

Homework1_24206239

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1. Introduction

I'm using the *Iris* dataset for this homework1. It's a famous dataset which is built-in dataset in R with **150 observations** of flowers from three species: *setosa*, *versicolor*, and *virginica*. Each flower is described by **four features**: sepal length, sepal width, petal length, and petal width (in cm).

In the rest of this report, I look at the relationship between **petal length** and **petal width**, which helps to show how the species differ.

2. Method

I first explored the data briefly using `head()`, `summary()`, and `table()` to check the structure and basic statistics before making the plot:

Exploring the Data

	Sepal.Length	Sepal.Width	Petal.Length	Petal.Width	Species
1	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	setosa
2	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	setosa
3	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	setosa
4	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	setosa
5	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	setosa
6	5.4	3.9	1.7	0.4	setosa

	Petal.Length	Petal.Width
Min.	:1.000	Min. :0.100
1st Qu.	:1.600	1st Qu.:0.300
Median	:4.350	Median :1.300

Mean	:3.758	Mean	:1.199
3rd Qu.:	5.100	3rd Qu.:	1.800
Max.	:6.900	Max.	:2.500

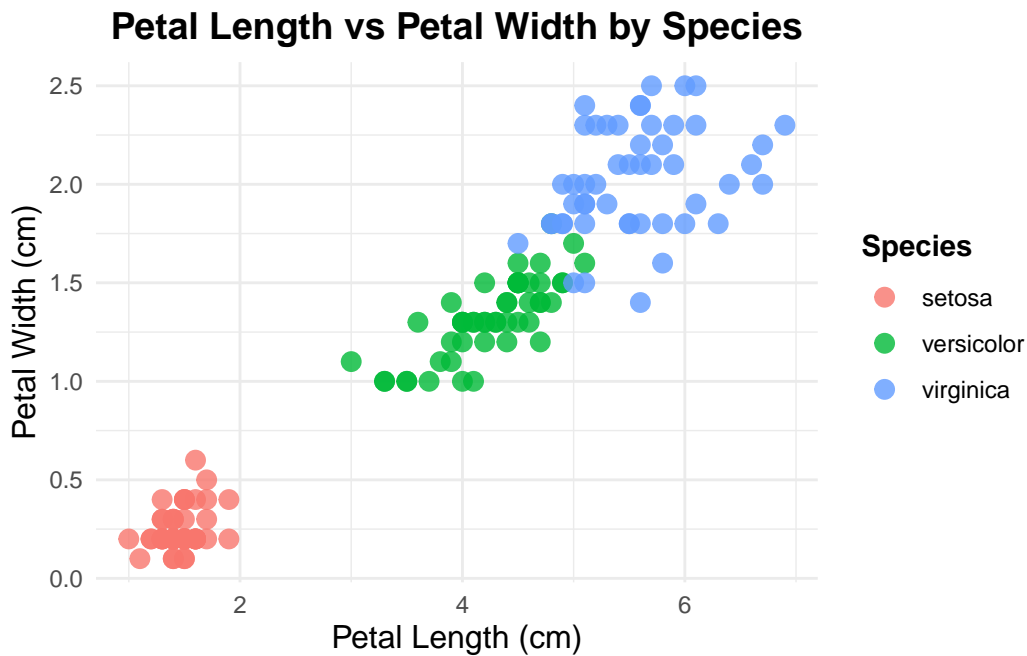
setosa	versicolor	virginica
50	50	50

From the output above, we can obtain these information:

- The dataset has **150 rows** and **5 columns**.
- Each species appears exactly **50 times**.
- The average petal length is around **3.76 cm** and average petal width is about **1.20 cm**.
- *Setosa* tends to have much smaller petals than *virginica*, as seen clearly in the summary and scatter plot.

3. Scatter Plot: Petal Length vs Petal Width

I drew this scatter plot to show how petal length and width vary across species, since that's the main focus of this report:



Plot Description

The scatter plot shows a clear separation between the three iris species:

- *Setosa* flowers have short and narrow petals.
- *Versicolor* falls in the mid-range.
- *Virginica* flowers have the longest and widest petals.

This suggests that petal size is a strong indicator for classifying iris species.