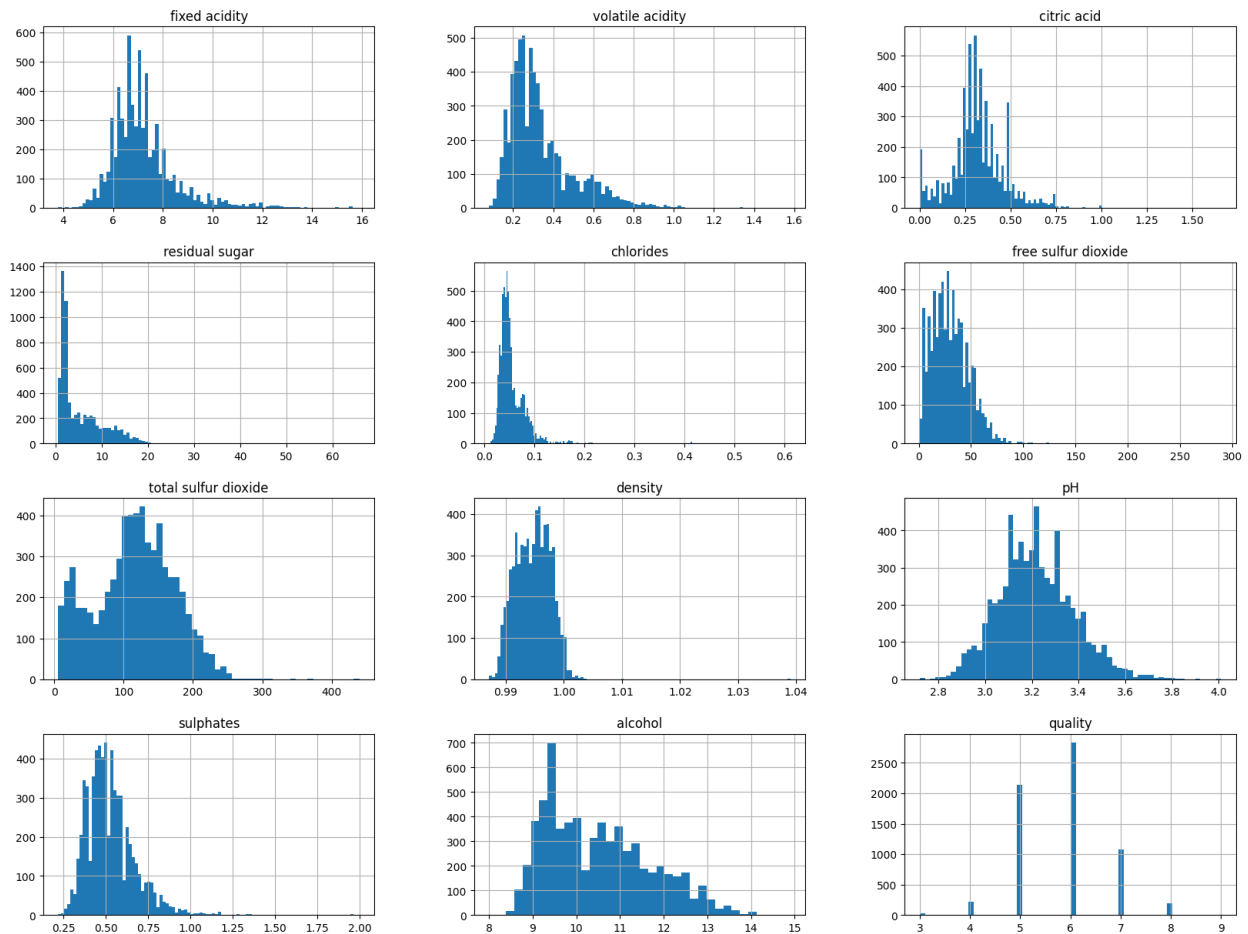
# 4. Class-wise Visualization (Pairwise plots for each class)
def plot_classwise_pairwise(data, class_column):
    classes = data[class_column].unique()
    features = data.select_dtypes(include=[np.number]).columns
    pair_combinations = combinations(features, 2)

    for cls in classes:
        class_data = data[data[class_column] == cls]
        for pair in pair_combinations:
            plt.figure(figsize=(4, 3))
```

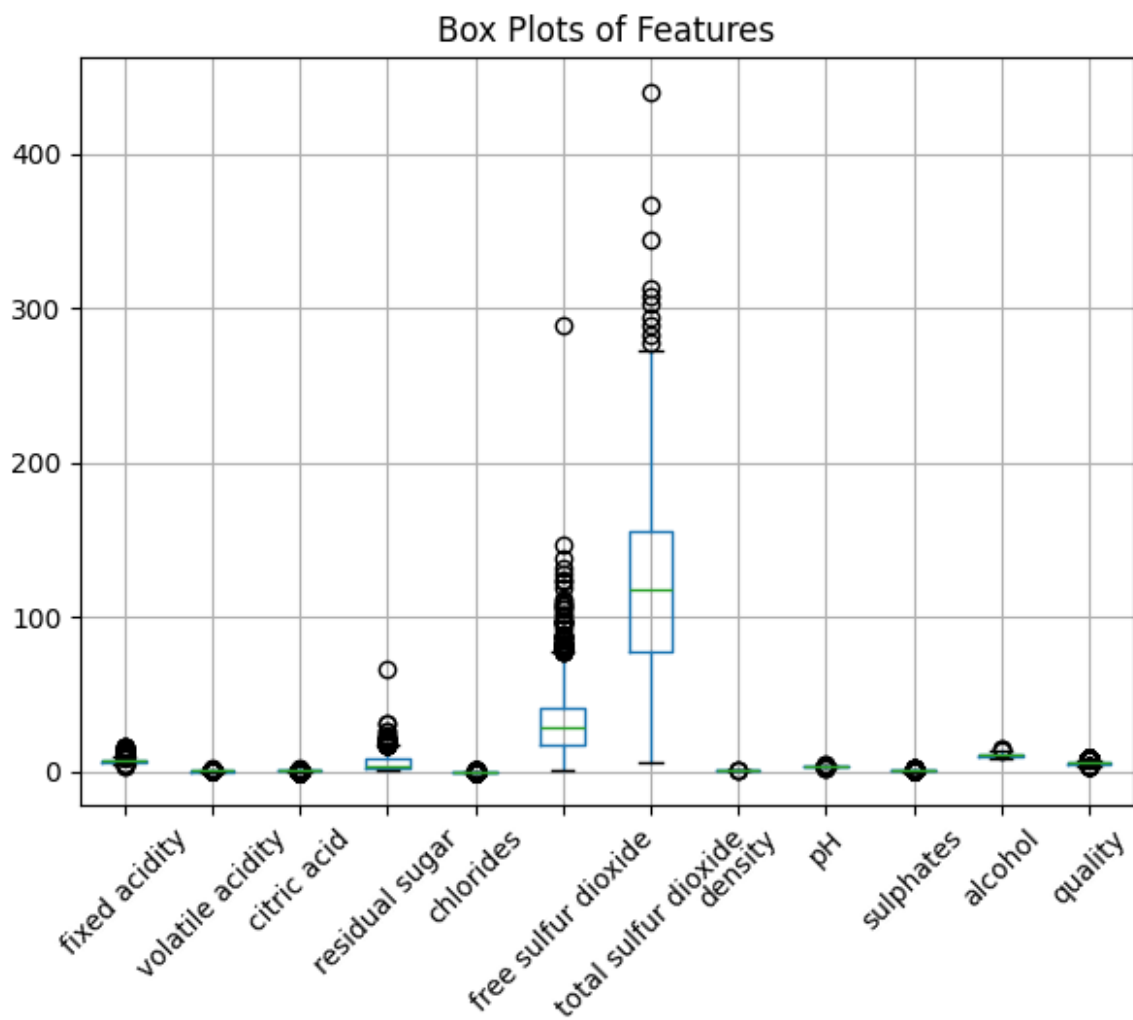
```
sns.scatterplot(data=class_data, x=pair[0], y=pair[1])
plt.title(f'Class {cls}: Scatter Plot of {pair[0]} vs
{pair[1]}')
plt.show()
```

```
# Call the functions to plot the graphs
plot_histograms(combined_wine_data)
```

Histograms of Features

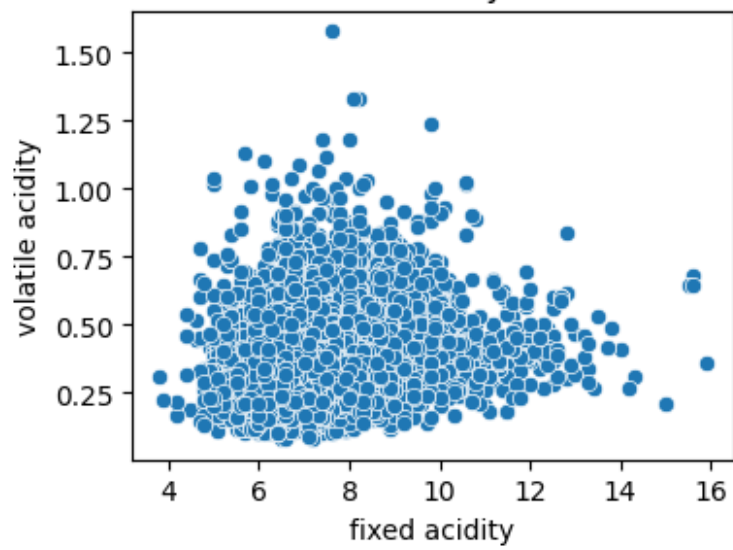


```
plot_boxplots(combined_wine_data)
```

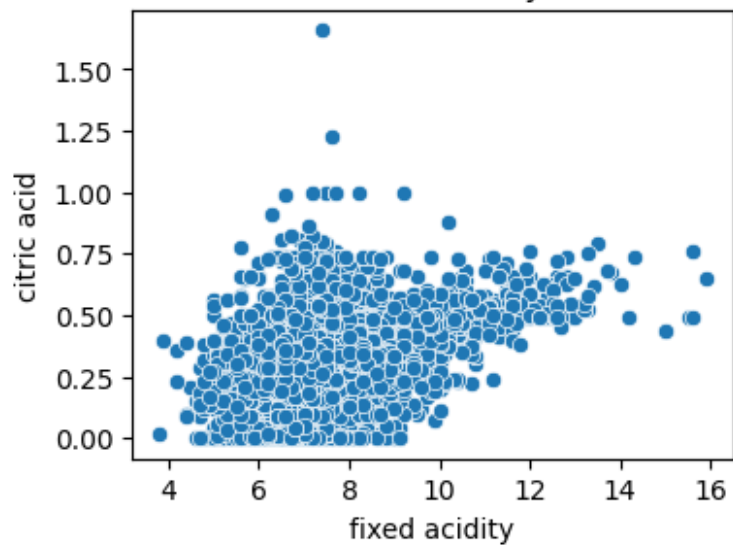


```
plot_pairwise_scatter(combined_wine_data)
```

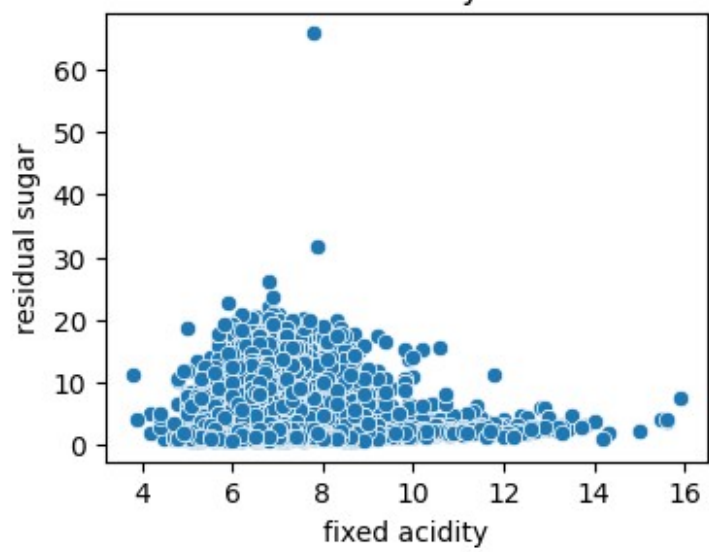
Scatter Plot of fixed acidity vs volatile acidity



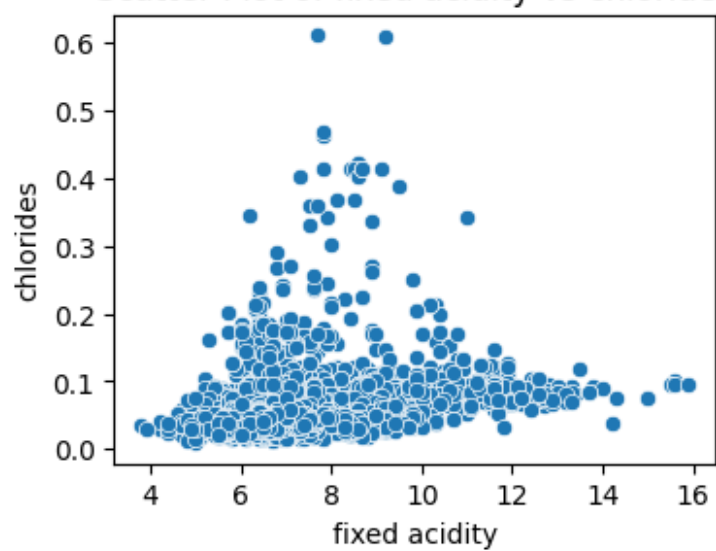
Scatter Plot of fixed acidity vs citric acid



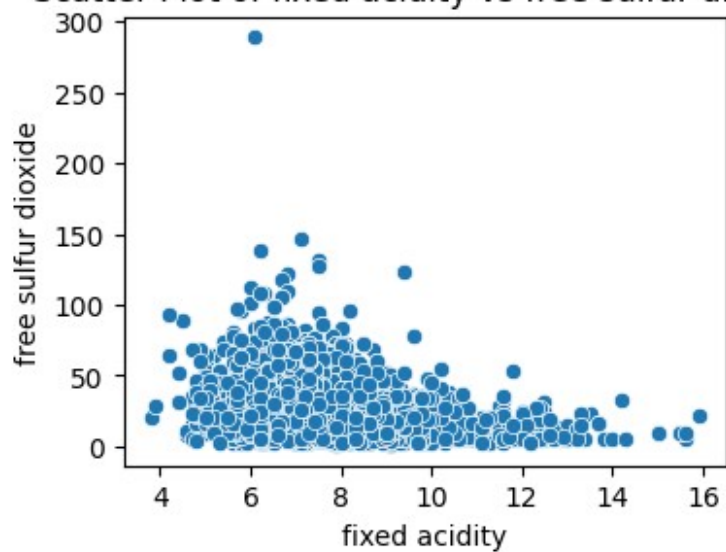
Scatter Plot of fixed acidity vs residual sugar



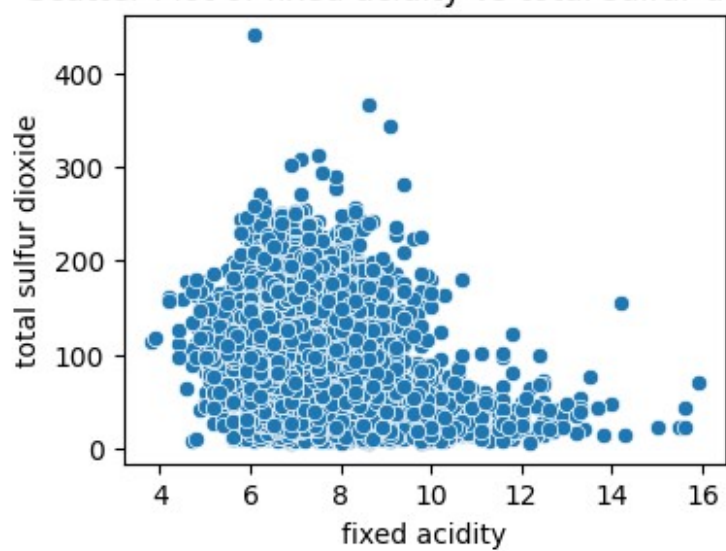
Scatter Plot of fixed acidity vs chlorides

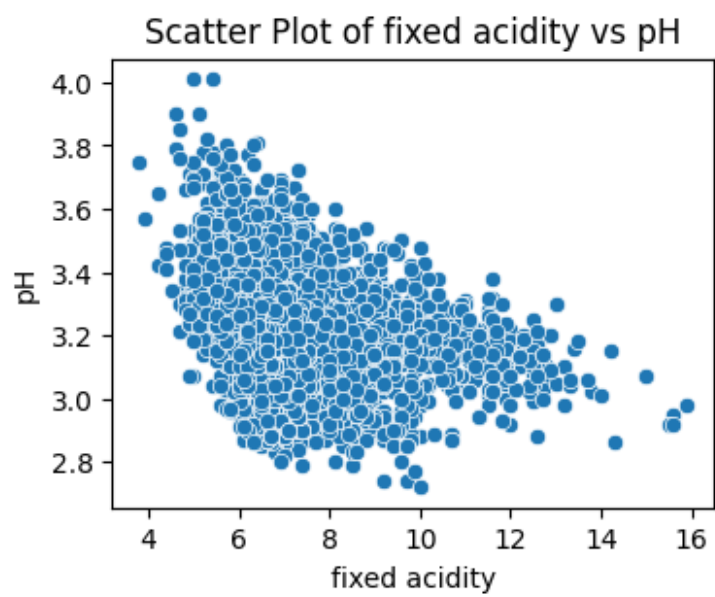
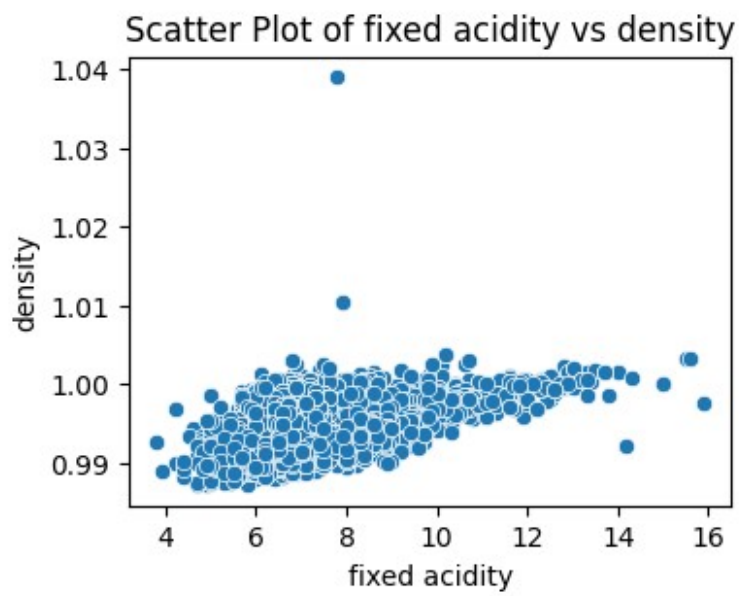


Scatter Plot of fixed acidity vs free sulfur dioxide

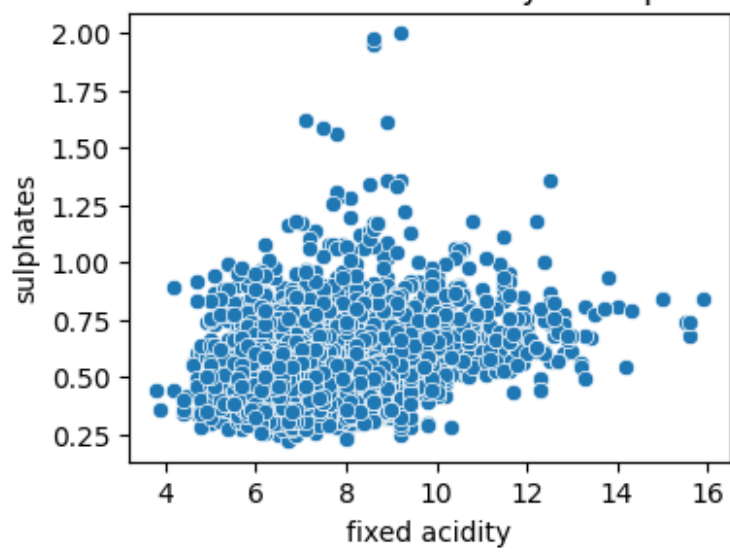


Scatter Plot of fixed acidity vs total sulfur dioxide

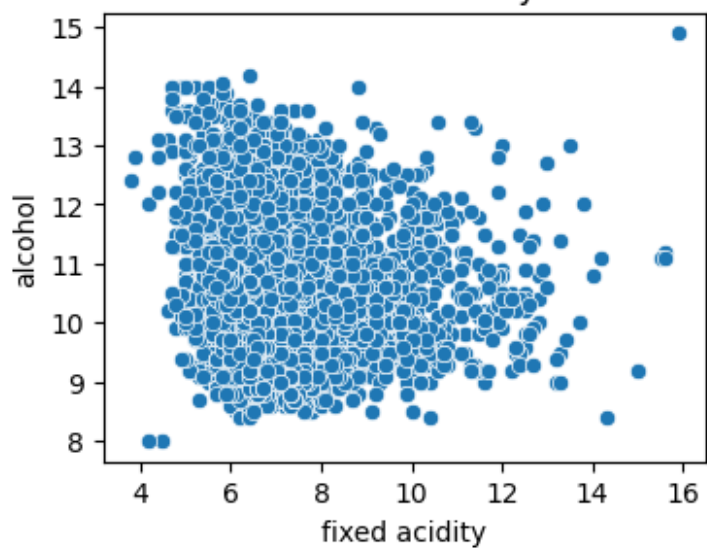




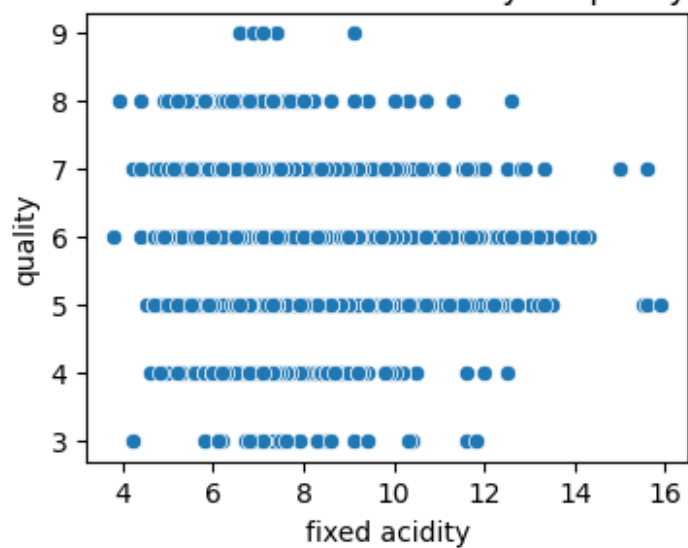
Scatter Plot of fixed acidity vs sulphates



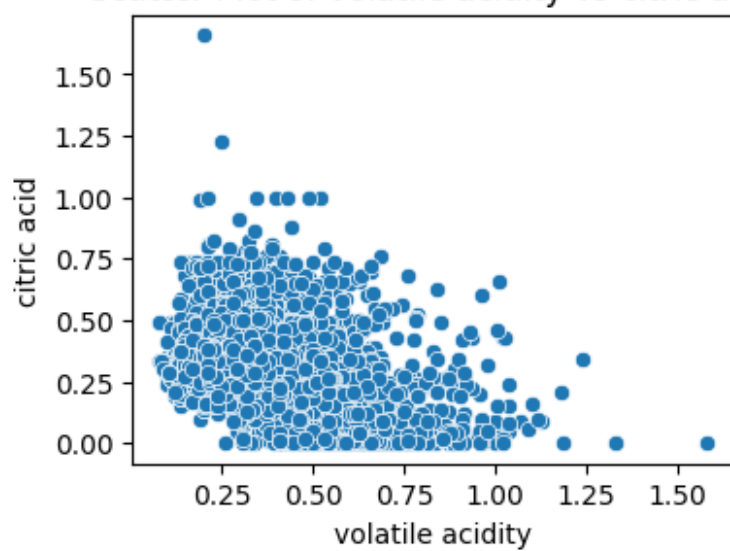
Scatter Plot of fixed acidity vs alcohol



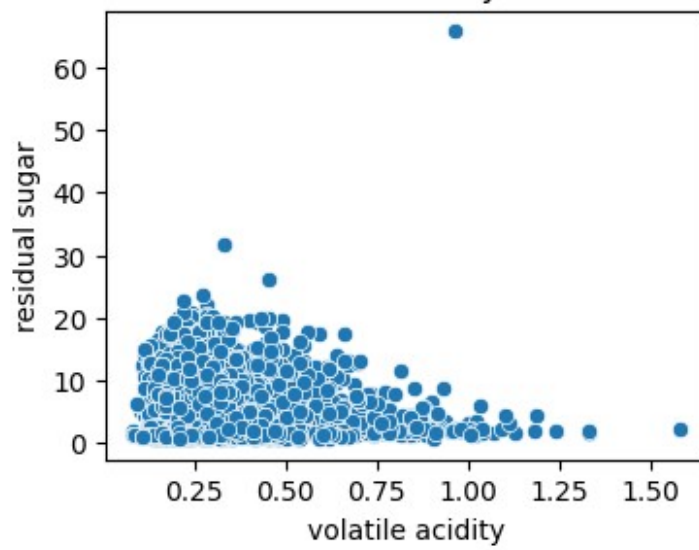
Scatter Plot of fixed acidity vs quality



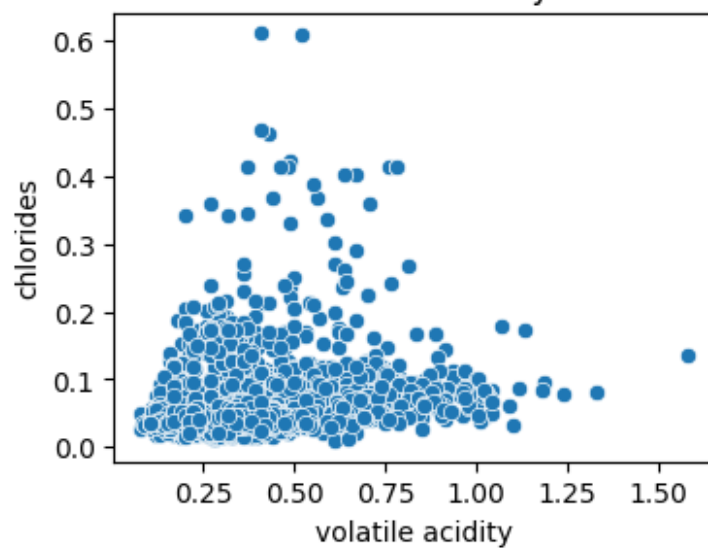
Scatter Plot of volatile acidity vs citric acid



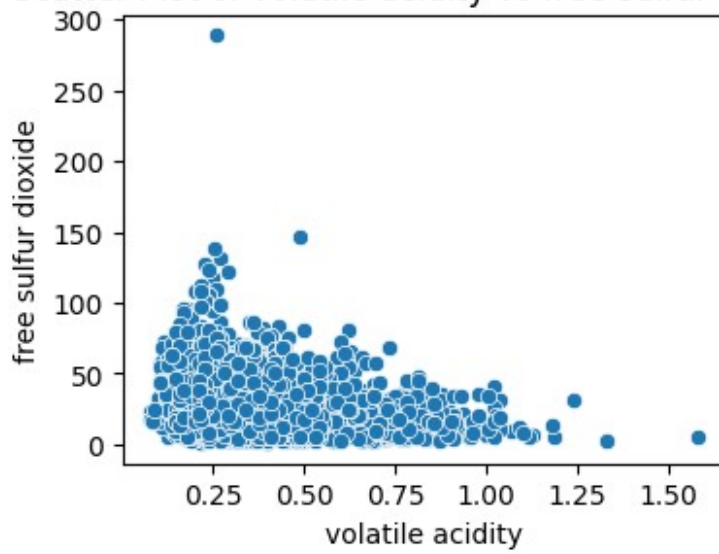
Scatter Plot of volatile acidity vs residual sugar



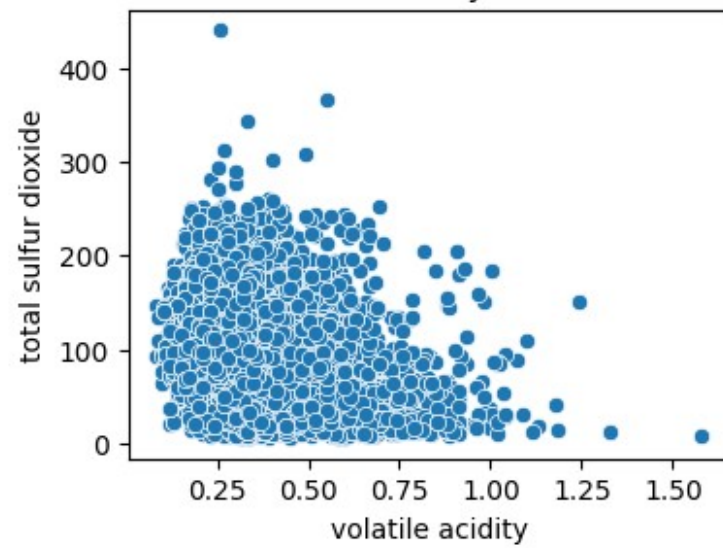
Scatter Plot of volatile acidity vs chlorides

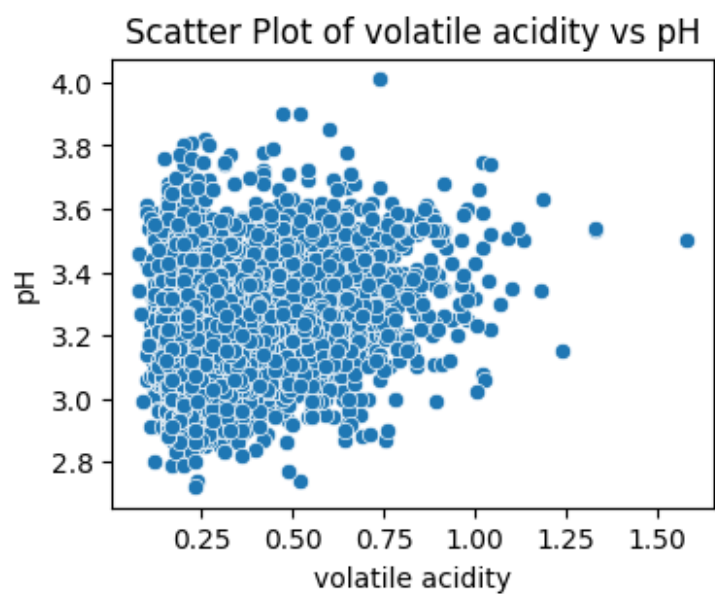
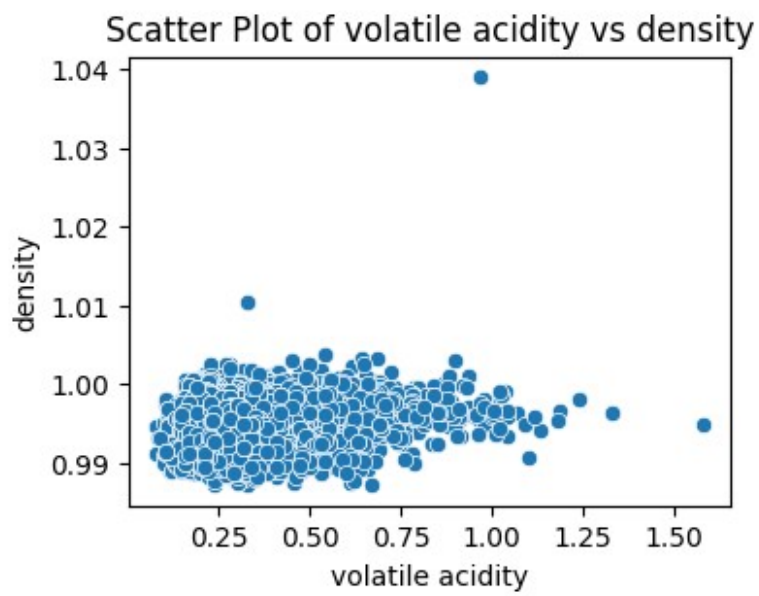


Scatter Plot of volatile acidity vs free sulfur dioxide

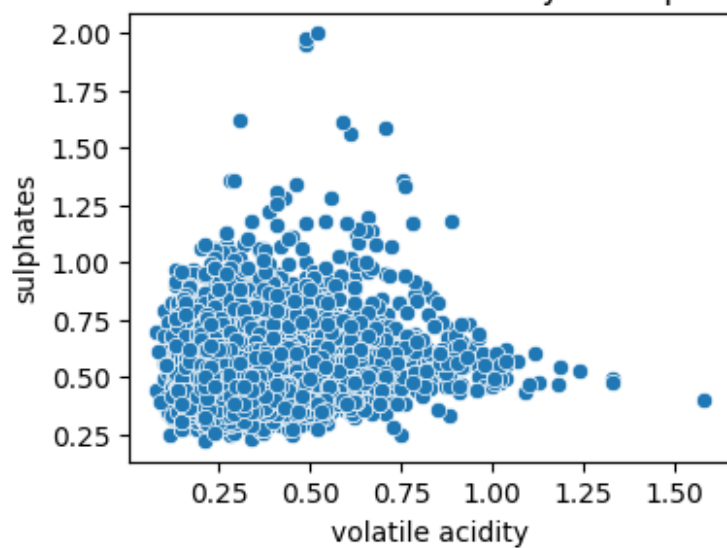


Scatter Plot of volatile acidity vs total sulfur dioxide

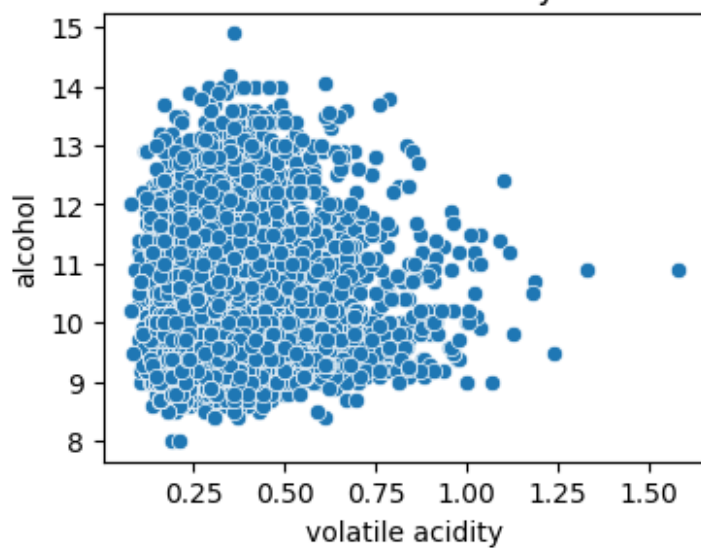




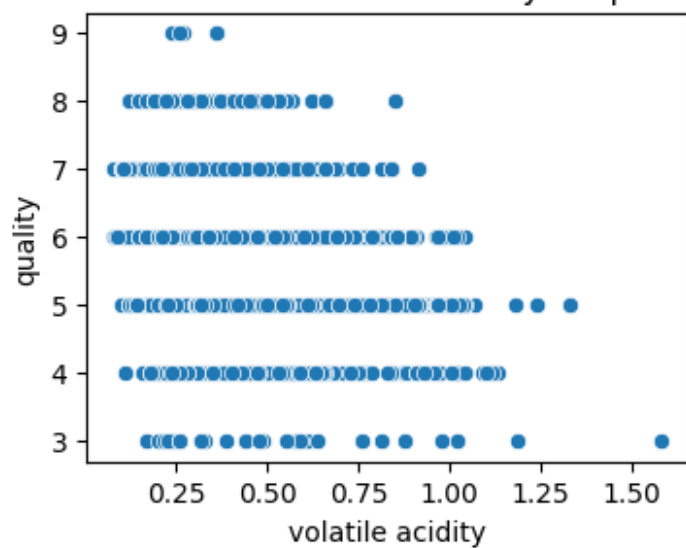
Scatter Plot of volatile acidity vs sulphates



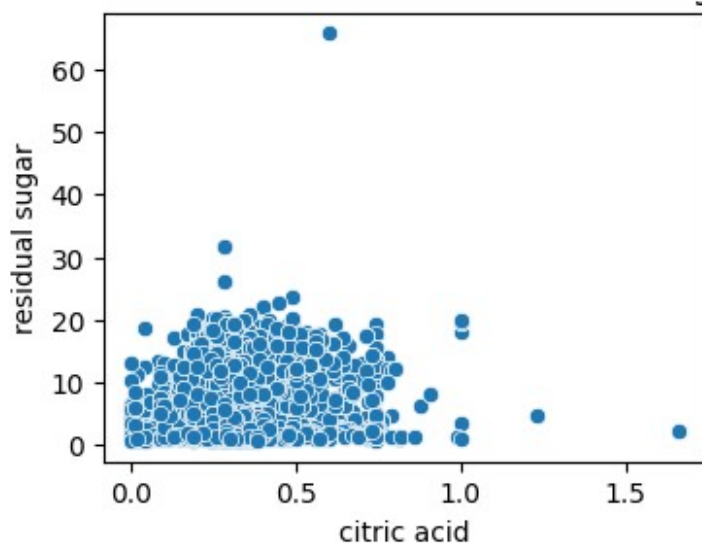
Scatter Plot of volatile acidity vs alcohol

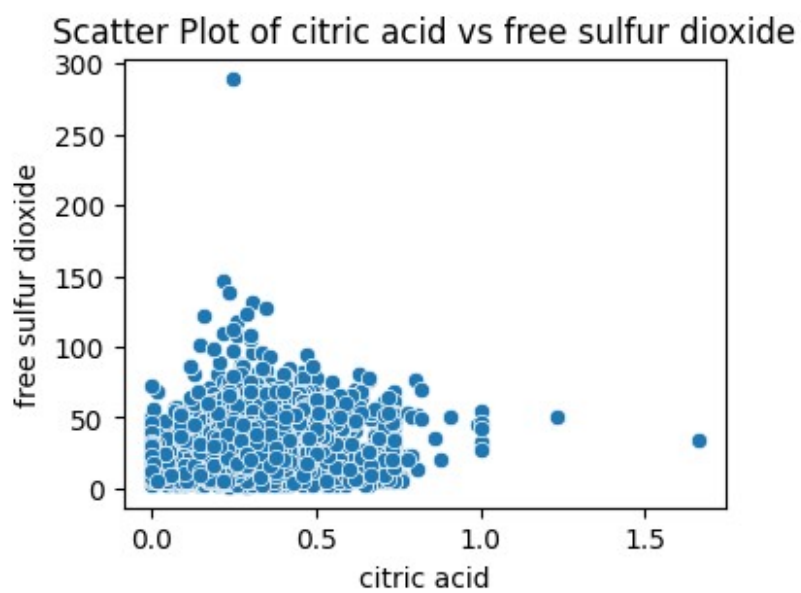
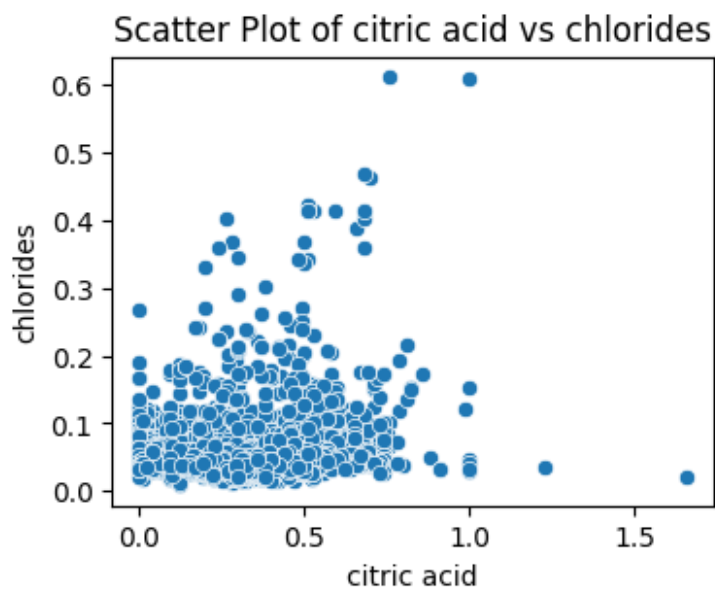


Scatter Plot of volatile acidity vs quality

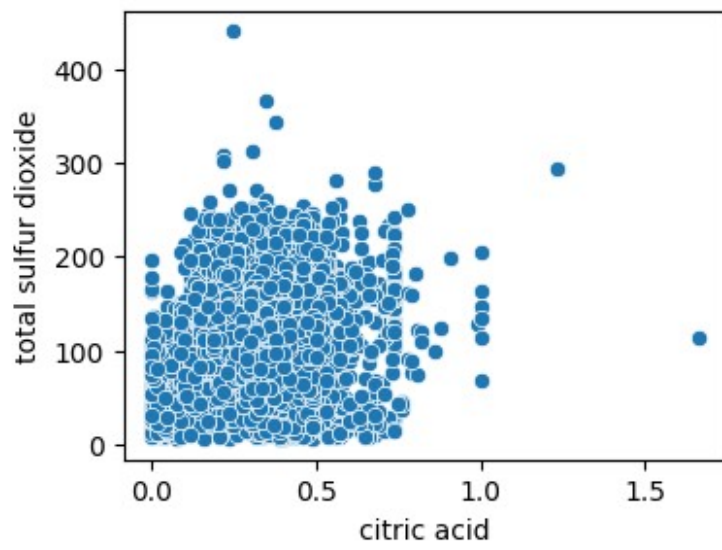


Scatter Plot of citric acid vs residual sugar

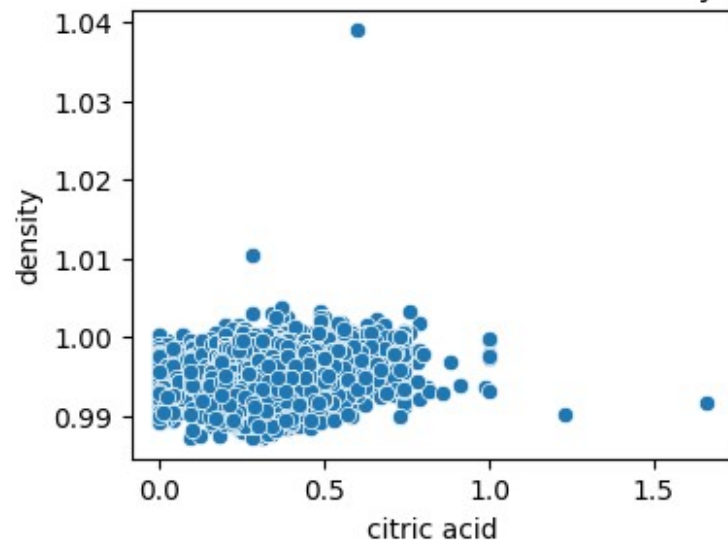




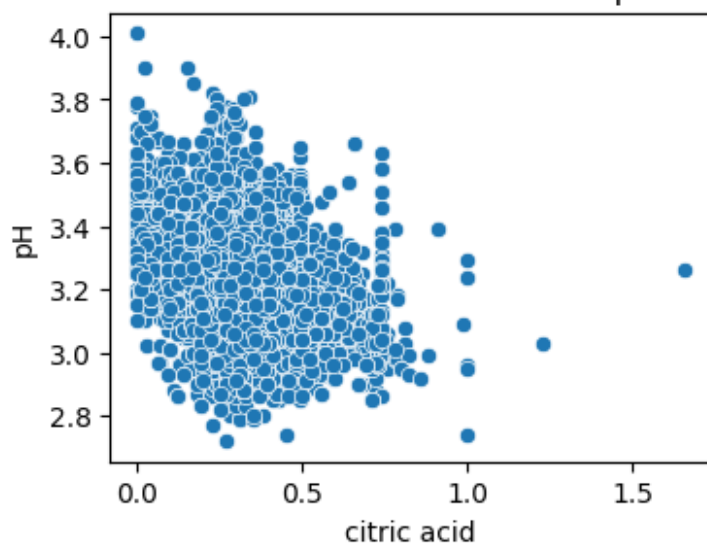
Scatter Plot of citric acid vs total sulfur dioxide



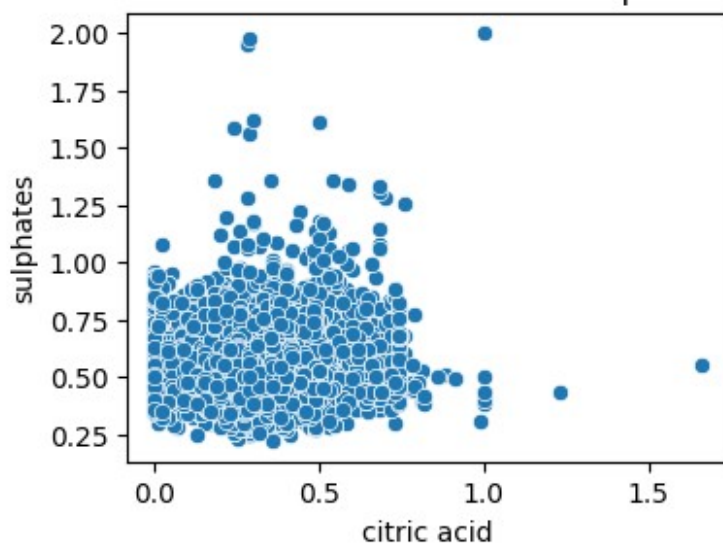
Scatter Plot of citric acid vs density



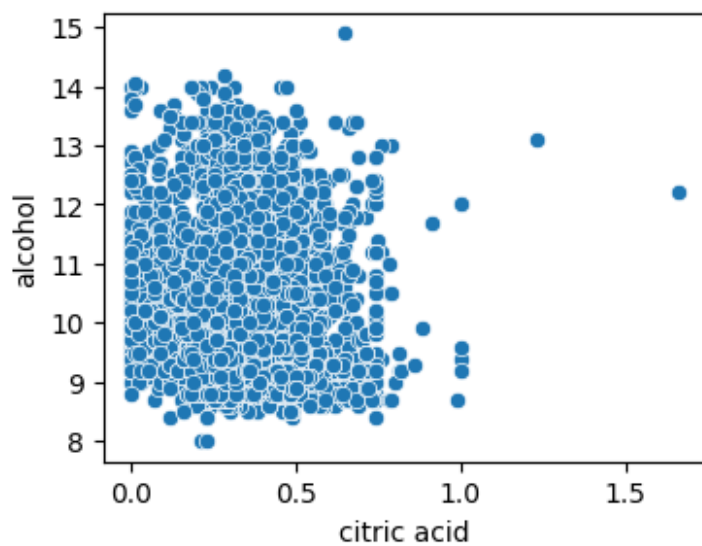
Scatter Plot of citric acid vs pH



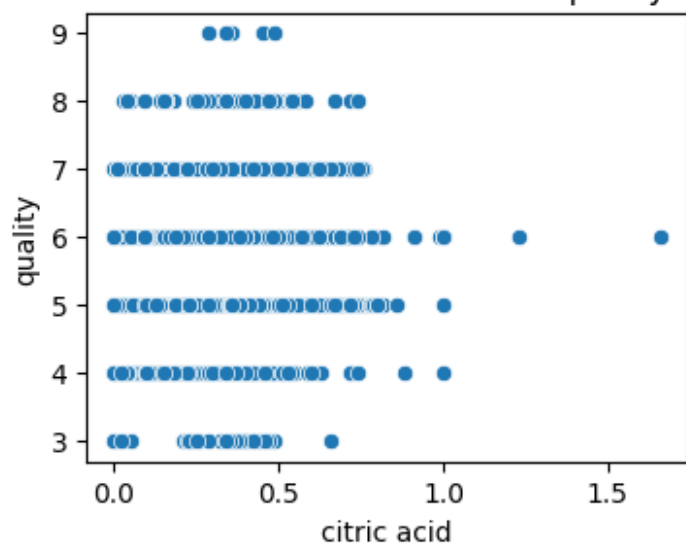
Scatter Plot of citric acid vs sulphates

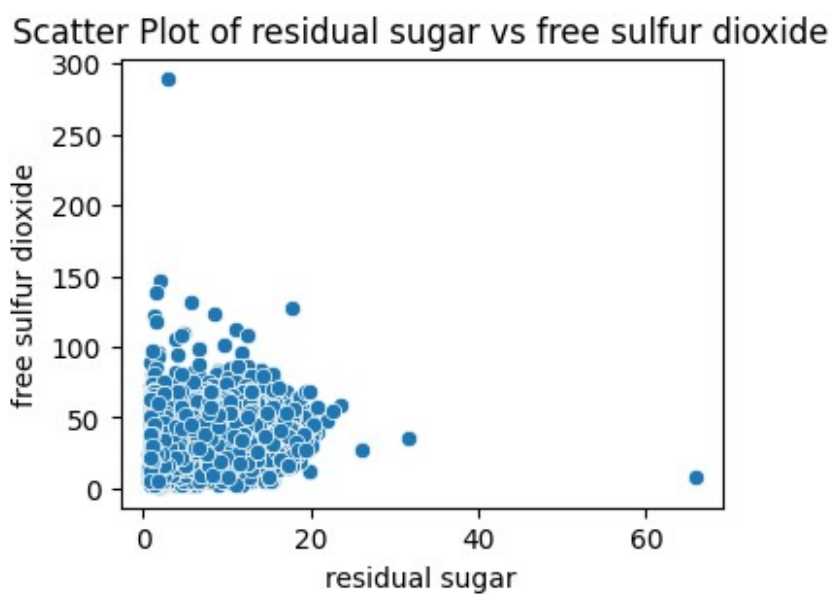
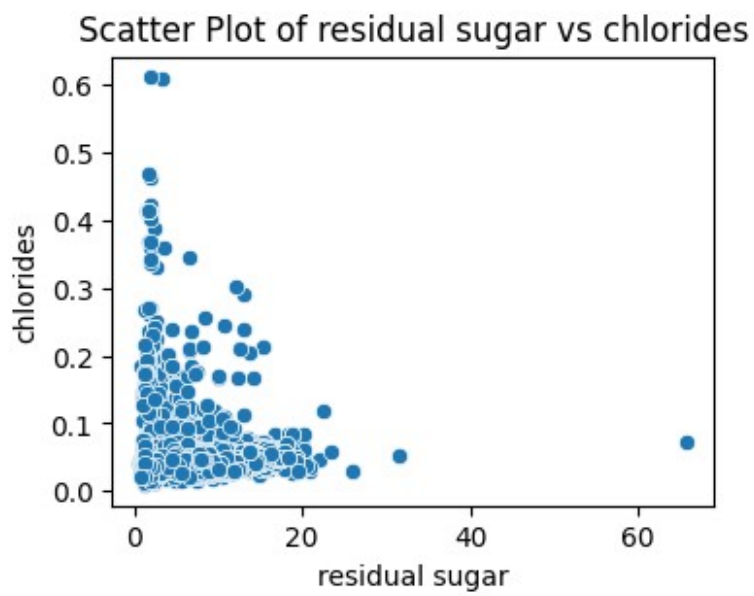


Scatter Plot of citric acid vs alcohol

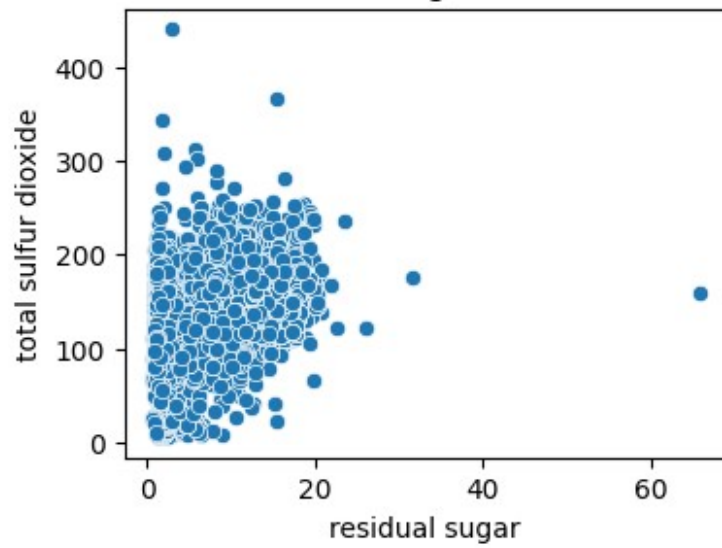


Scatter Plot of citric acid vs quality

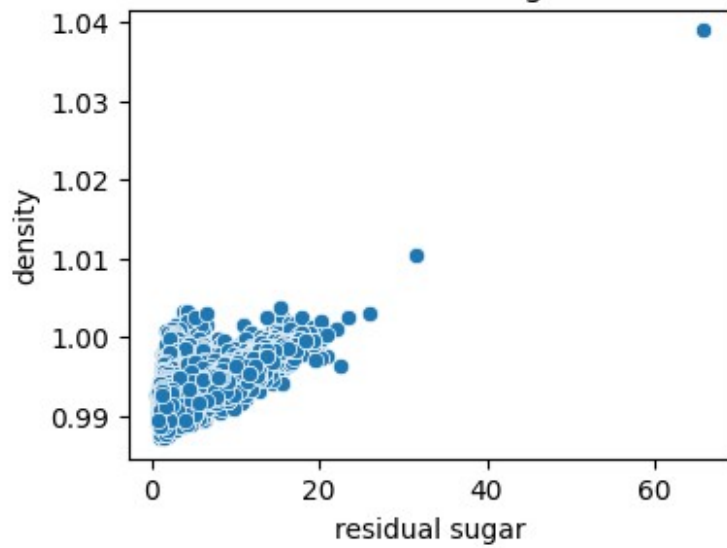


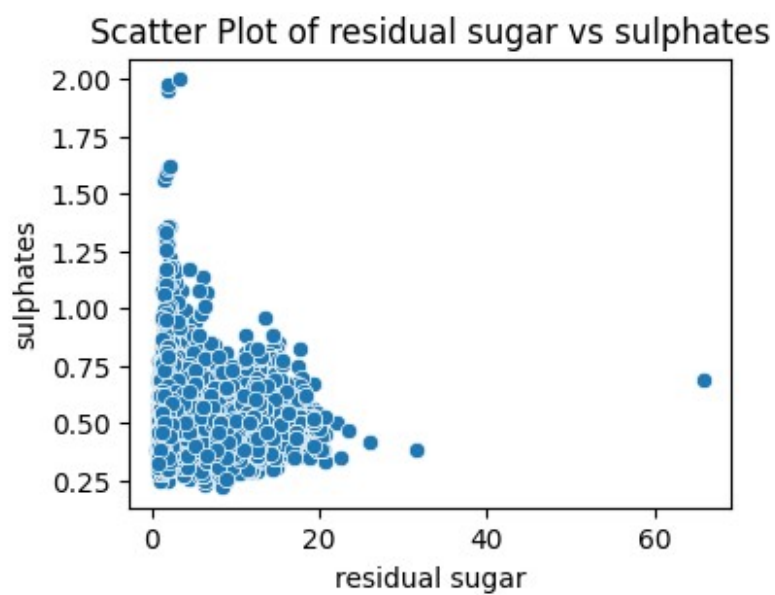
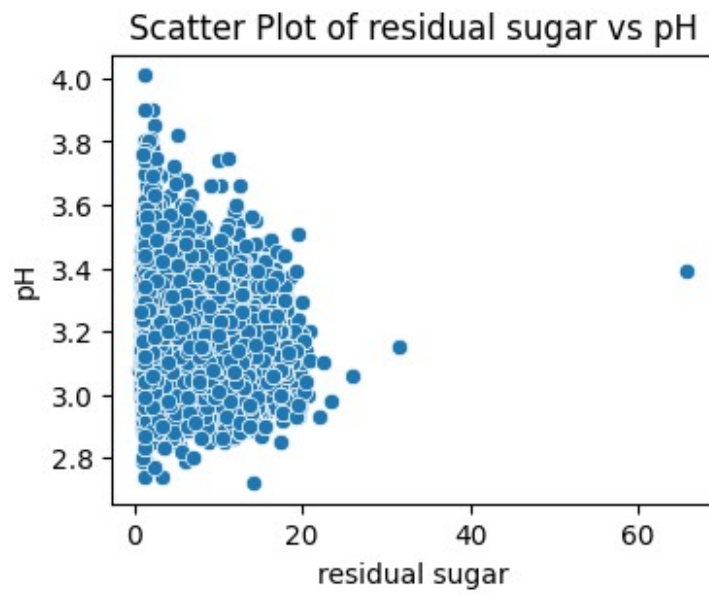


Scatter Plot of residual sugar vs total sulfur dioxide

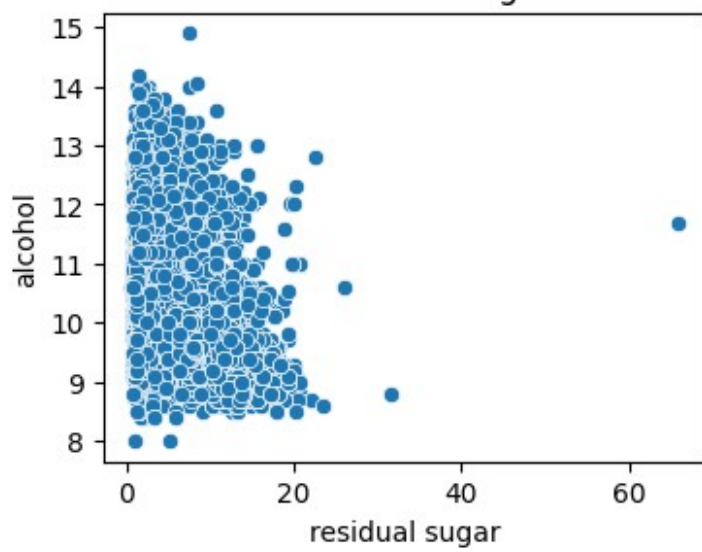


Scatter Plot of residual sugar vs density

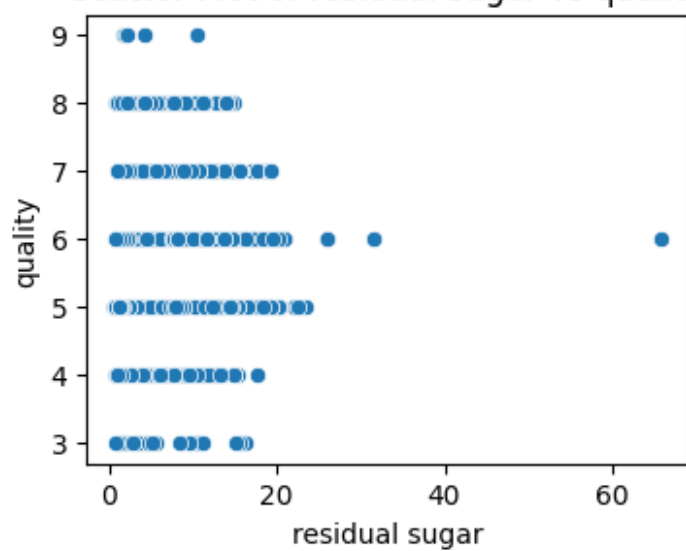


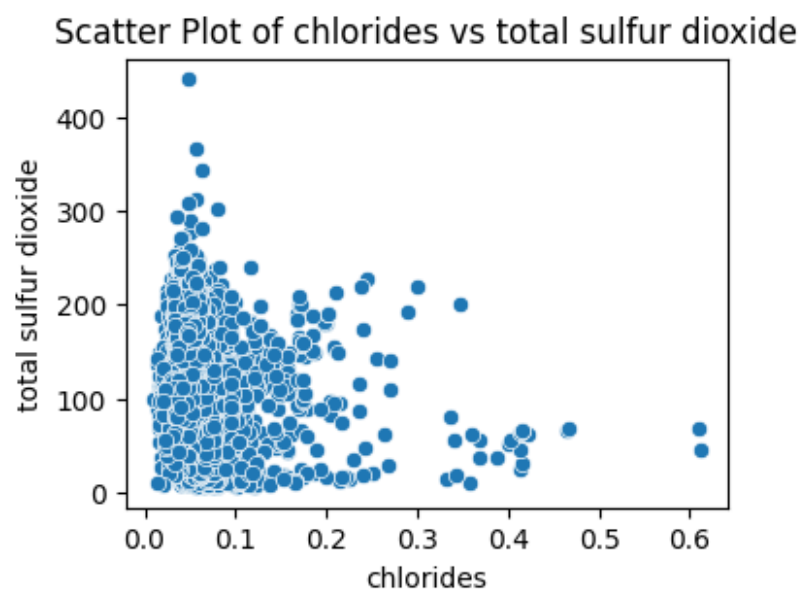
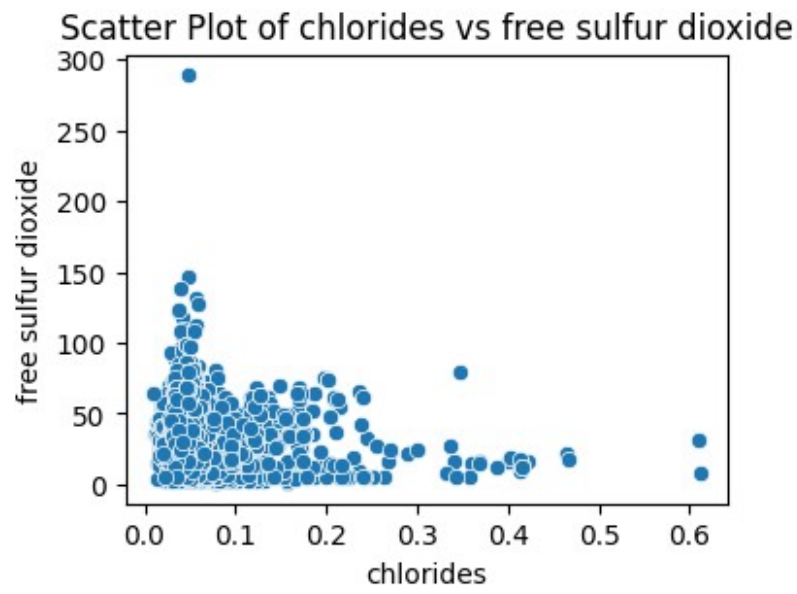


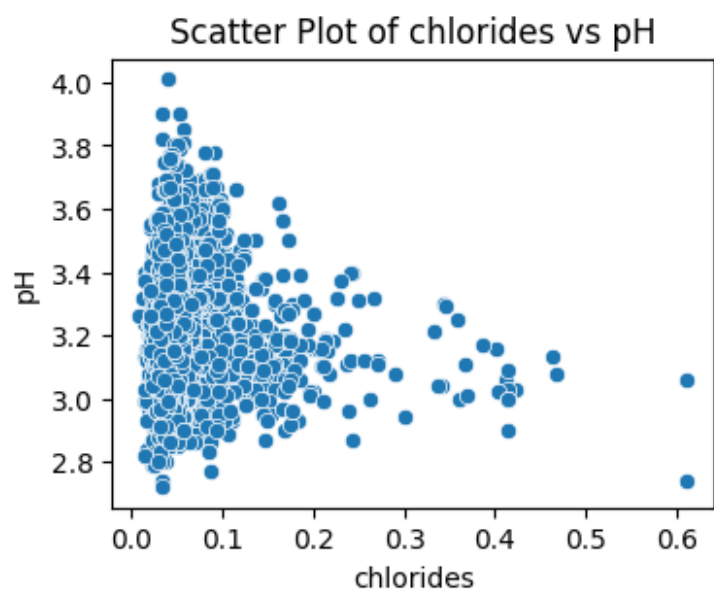
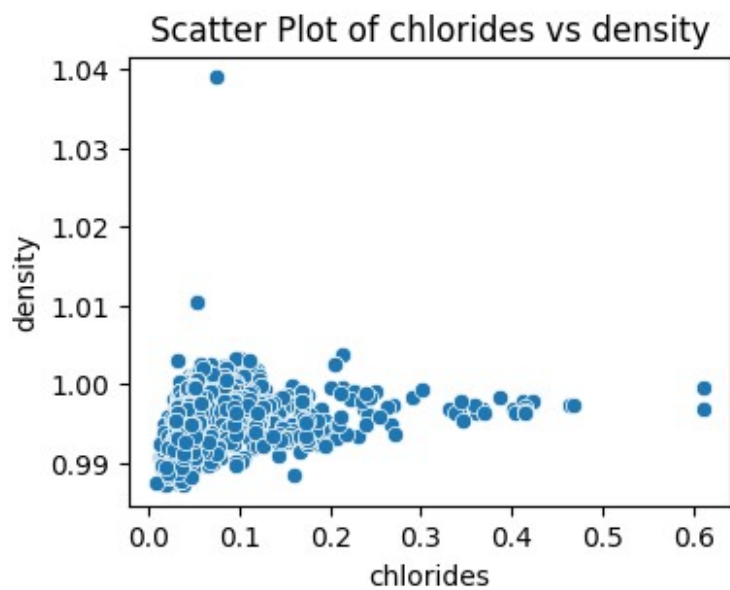
Scatter Plot of residual sugar vs alcohol

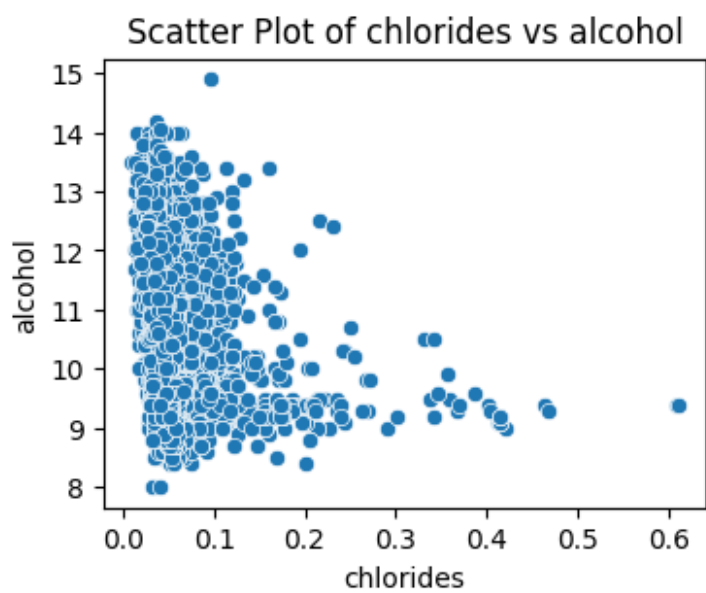
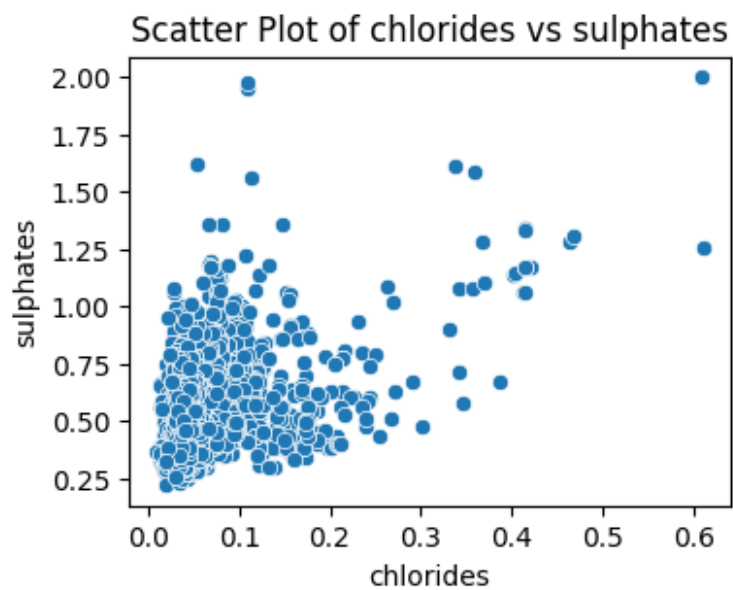


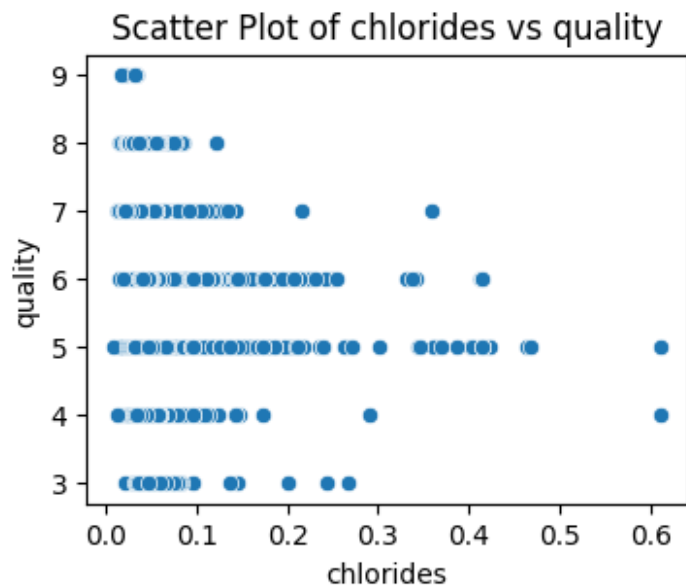
Scatter Plot of residual sugar vs quality



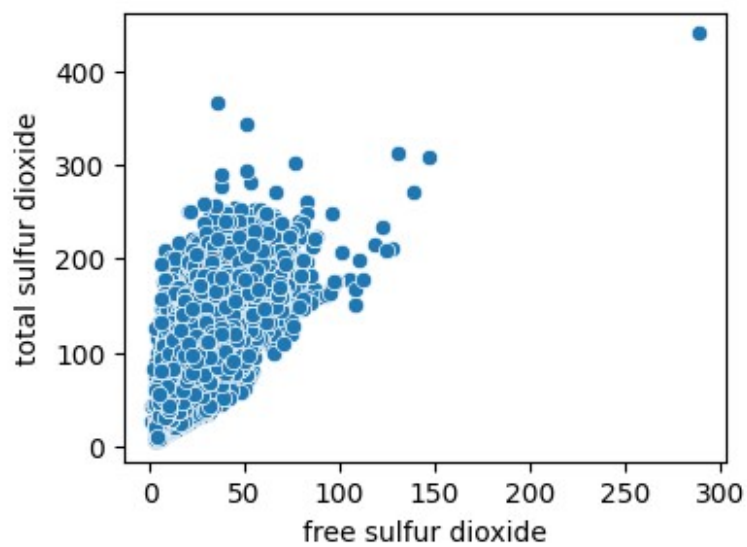


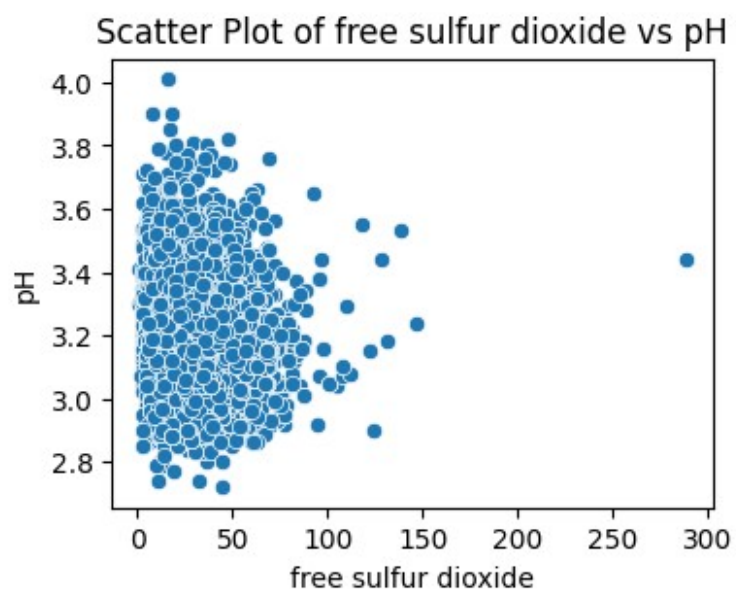
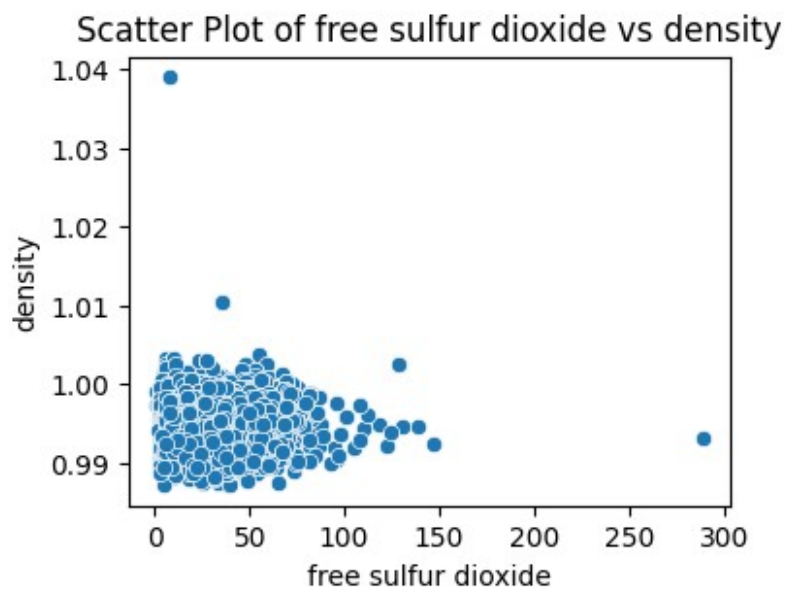




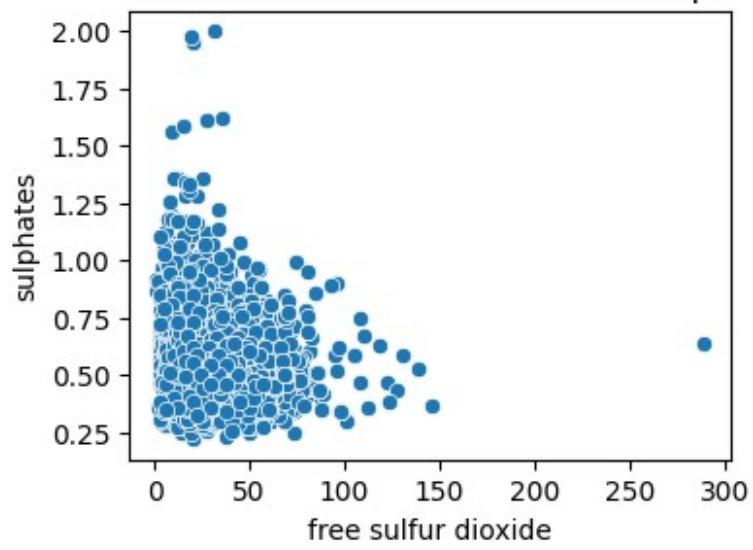


Scatter Plot of free sulfur dioxide vs total sulfur dioxide

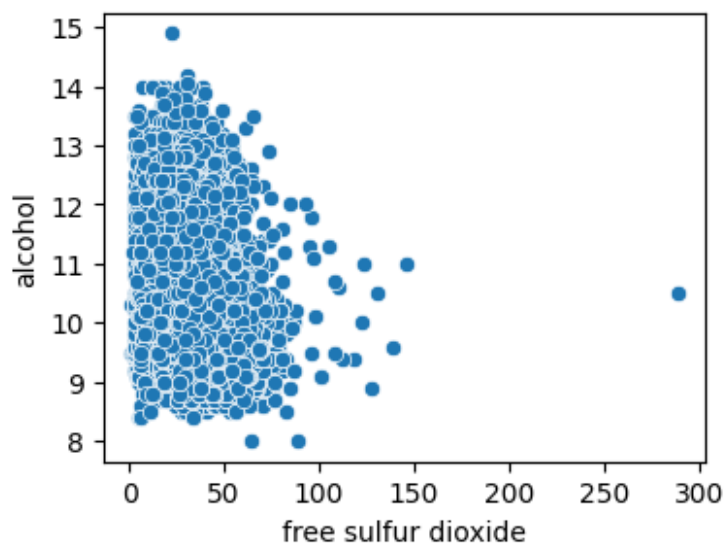




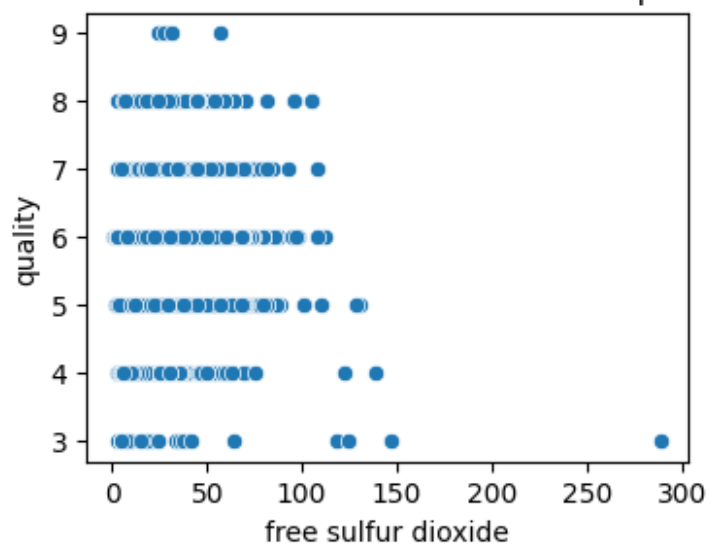
Scatter Plot of free sulfur dioxide vs sulphates



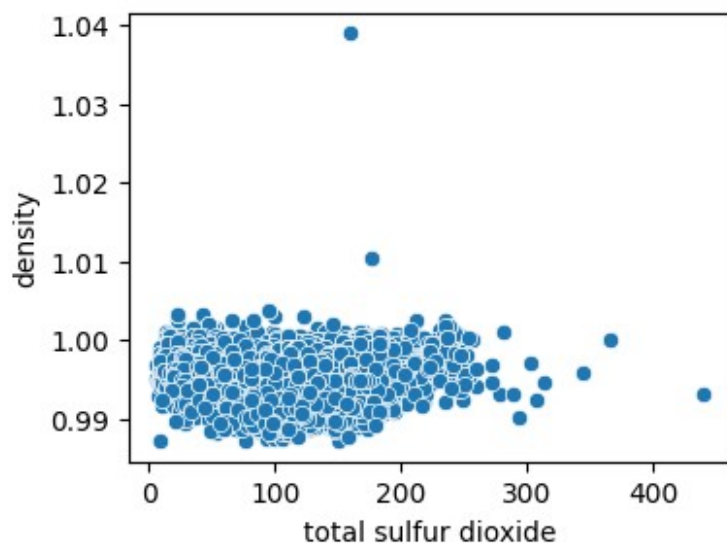
Scatter Plot of free sulfur dioxide vs alcohol



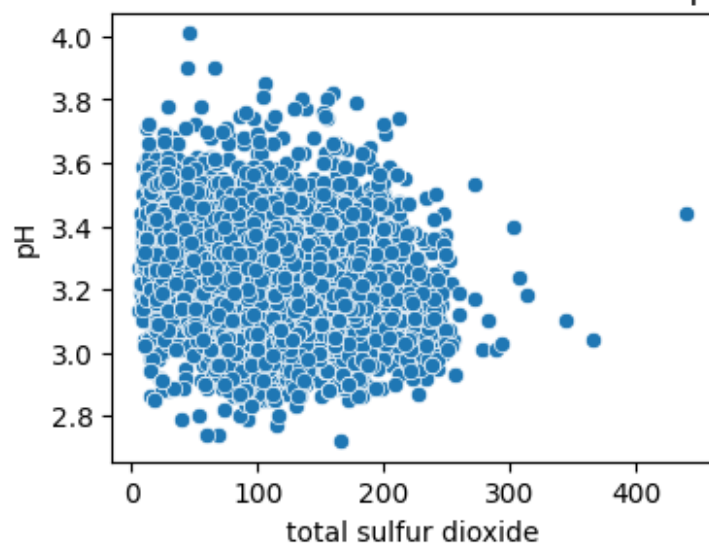
Scatter Plot of free sulfur dioxide vs quality



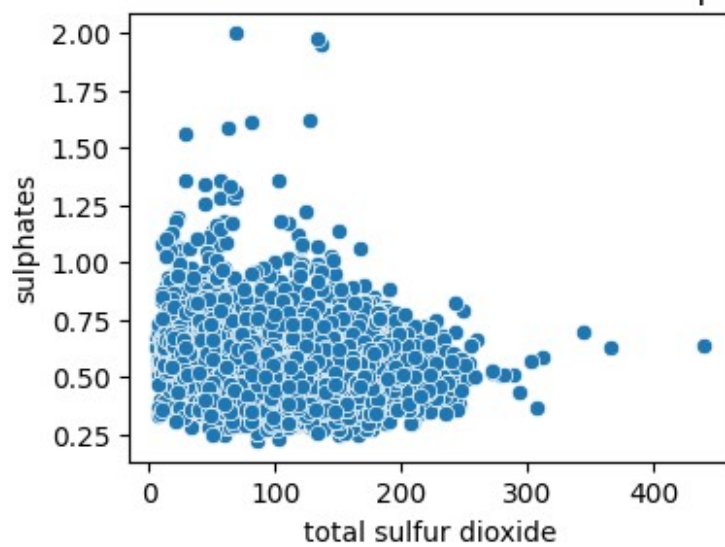
Scatter Plot of total sulfur dioxide vs density



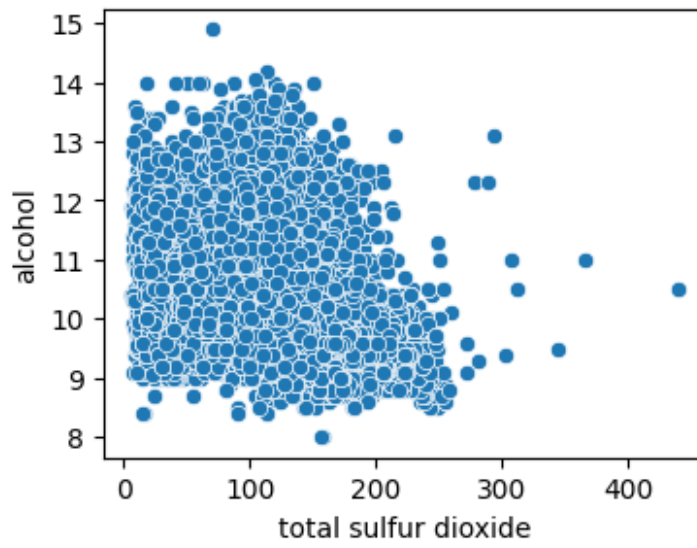
Scatter Plot of total sulfur dioxide vs pH



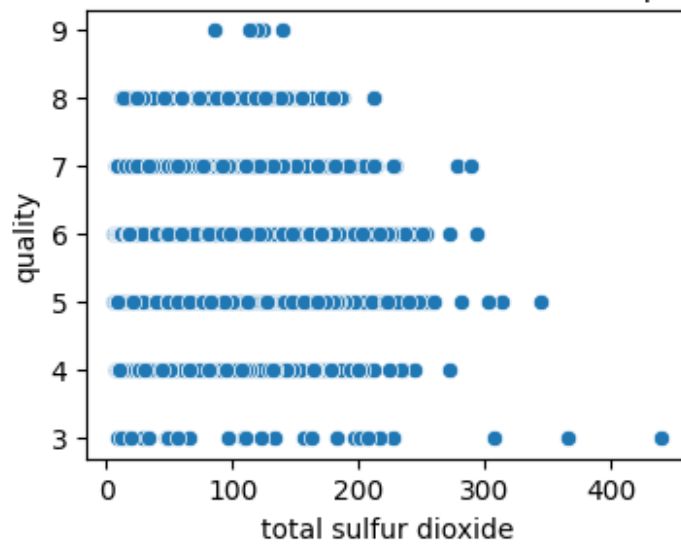
Scatter Plot of total sulfur dioxide vs sulphates

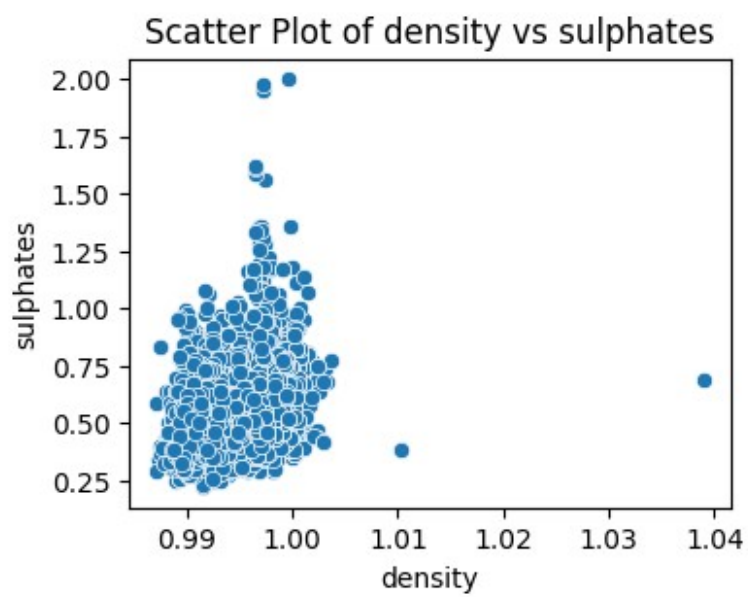
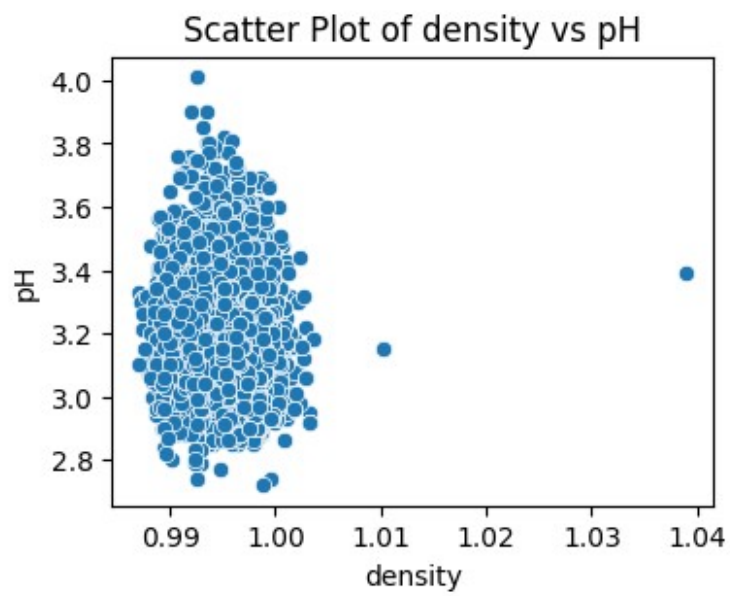


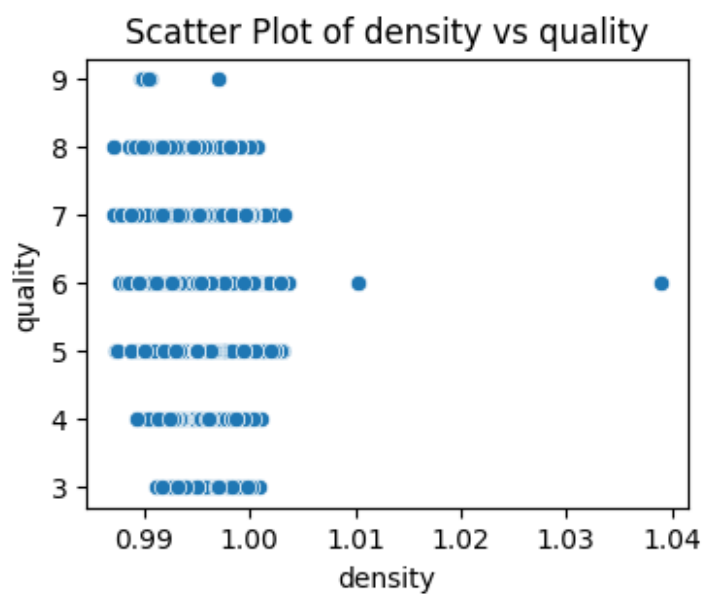
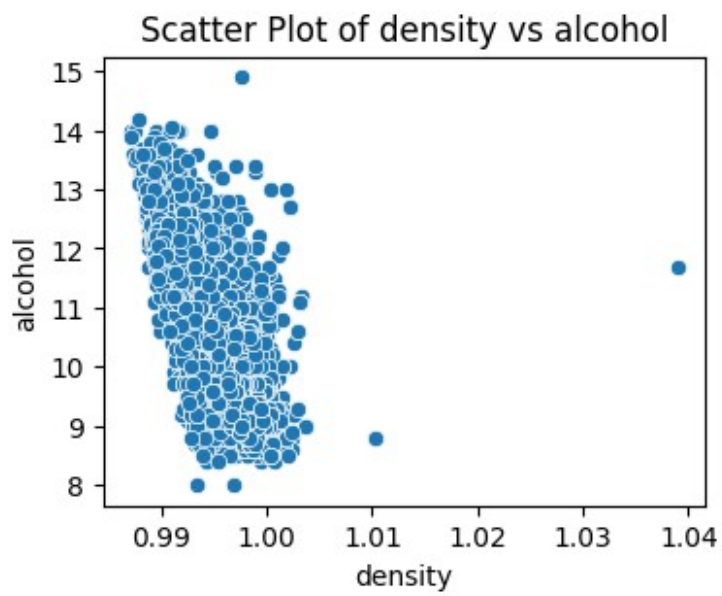
Scatter Plot of total sulfur dioxide vs alcohol

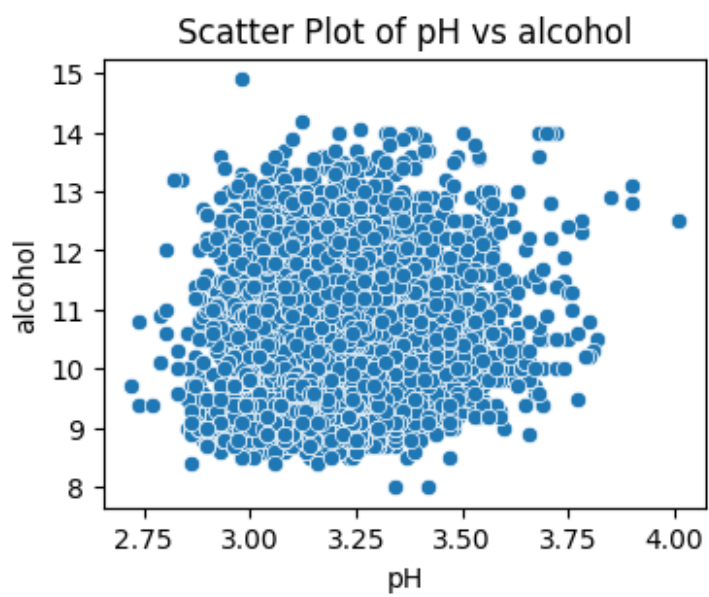
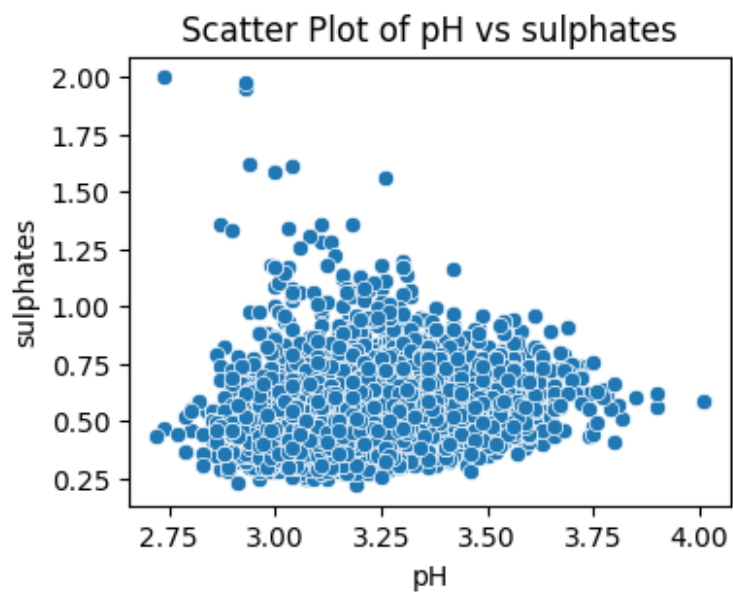


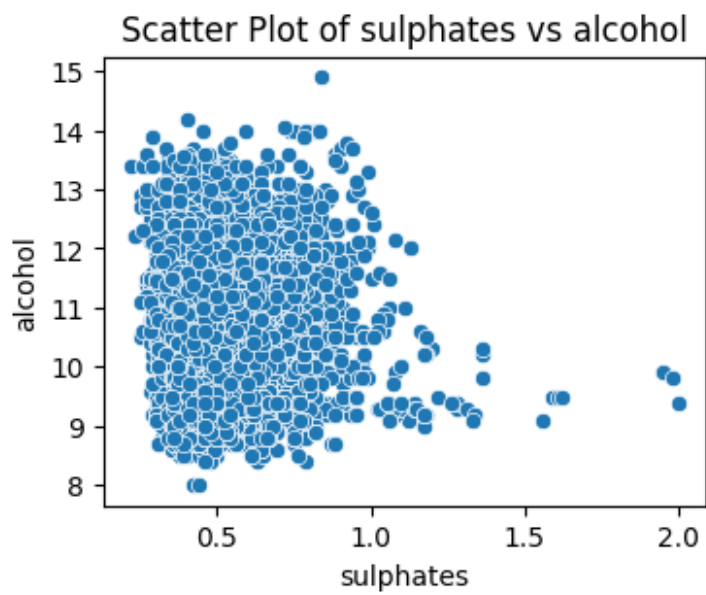
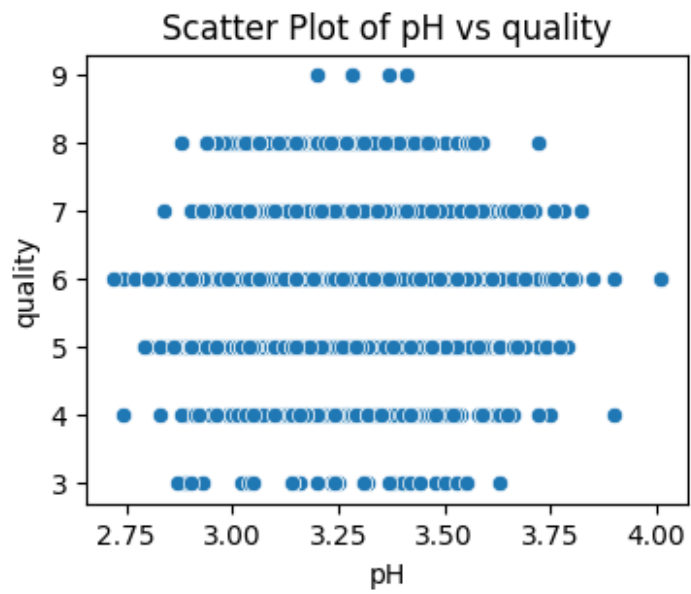
Scatter Plot of total sulfur dioxide vs quality

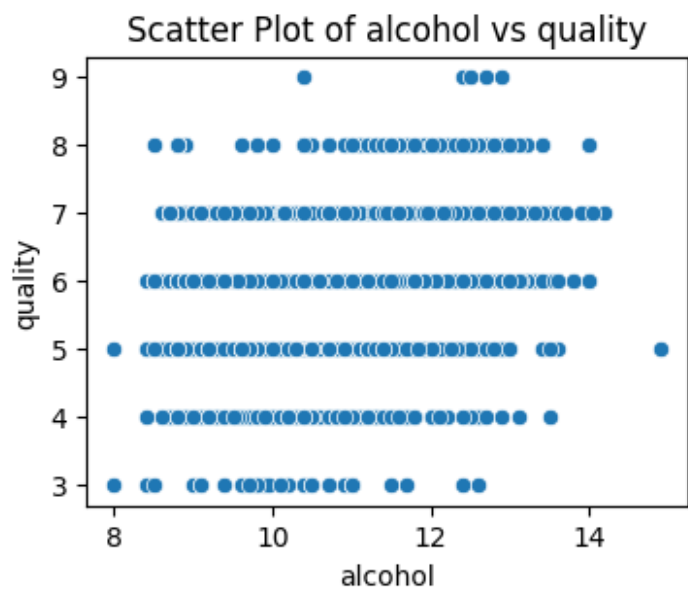
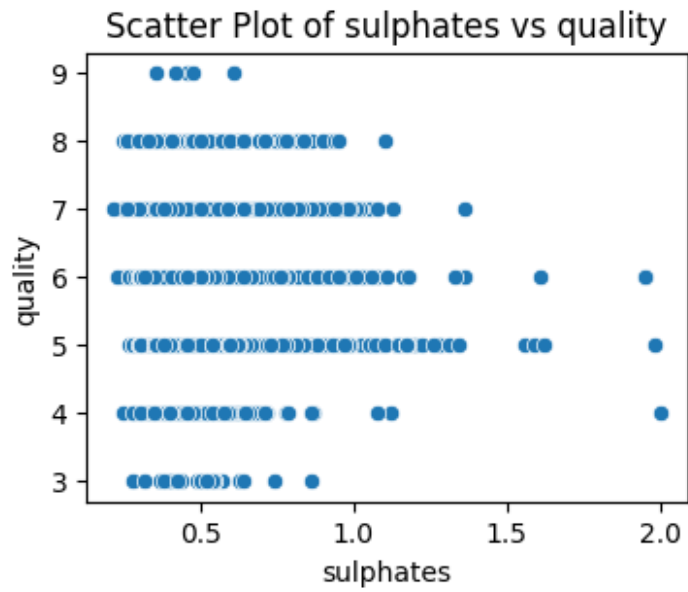






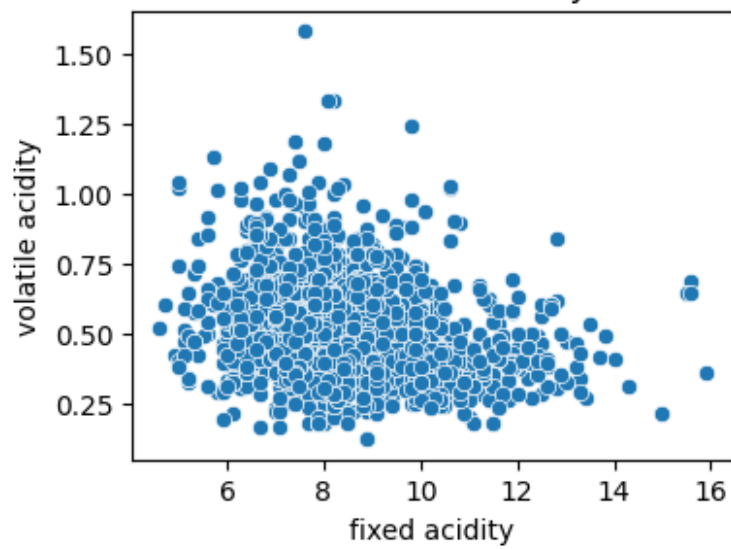




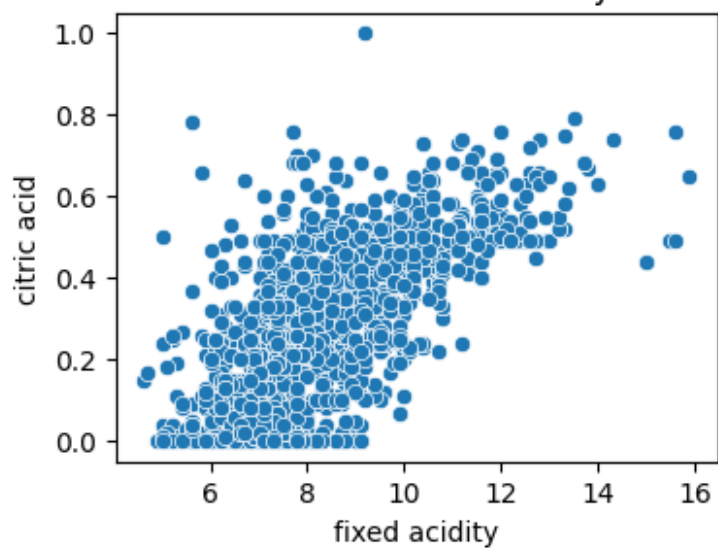


```
plot_classwise_pairwise(combined_wine_data, 'wineType')
```

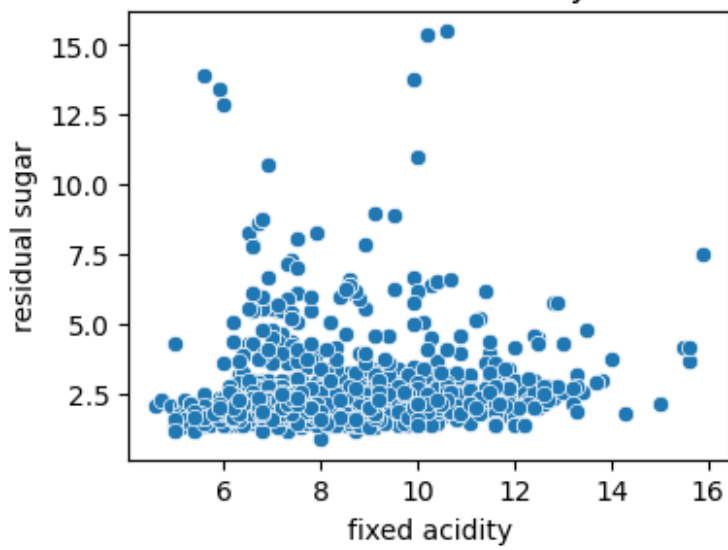
Class red: Scatter Plot of fixed acidity vs volatile acidity



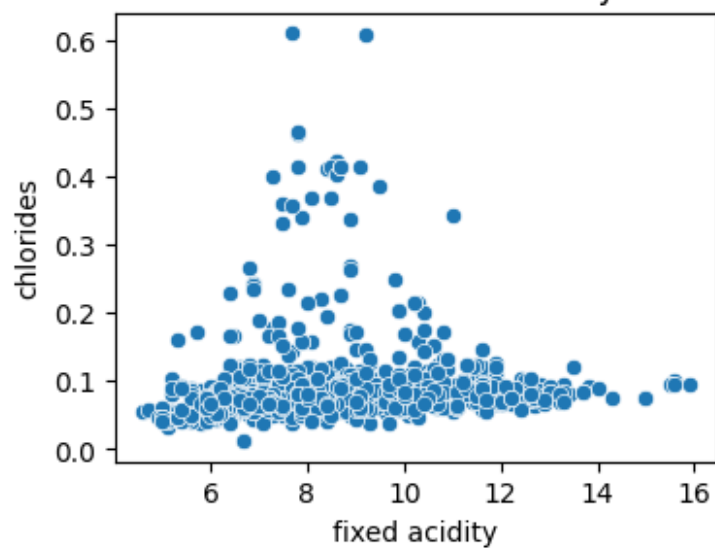
Class red: Scatter Plot of fixed acidity vs citric acid



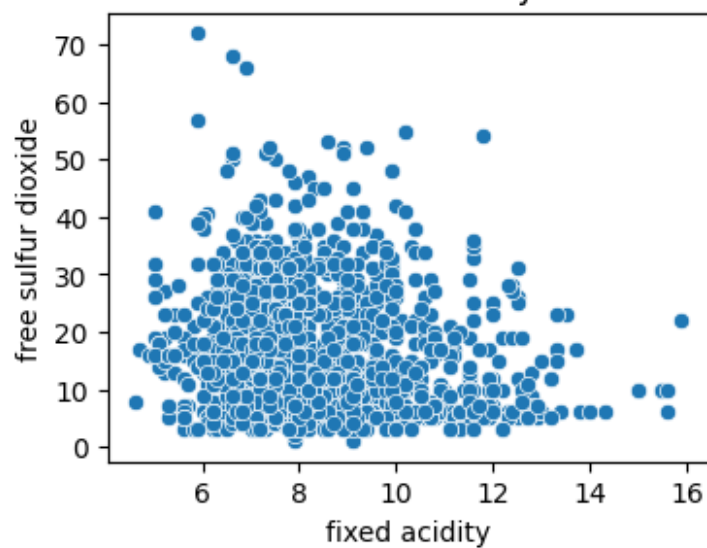
Class red: Scatter Plot of fixed acidity vs residual sugar



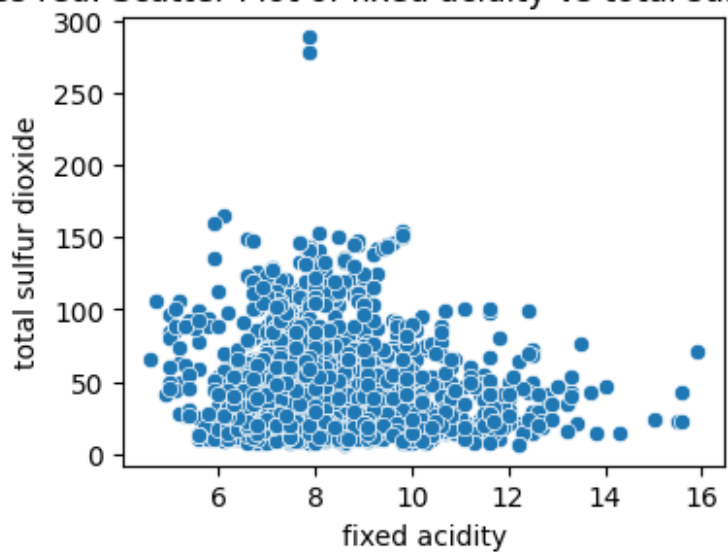
Class red: Scatter Plot of fixed acidity vs chlorides



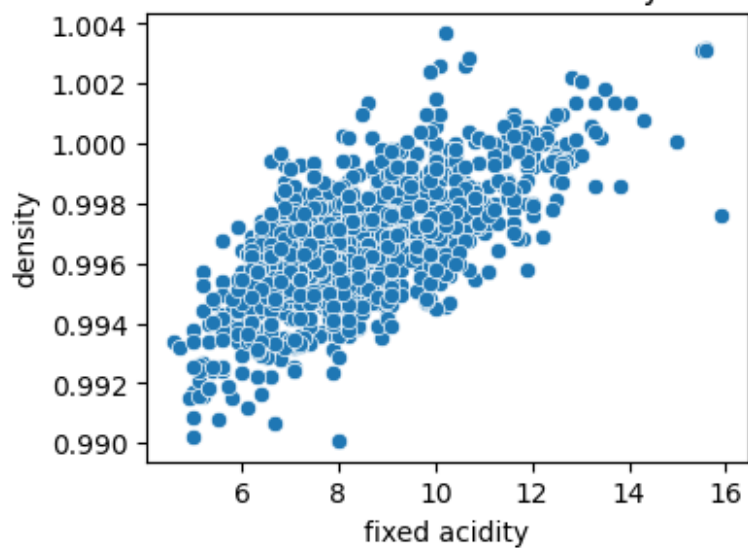
Class red: Scatter Plot of fixed acidity vs free sulfur dioxide



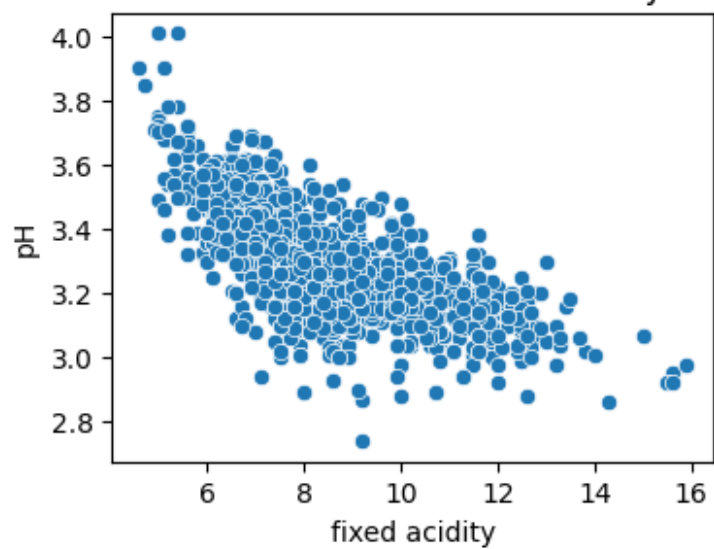
Class red: Scatter Plot of fixed acidity vs total sulfur dioxide



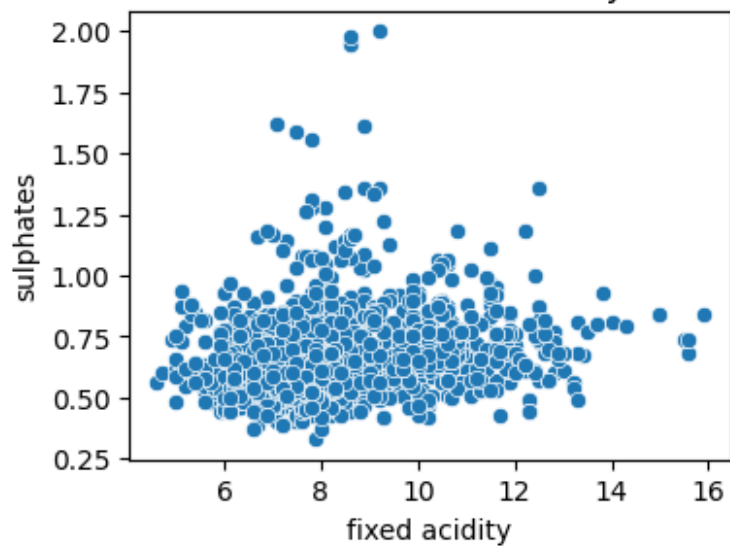
Class red: Scatter Plot of fixed acidity vs density



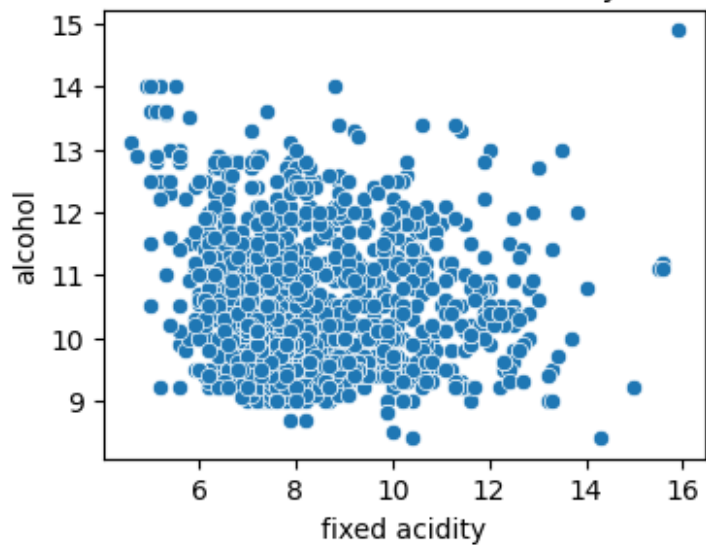
Class red: Scatter Plot of fixed acidity vs pH



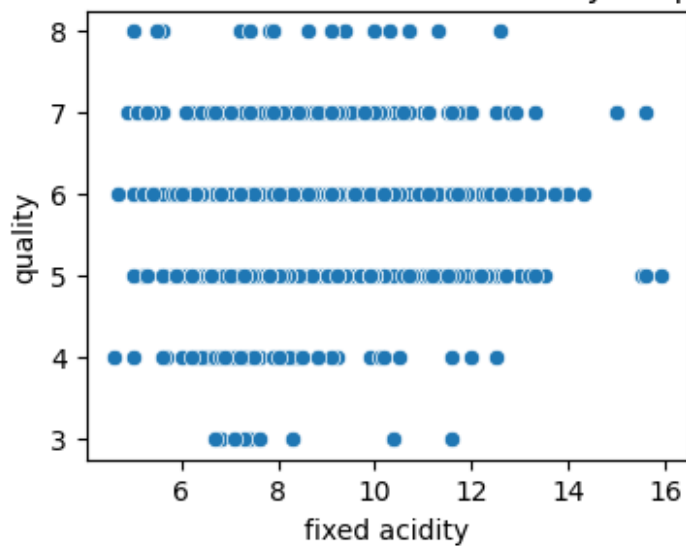
Class red: Scatter Plot of fixed acidity vs sulphates



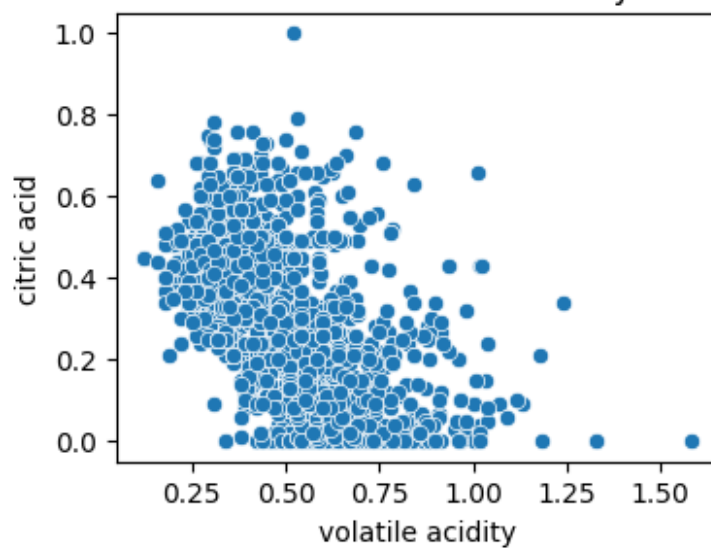
Class red: Scatter Plot of fixed acidity vs alcohol



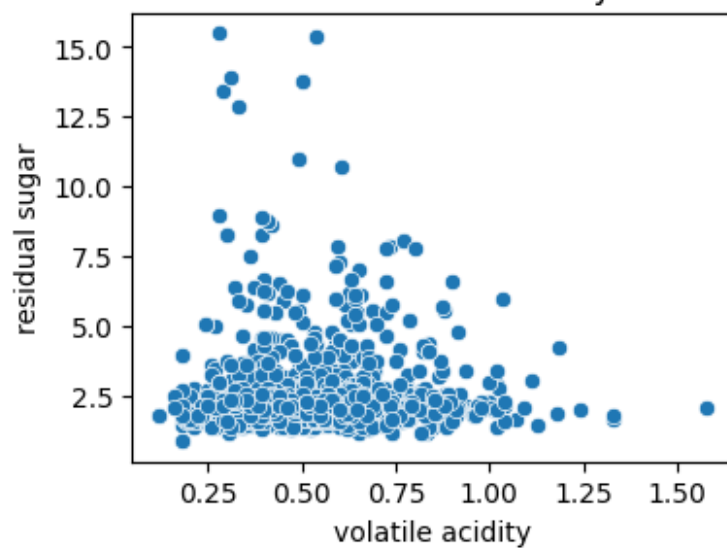
Class red: Scatter Plot of fixed acidity vs quality



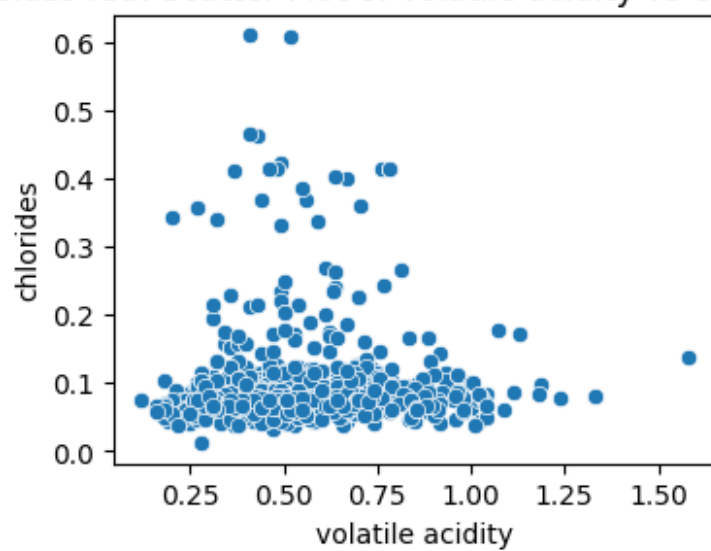
Class red: Scatter Plot of volatile acidity vs citric acid



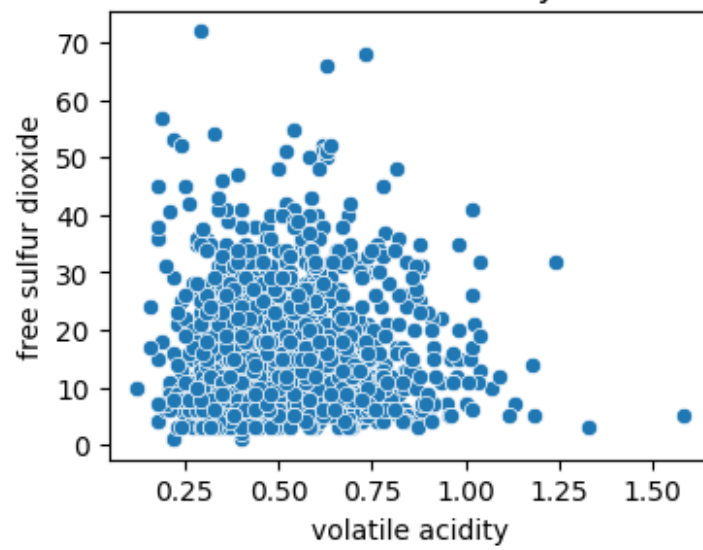
Class red: Scatter Plot of volatile acidity vs residual sugar



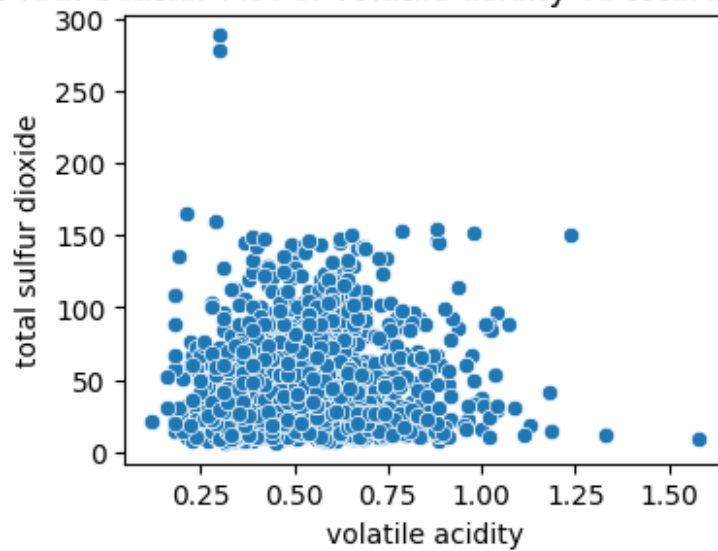
Class red: Scatter Plot of volatile acidity vs chlorides



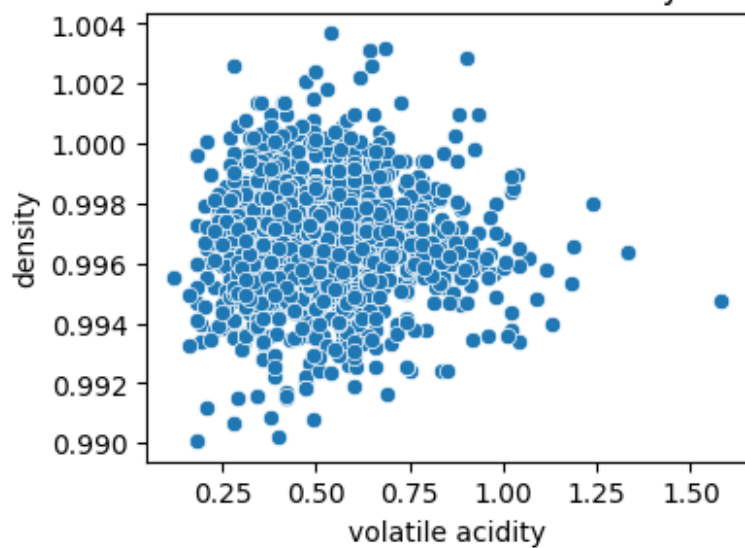
Class red: Scatter Plot of volatile acidity vs free sulfur dioxide



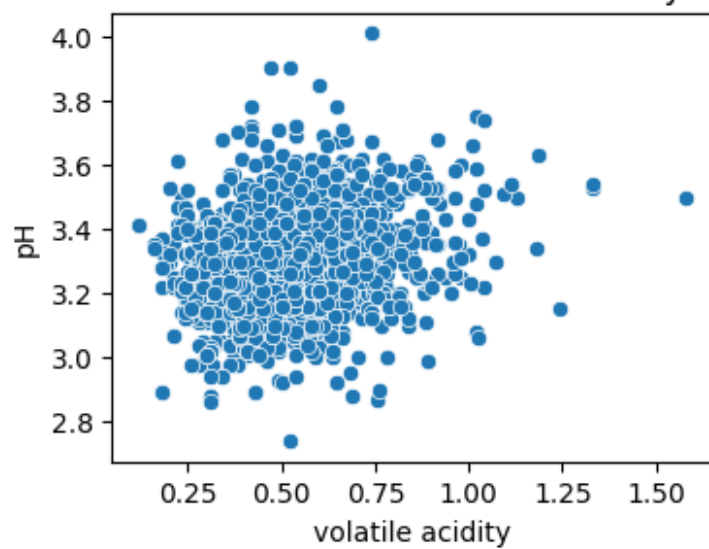
Class red: Scatter Plot of volatile acidity vs total sulfur dioxide



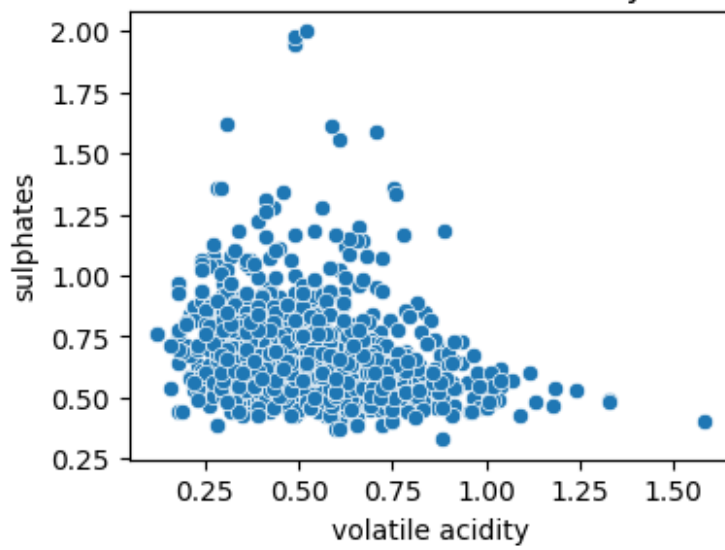
Class red: Scatter Plot of volatile acidity vs density



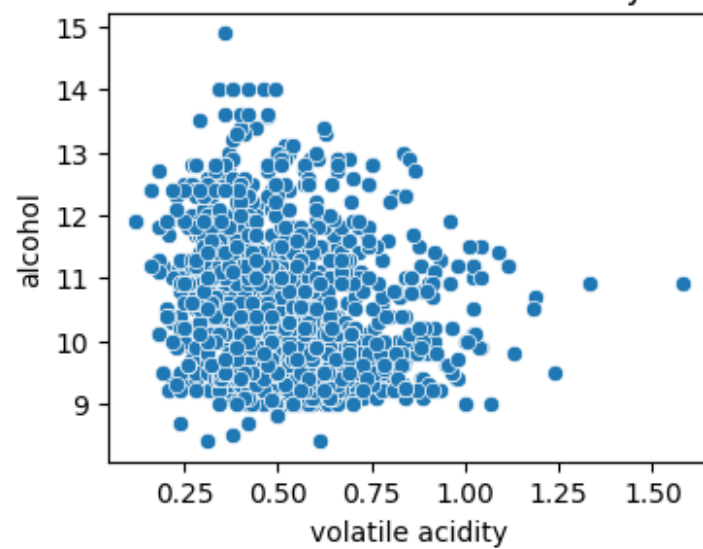
Class red: Scatter Plot of volatile acidity vs pH



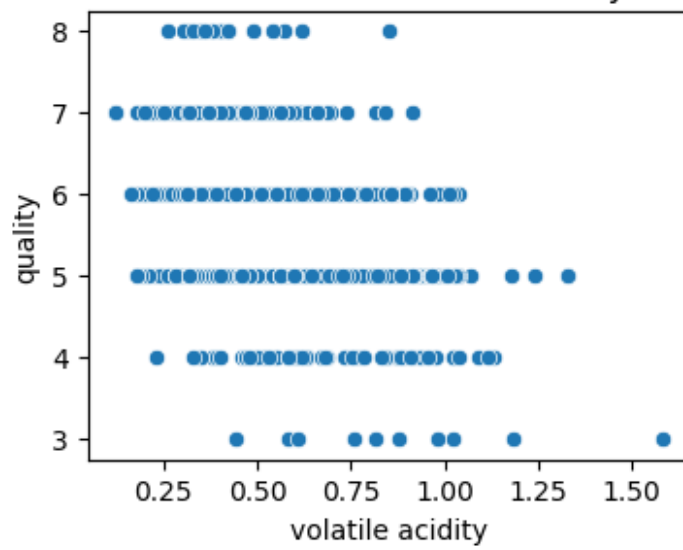
Class red: Scatter Plot of volatile acidity vs sulphates



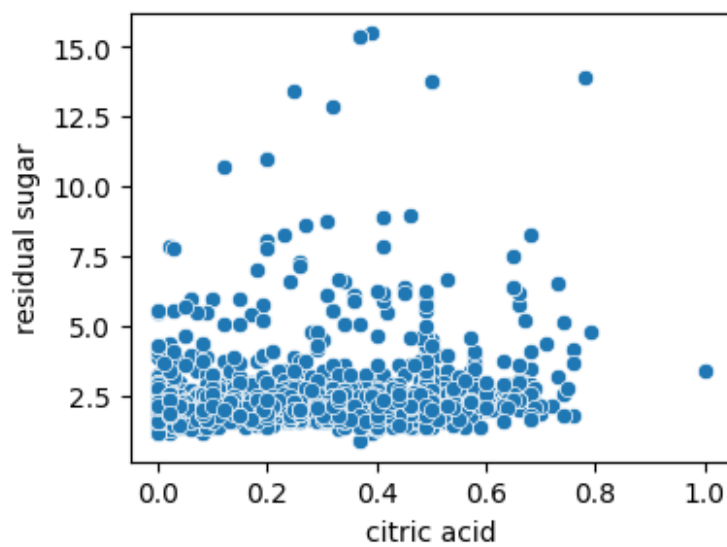
Class red: Scatter Plot of volatile acidity vs alcohol



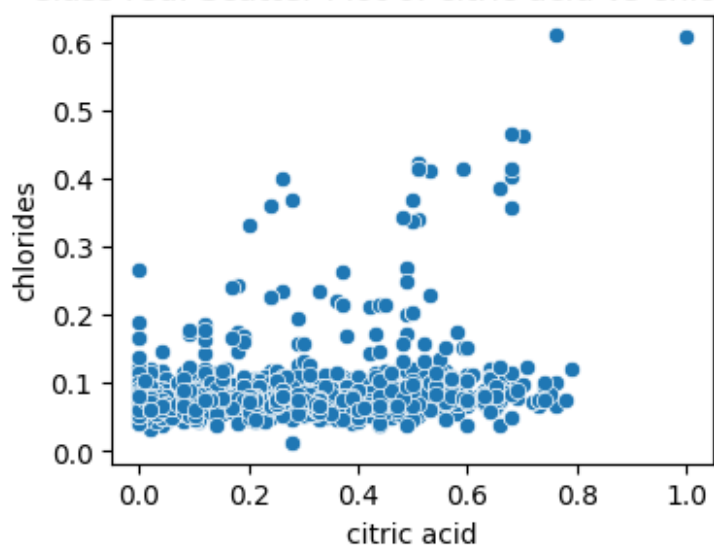
Class red: Scatter Plot of volatile acidity vs quality



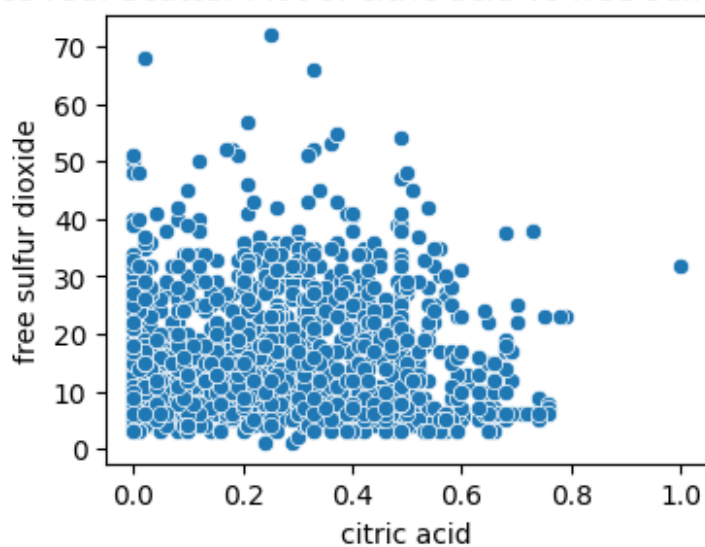
Class red: Scatter Plot of citric acid vs residual sugar



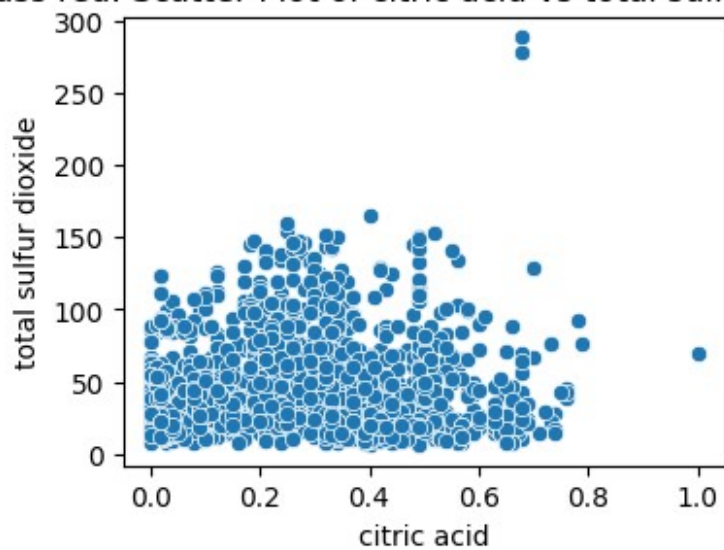
Class red: Scatter Plot of citric acid vs chlorides



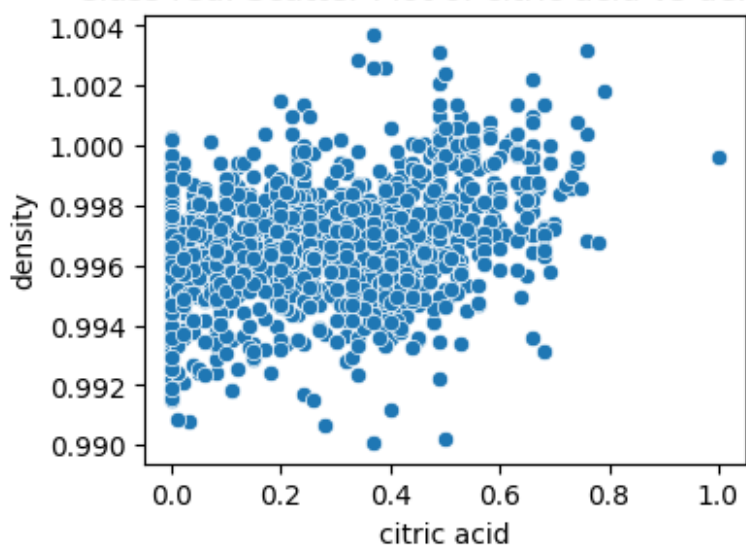
Class red: Scatter Plot of citric acid vs free sulfur dioxide



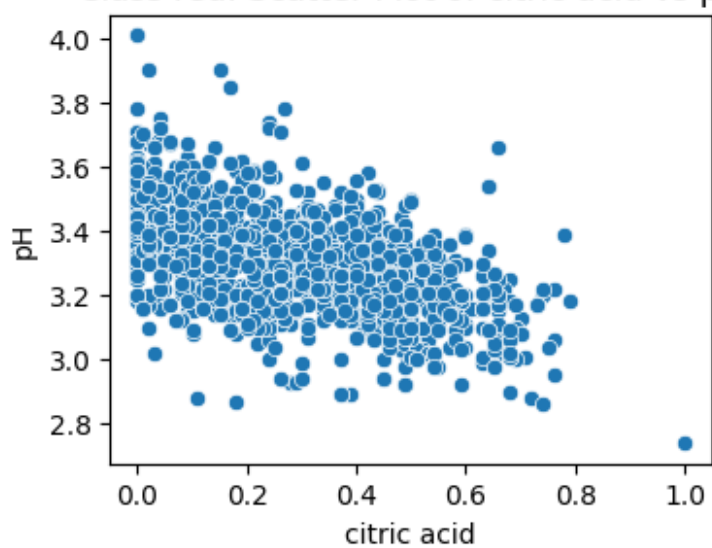
Class red: Scatter Plot of citric acid vs total sulfur dioxide



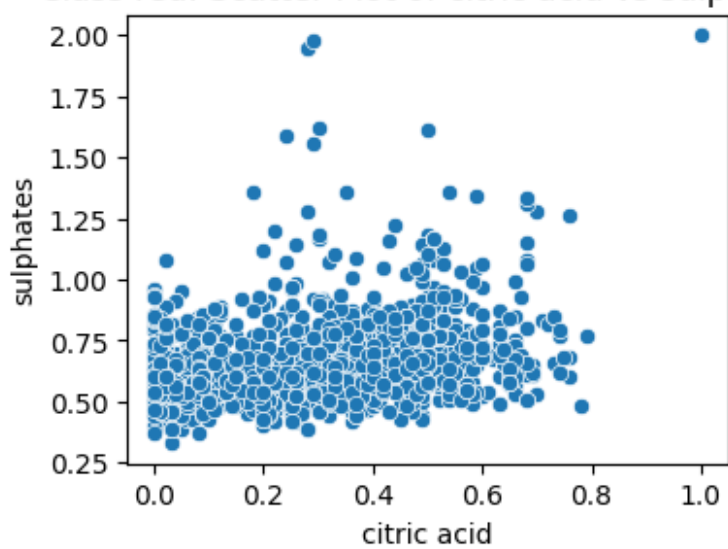
Class red: Scatter Plot of citric acid vs density



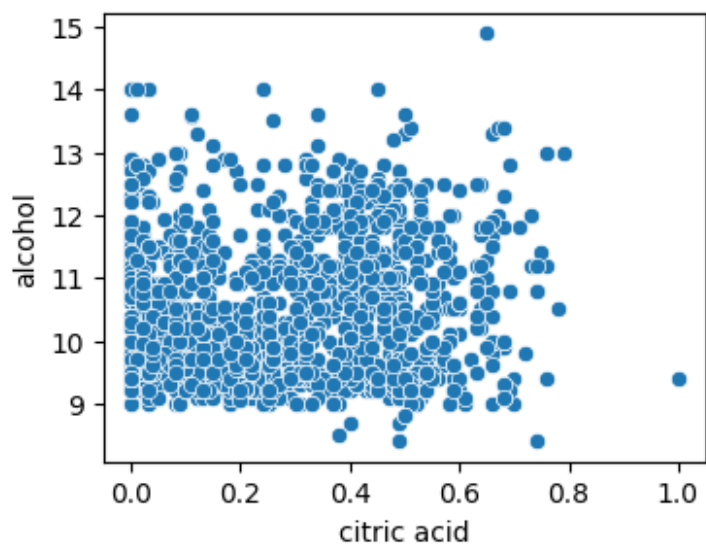
Class red: Scatter Plot of citric acid vs pH



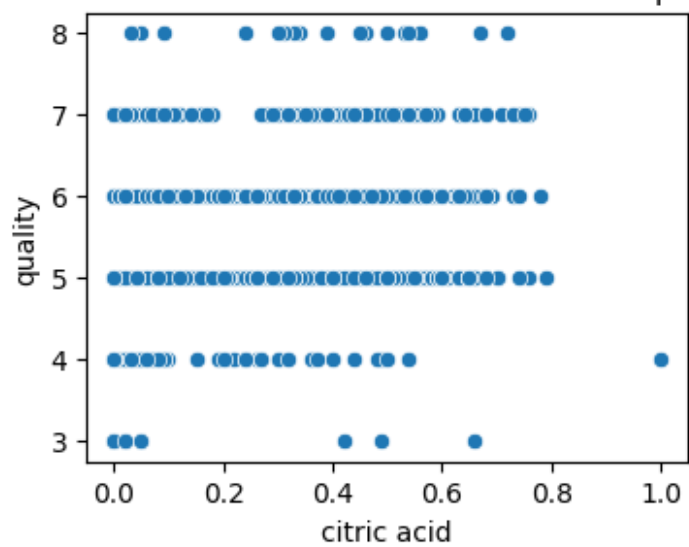
Class red: Scatter Plot of citric acid vs sulphates



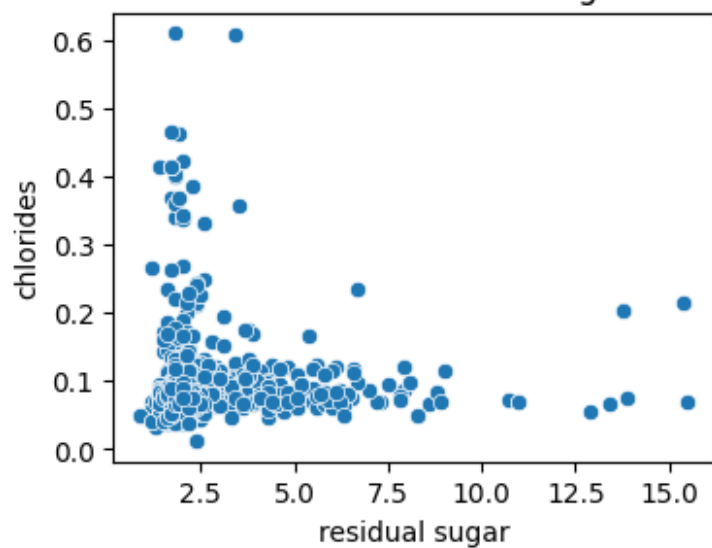
Class red: Scatter Plot of citric acid vs alcohol



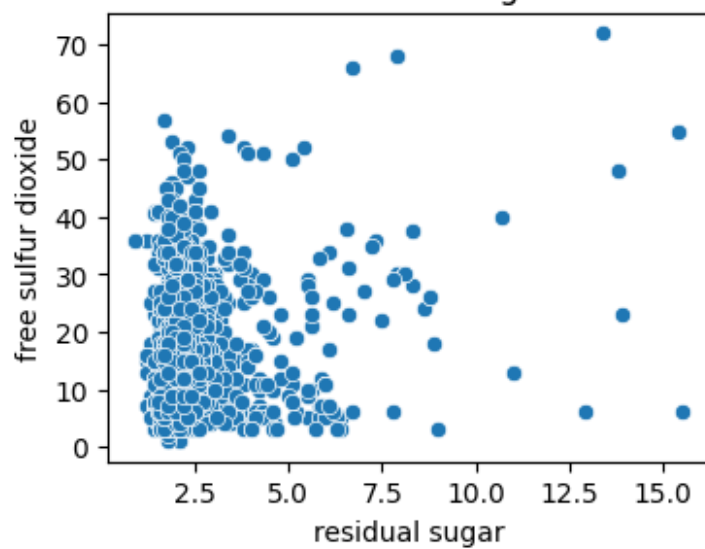
Class red: Scatter Plot of citric acid vs quality



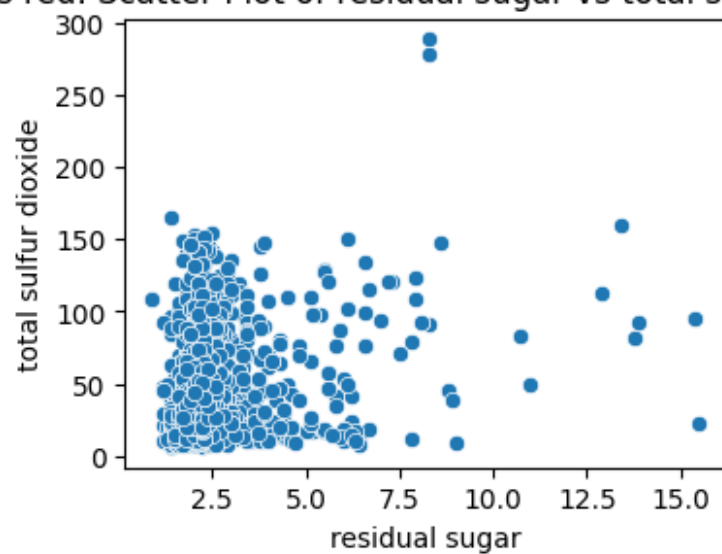
Class red: Scatter Plot of residual sugar vs chlorides



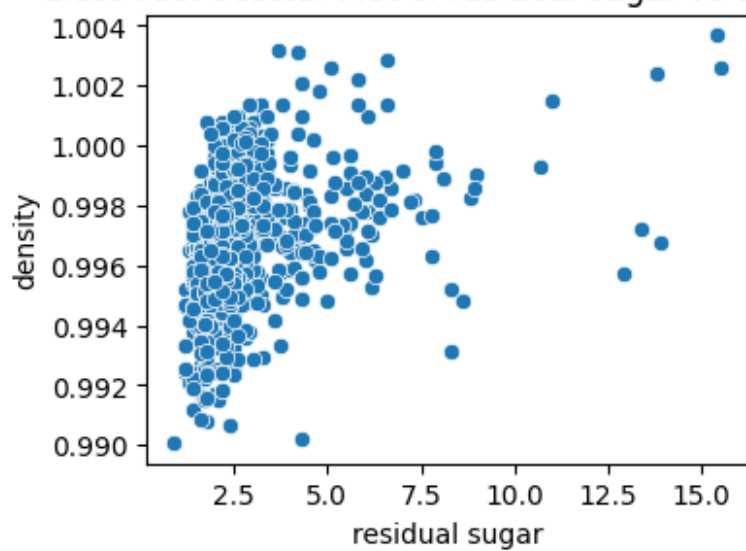
Class red: Scatter Plot of residual sugar vs free sulfur dioxide



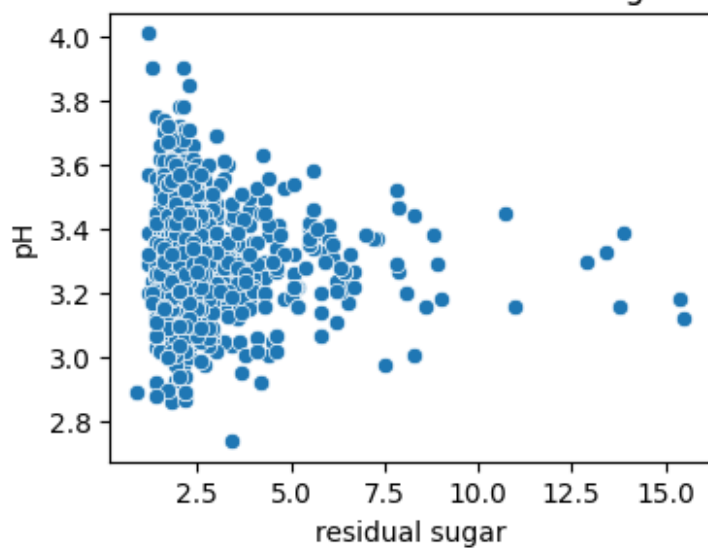
Class red: Scatter Plot of residual sugar vs total sulfur dioxide



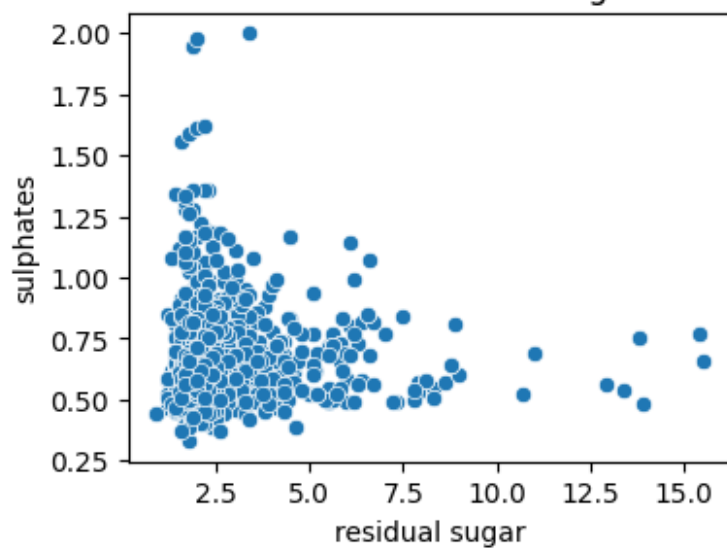
Class red: Scatter Plot of residual sugar vs density



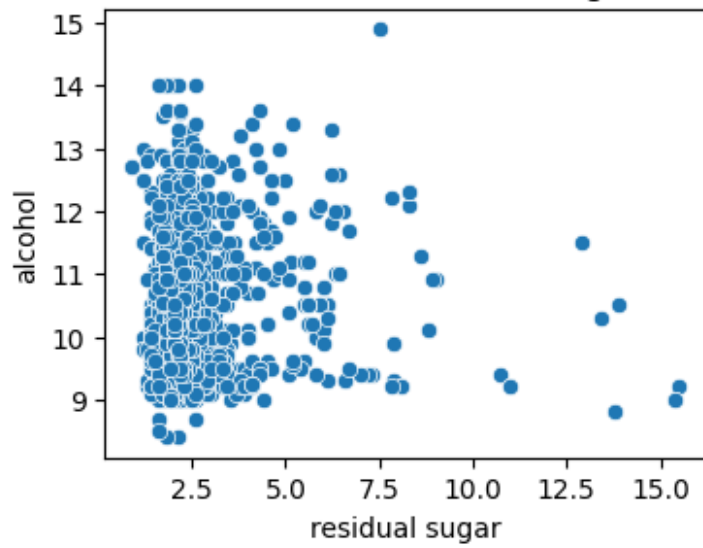
Class red: Scatter Plot of residual sugar vs pH



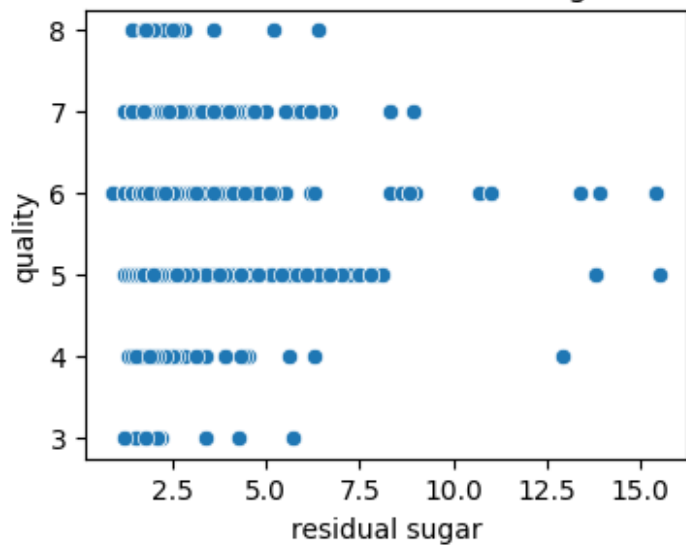
Class red: Scatter Plot of residual sugar vs sulphates



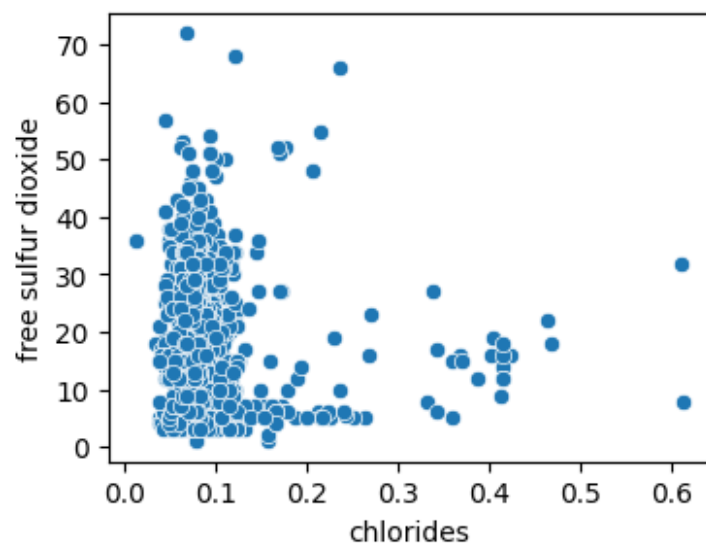
Class red: Scatter Plot of residual sugar vs alcohol



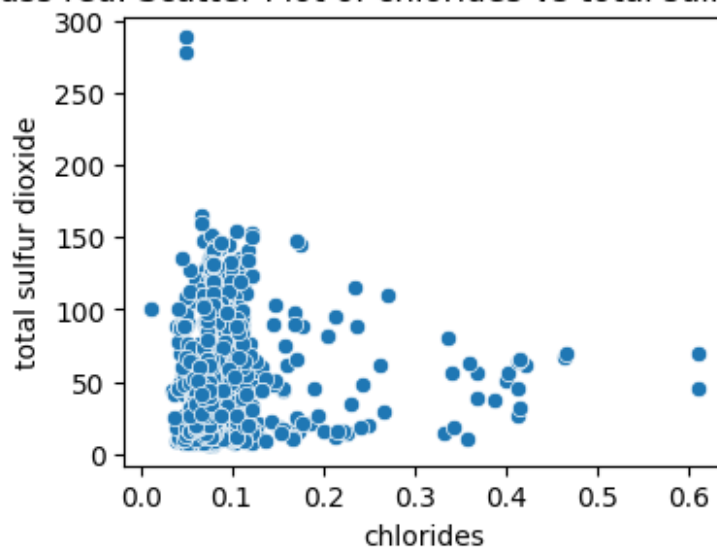
Class red: Scatter Plot of residual sugar vs quality



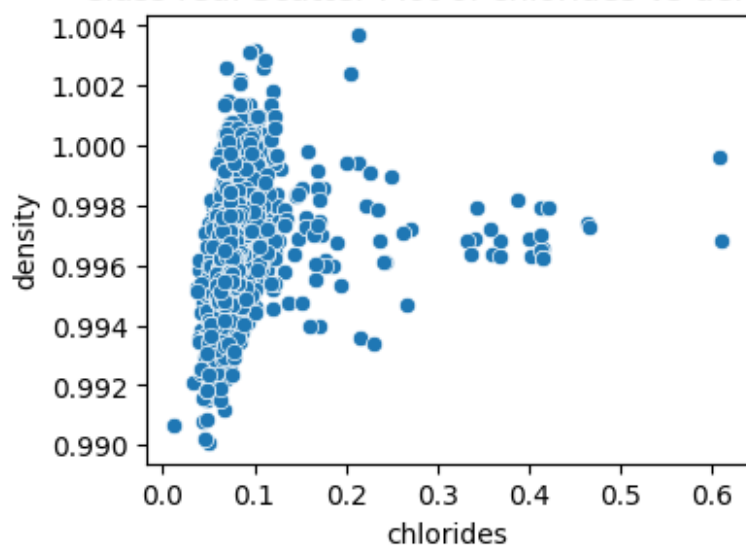
Class red: Scatter Plot of chlorides vs free sulfur dioxide



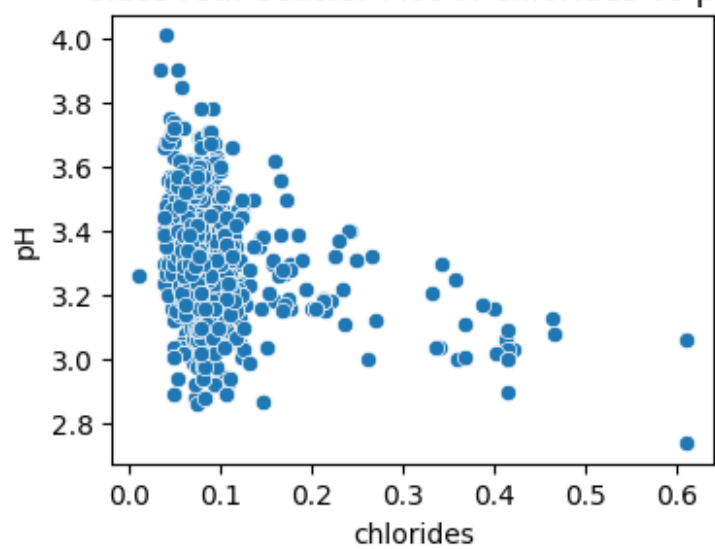
Class red: Scatter Plot of chlorides vs total sulfur dioxide



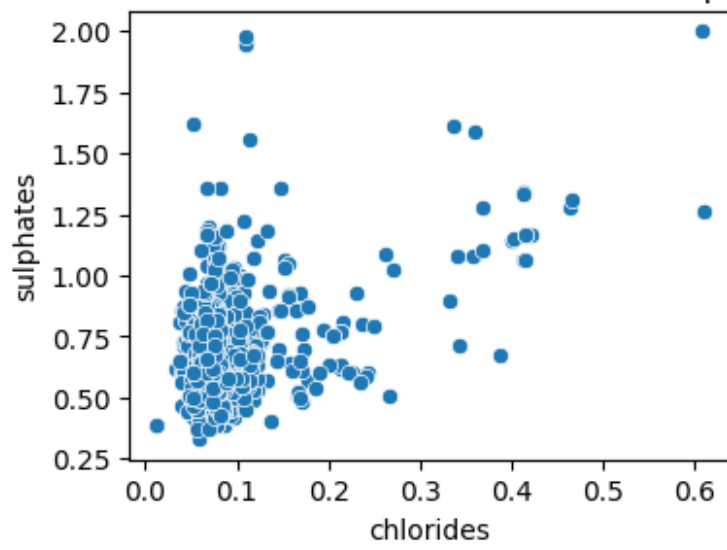
Class red: Scatter Plot of chlorides vs density



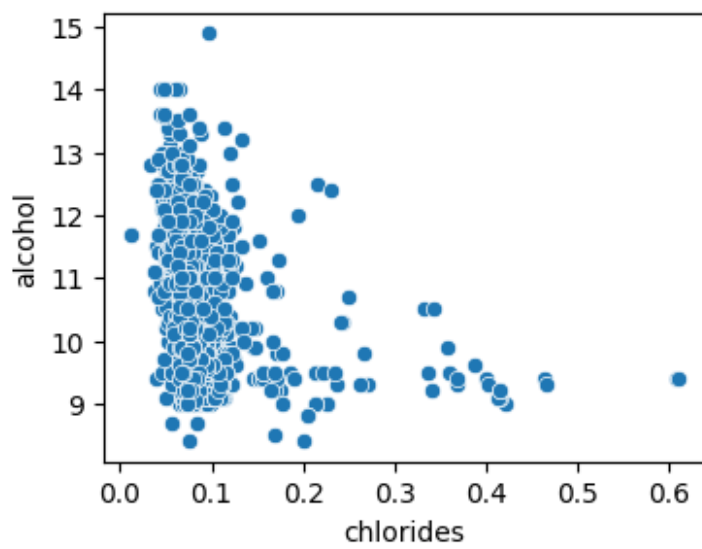
Class red: Scatter Plot of chlorides vs pH



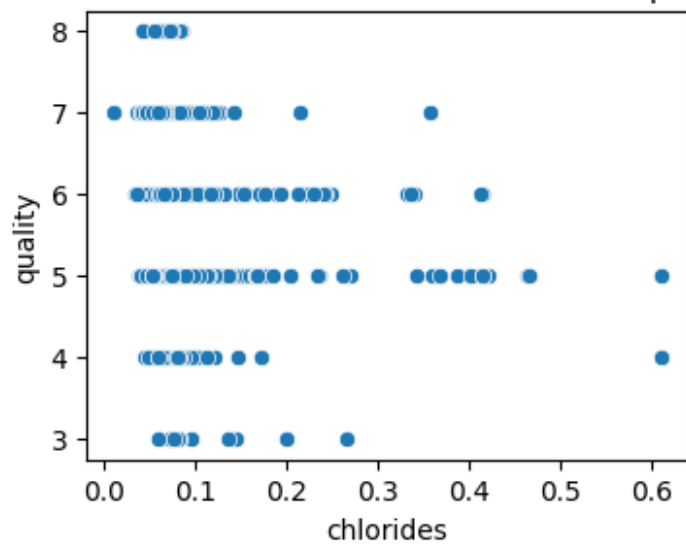
Class red: Scatter Plot of chlorides vs sulphates



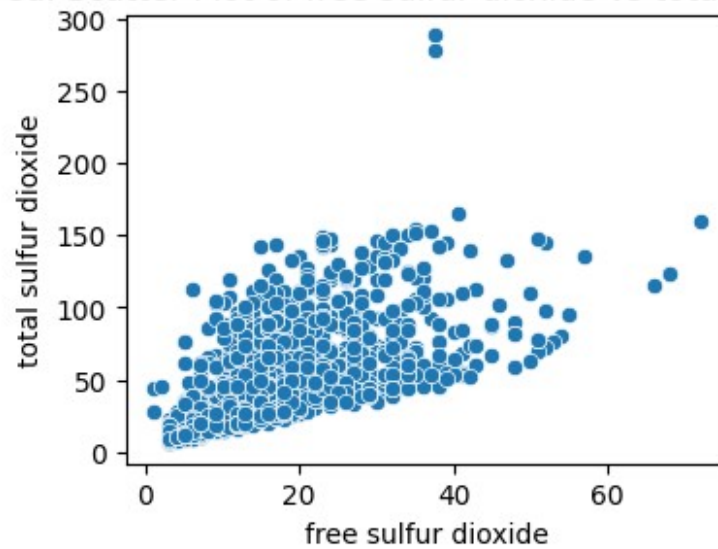
Class red: Scatter Plot of chlorides vs alcohol



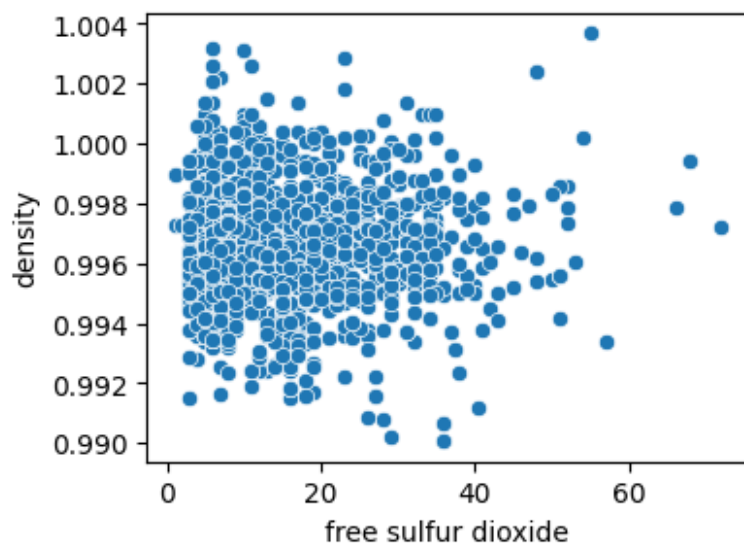
Class red: Scatter Plot of chlorides vs quality



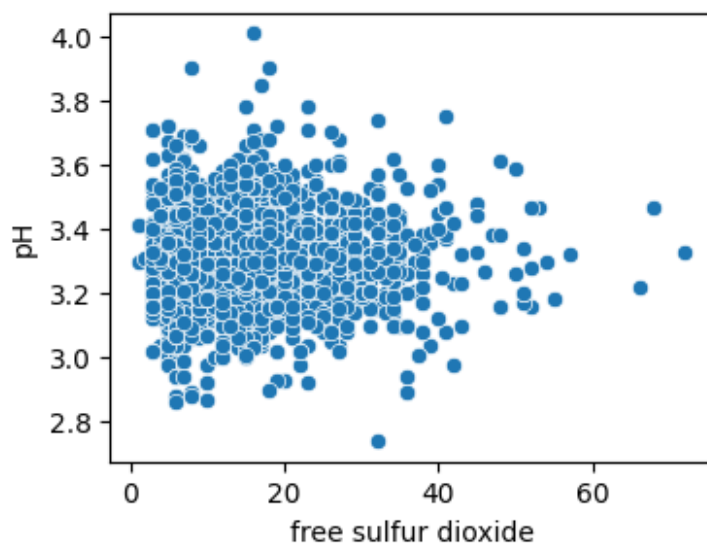
Class red: Scatter Plot of free sulfur dioxide vs total sulfur dioxide



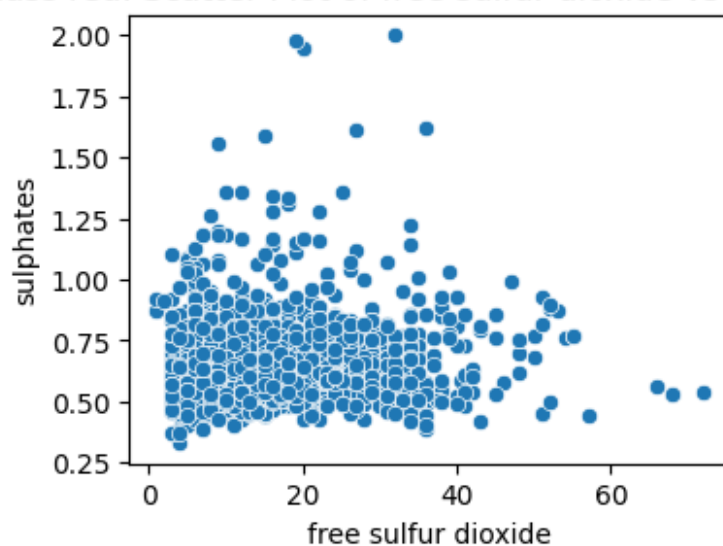
Class red: Scatter Plot of free sulfur dioxide vs density



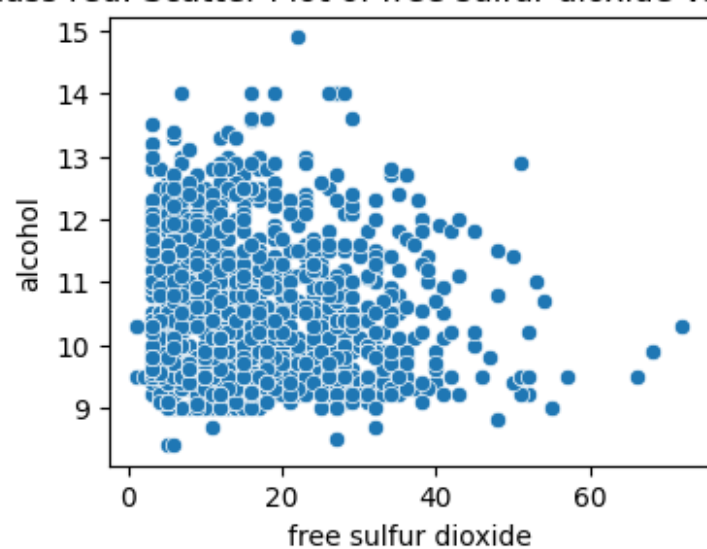
Class red: Scatter Plot of free sulfur dioxide vs pH



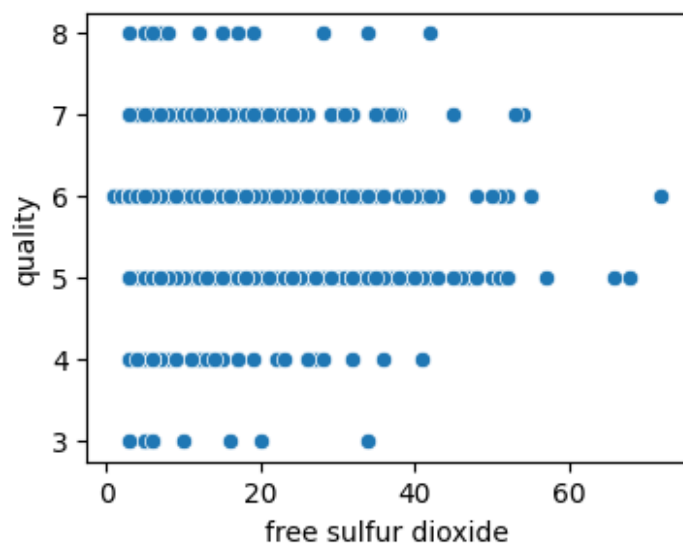
Class red: Scatter Plot of free sulfur dioxide vs sulphates



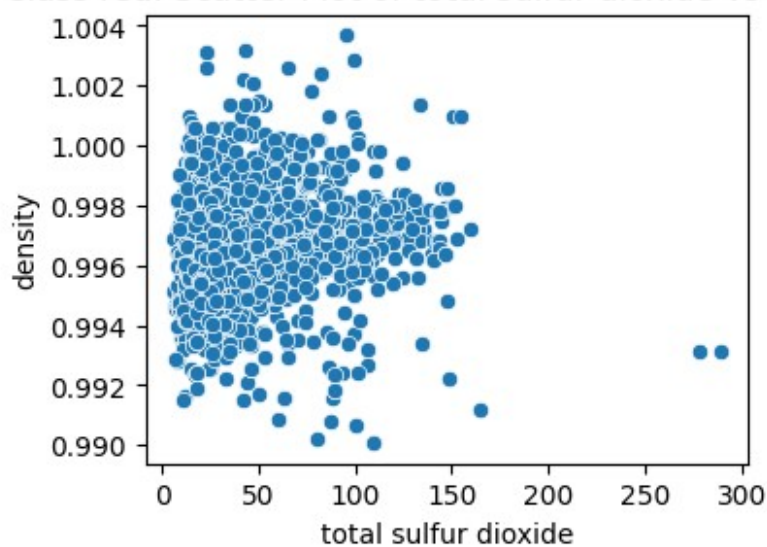
Class red: Scatter Plot of free sulfur dioxide vs alcohol



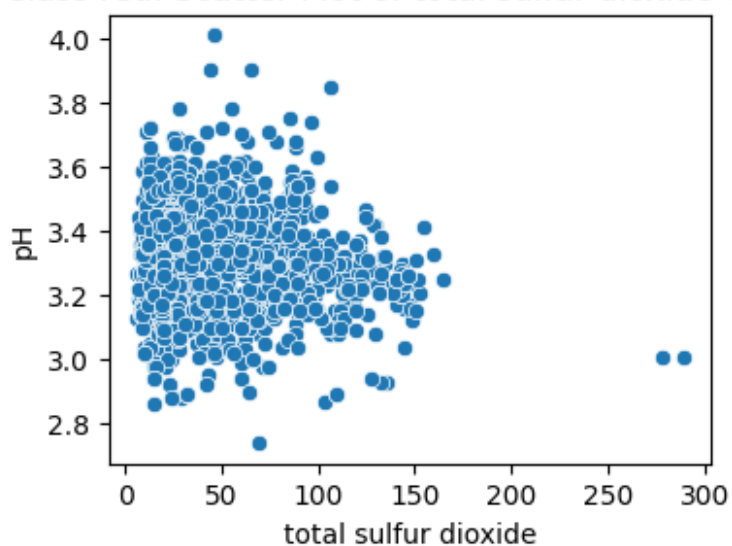
Class red: Scatter Plot of free sulfur dioxide vs quality



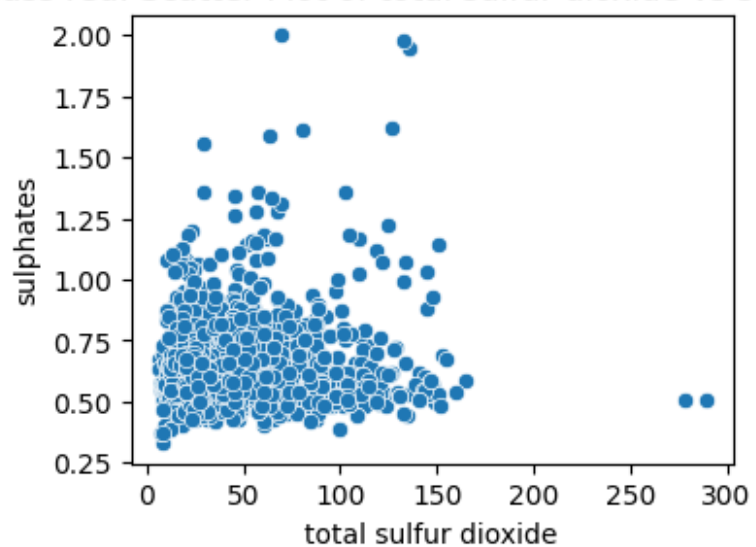
Class red: Scatter Plot of total sulfur dioxide vs density



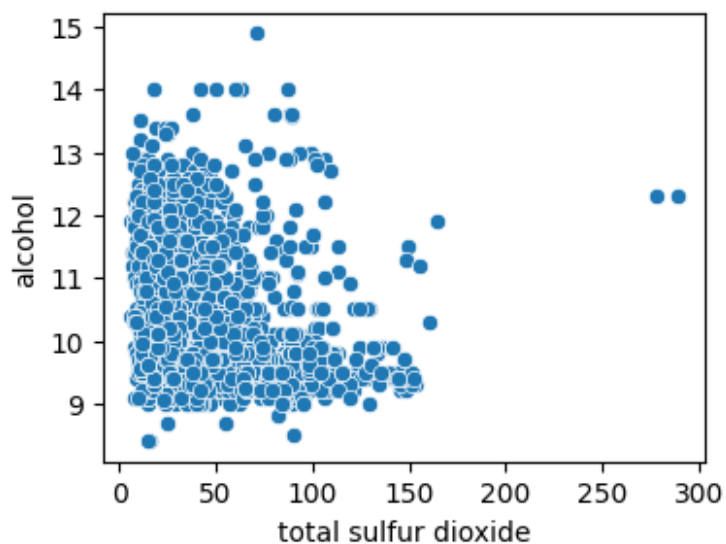
Class red: Scatter Plot of total sulfur dioxide vs pH



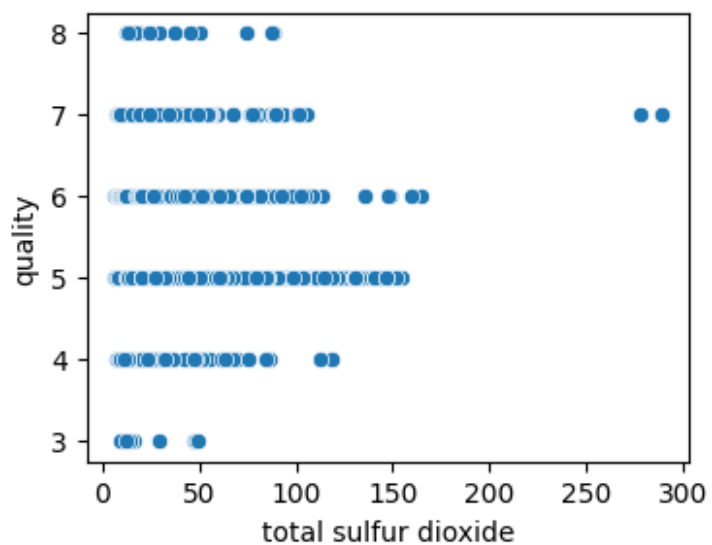
Class red: Scatter Plot of total sulfur dioxide vs sulphates



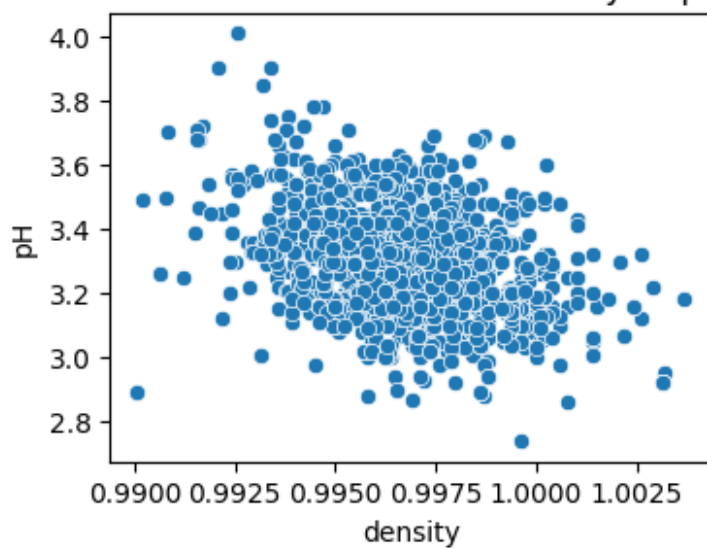
Class red: Scatter Plot of total sulfur dioxide vs alcohol



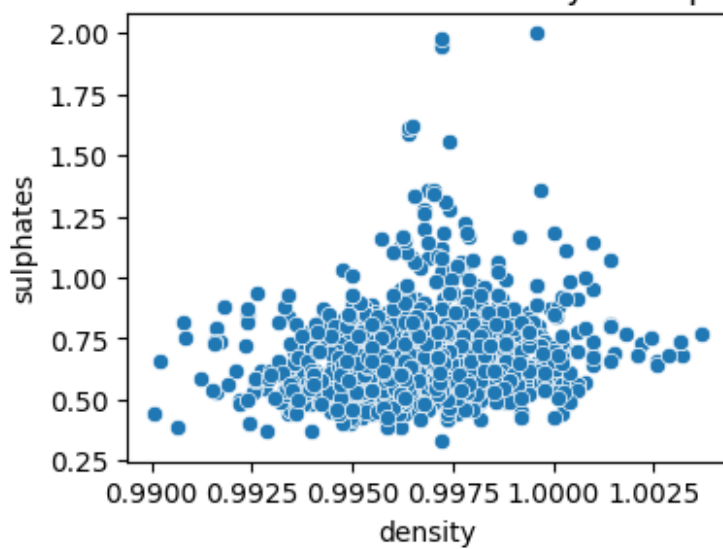
Class red: Scatter Plot of total sulfur dioxide vs quality



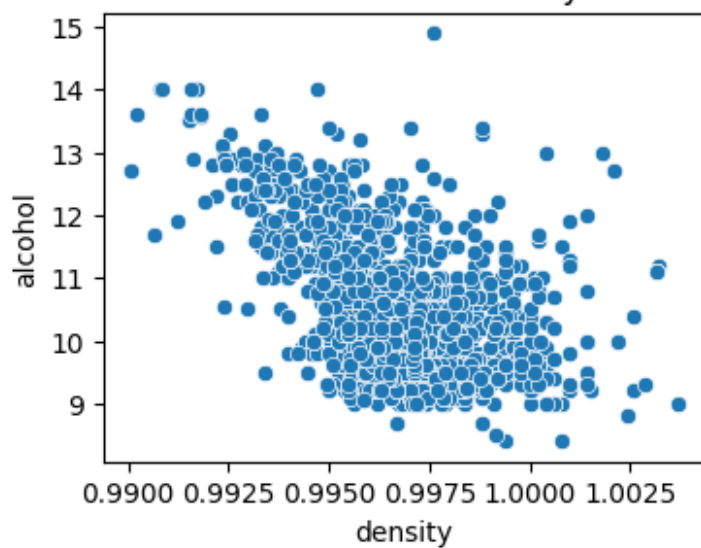
Class red: Scatter Plot of density vs pH



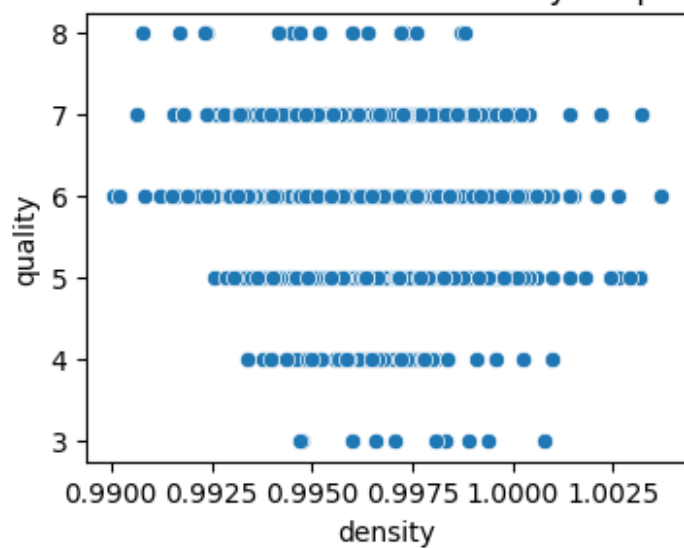
Class red: Scatter Plot of density vs sulphates



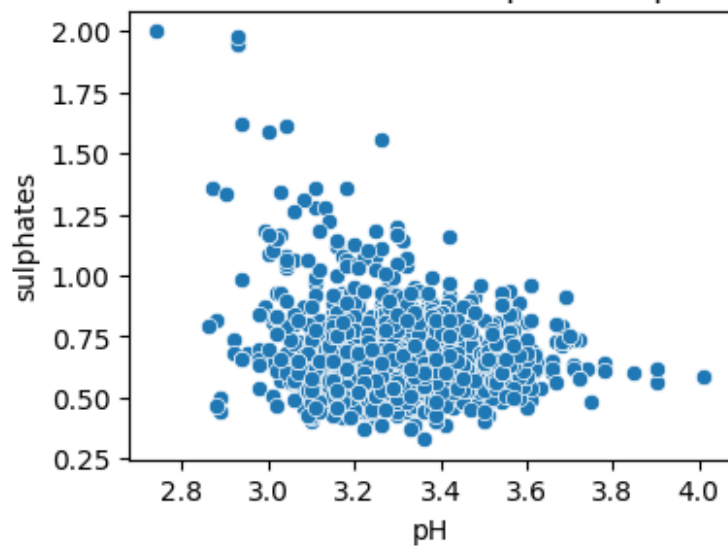
Class red: Scatter Plot of density vs alcohol



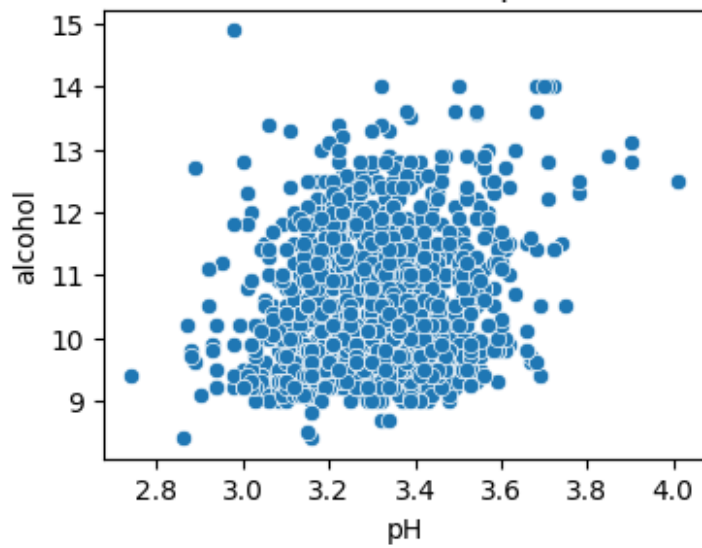
Class red: Scatter Plot of density vs quality

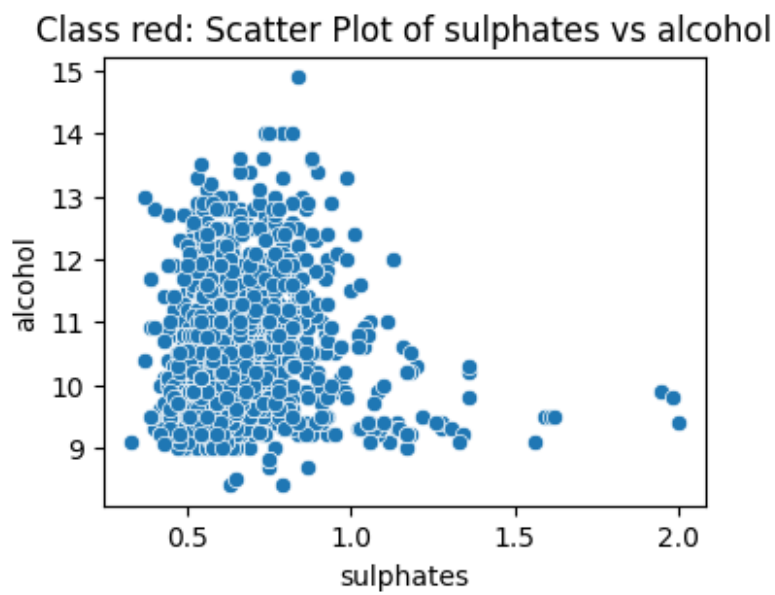
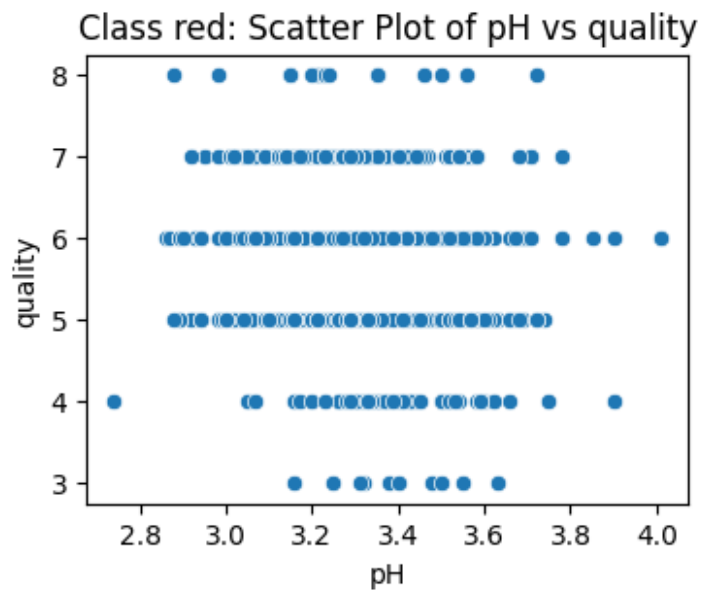


Class red: Scatter Plot of pH vs sulphates

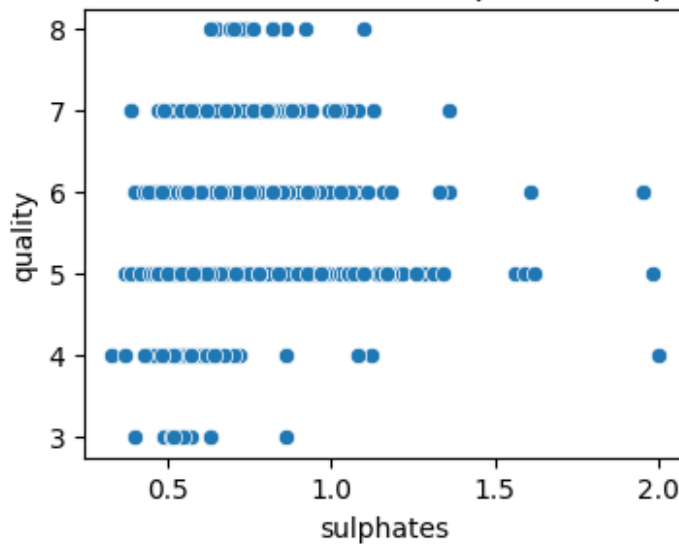


Class red: Scatter Plot of pH vs alcohol

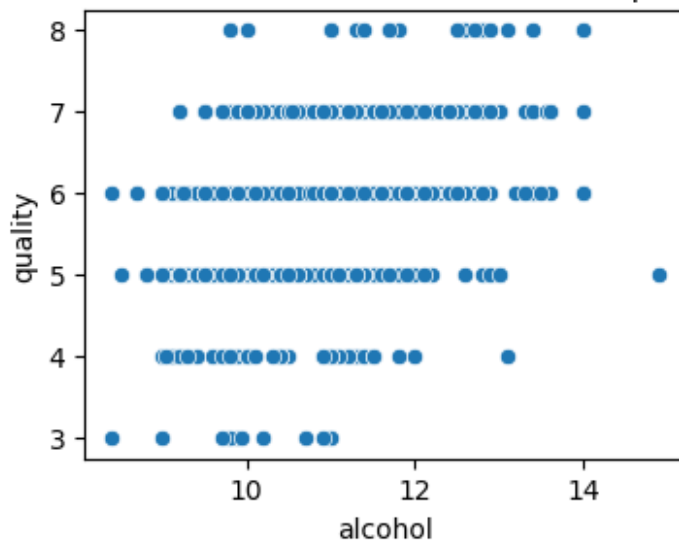




Class red: Scatter Plot of sulphates vs quality



Class red: Scatter Plot of alcohol vs quality



1. Number and Types of Features • Number of Features: The dataset contains 12 features. • Types of Features: • Numeric Features: Most of the features are numeric and continuous, including 'fixed acidity', 'volatile acidity', 'citric acid', 'residual sugar', 'chlorides', 'free sulfur dioxide', 'total sulfur dioxide', 'density', 'pH', 'sulphates', and 'alcohol'. • Discrete Feature: 'quality' is a numeric but discrete feature as it represents quality ratings. • Nominal Feature: 'wineType' is a nominal feature as it categorizes the wine into red or white.
2. Conclusions from Histograms • Normal Distribution: None of the features show a perfect normal distribution. However, 'alcohol' and 'density' exhibit distributions that are somewhat closer to normal but not exactly. • Skewness: Several features are skewed. For instance, 'residual sugar', 'chlorides', 'free sulfur dioxide', and 'total

sulfur dioxide' show a right (positive) skew. 'fixed acidity' and 'volatile acidity' also display some skewness.

3. Insights from Box Plots • Outliers: Features like 'residual sugar', 'chlorides', 'free sulfur dioxide', and 'total sulfur dioxide' have many outliers, as indicated by the points outside the whiskers of the box plots. • Spread of Values Across Quality Ratings: It's difficult to conclusively say which features have a similar spread across different quality ratings without overlaying quality on the box plots. However, the spread of 'alcohol', 'sulphates', and 'citric acid' seems to vary with different quality ratings, suggesting a possible correlation between these features and wine quality. • Different Spreads Across Quality Ratings: Features like 'alcohol', 'sulphates', and 'density' might show different spreads across different quality ratings, indicating their potential influence on the quality.
4. Observations from Pairwise Plots • High Correlation: Certain pairs of features, like 'free sulfur dioxide' and 'total sulfur dioxide', exhibit a high degree of correlation. 'fixed acidity' and 'citric acid' also appear to be somewhat correlated. • Low or No Correlation: Features like 'pH' and 'residual sugar' do not show a strong correlation with other features.
5. Class-wise Visualization Analysis • Correlation Differences by Wine Type: When examining the class-wise scatter plots (separating red and white wines), some pairs of features may exhibit different correlation patterns depending on the wine type. For instance, the relationship between 'total sulfur dioxide' and 'free sulfur dioxide' might be more pronounced in white wines than in red wines. Similarly, the relationship between 'fixed acidity' and 'citric acid' might vary between red and white wines.

```
# Adjust the file path as necessary
file_path = 'C:/Users/dande/Desktop/DMT/Assignment
2/forest+fires/forestfires.csv'

# Try reading the file with a comma as the separator
forest_fires_data = pd.read_csv(file_path, sep=',')

# Check the data types with the new separator
print("Data Types with Comma Separator:")
print(forest_fires_data.dtypes)
```

Data Types with Comma Separator:

X	int64
Y	int64
month	object
day	object
FFMC	float64
DMC	float64
DC	float64
ISI	float64

```

temp      float64
RH        int64
wind      float64
rain      float64
area      float64
dtype: object

# Select only numeric columns for the operations in the forest fires
dataset
numeric_data_forest_fires =
forest_fires_data.select_dtypes(include=[np.number])

# Computing summary statistics for numeric features in the dataset
summary_stats_forest_fires = numeric_data_forest_fires.describe()

# Directly calculating the range for each numeric feature
range_values_forest_fires = numeric_data_forest_fires.max() -
numeric_data_forest_fires.min()

# Calculating the variance for each numeric feature
variance_values_forest_fires = numeric_data_forest_fires.var()

# Adding the range and variance to the summary statistics DataFrame
summary_stats_forest_fires.loc['range'] = range_values_forest_fires
summary_stats_forest_fires.loc['variance'] =
variance_values_forest_fires

summary_stats_forest_fires

```

	X	Y	FFMC	DMC
count	517.000000	517.000000	517.000000	517.000000
mean	4.669246	4.299807	90.644681	110.872340
std	2.313778	1.229900	5.520111	64.046482
min	1.000000	2.000000	18.700000	1.100000
25%	3.000000	4.000000	90.200000	68.600000
50%	4.000000	4.000000	91.600000	108.300000
75%	7.000000	5.000000	92.900000	142.400000
max	9.000000	9.000000	96.200000	291.300000
range	8.000000	7.000000	77.500000	290.200000
variance	5.353568	1.512655	30.471624	4101.951889

61536.835467

	ISI	temp	RH	wind	
rain \					
count	517.000000	517.000000	517.000000	517.000000	517.000000
mean	9.021663	18.889168	44.288201	4.017602	0.021663
std	4.559477	5.806625	16.317469	1.791653	0.295959
min	0.000000	2.200000	15.000000	0.400000	0.000000
25%	6.500000	15.500000	33.000000	2.700000	0.000000
50%	8.400000	19.300000	42.000000	4.000000	0.000000
75%	10.800000	22.800000	53.000000	4.900000	0.000000
max	56.100000	33.300000	100.000000	9.400000	6.400000
range	56.100000	31.100000	85.000000	9.000000	6.400000
variance	20.788832	33.716898	266.259802	3.210019	0.087592

	area
count	517.000000
mean	12.847292
std	63.655818
min	0.000000
25%	0.000000
50%	0.520000
75%	6.570000
max	1090.840000
range	1090.840000
variance	4052.063225

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

# Creating histograms for each numeric feature
def plot_histograms(data):
    data.hist(bins='auto', figsize=(20, 15))
    plt.suptitle('Histograms of Numeric Features in Forest Fires
Dataset')
    plt.show()

# Creating box plots with outliers
def plot_boxplots_with_outliers(data):
    plt.figure(figsize=(15, 10))
    data.boxplot()
```

```
plt.title('Box Plots of Features with Outliers')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.show()
```

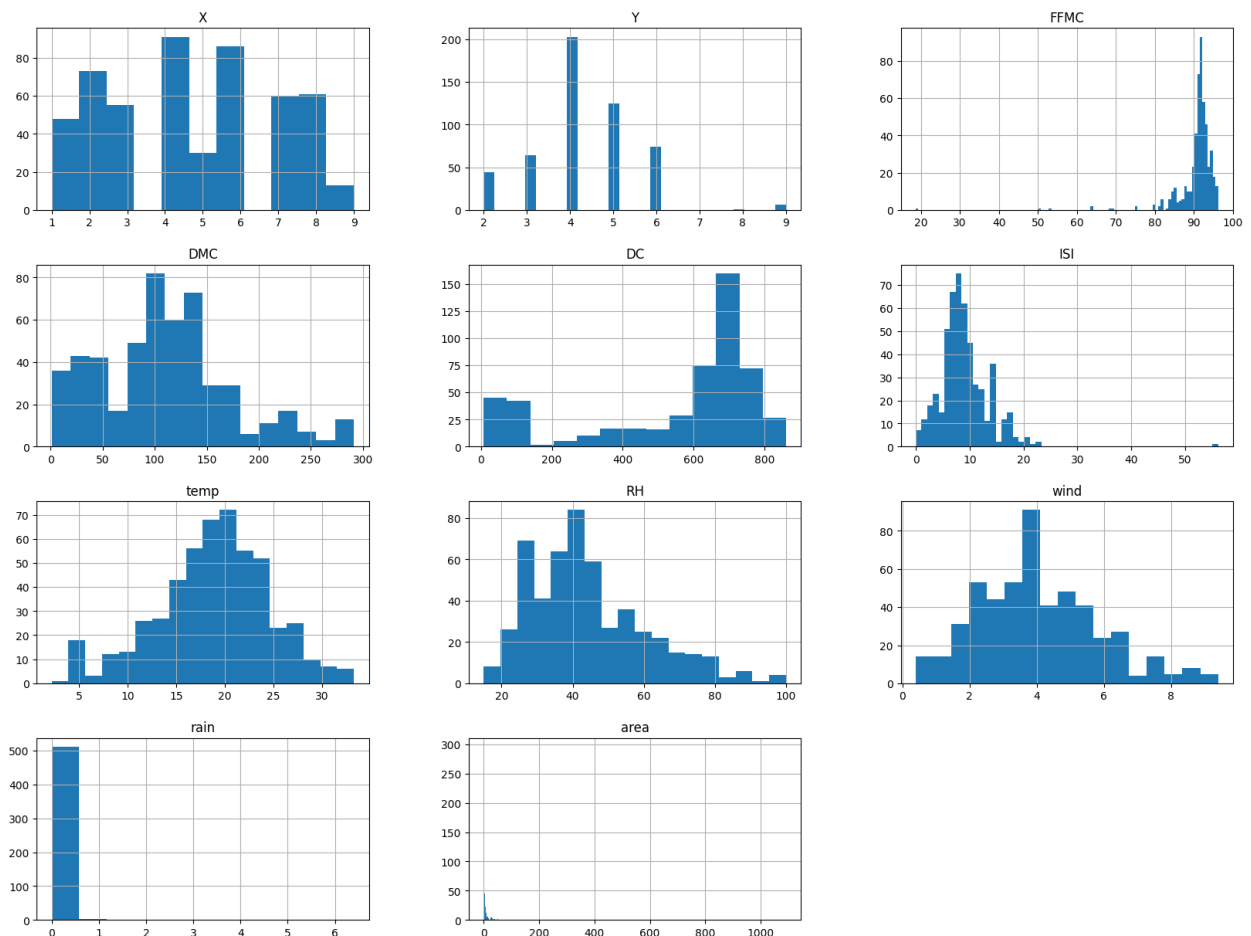
Creating box plots without outliers

```
def plot_boxplots_without_outliers(data):
    plt.figure(figsize=(15, 10))
    data.boxplot(showfliers=False)
    plt.title('Box Plots of Features without Outliers')
    plt.xticks(rotation=45)
    plt.show()
```

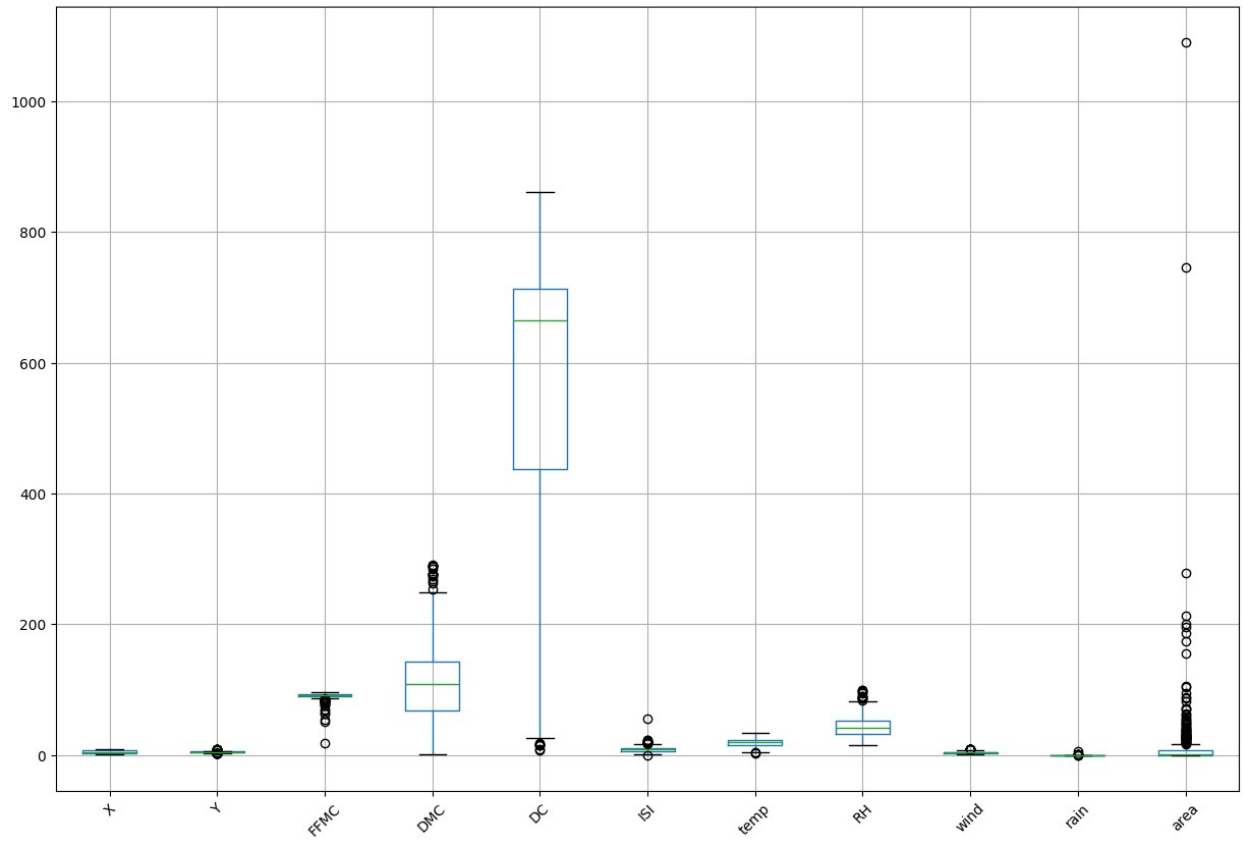
Call the functions to plot the graphs

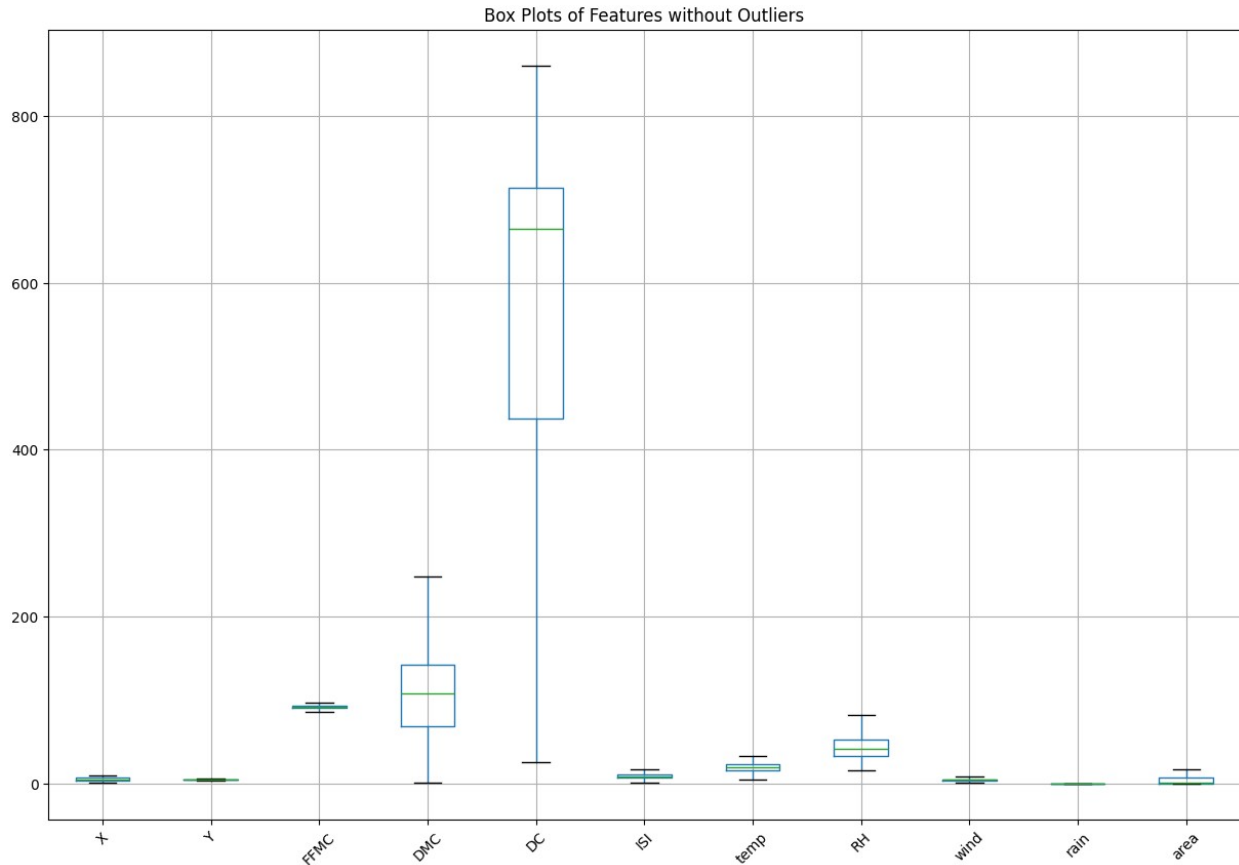
```
plot_histograms(numeric_data_forest_fires)
plot_boxplots_with_outliers(numeric_data_forest_fires)
plot_boxplots_without_outliers(numeric_data_forest_fires)
```

Histograms of Numeric Features in Forest Fires Dataset



Box Plots of Features with Outliers





1. **Boxplot Analysis Without Outliers** In the boxplot without outliers, certain features may exhibit significantly different distributions compared to others. These differences can be due to the range, median, and interquartile range (IQR) of these features. For instance:
 - Features like **FFMC** (Fine Fuel Moisture Code) might have a narrower spread and higher median, indicating a concentration of values in a specific range.
 - **DC** (Drought Code) might show a wider spread, suggesting more variability in the data.
 - Features like **rain** might have a lower median and a smaller IQR, potentially indicating that rain is a less common event.

A significantly different distribution suggests that the feature behaves differently in terms of its central tendency and variability, which could be due to the nature of the variable itself or the conditions under which the data was collected.

1. **Implications of Removing Outliers** Outliers in a dataset can represent:
 - Extreme but valid data points that are crucial for certain analyses, especially in understanding risk or rare events.
 - Errors or anomalies in the data collection process.

Removing outliers might lead to:

- Loss of valuable information, especially if the outliers are genuine extreme values that are significant for the analysis.

- A biased dataset that does not accurately represent the real-world scenario the data is supposed to model.
- Poor performance of predictive models if they are trained on data that do not include these extreme but possible scenarios.

Hence, it's important to carefully consider the context and purpose of the analysis before deciding to remove outliers.

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Filter FFMC values in the range [88, 96]
ffmc_filtered = forest_fires_data[(forest_fires_data['FFMC'] >= 88) &
                                   (forest_fires_data['FFMC'] <= 96)]

# Plot histogram for FFMC in the specified range
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.hist(ffmc_filtered['FFMC'], bins='auto', color='blue',
         edgecolor='black')
plt.title('Histogram of FFMC (Range 88 to 96)')
plt.xlabel('FFMC')
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
plt.show()
```

