

# Iris Dataset Visualization Assignment

## 1. Relationship Between Petal Length and Petal Width Across Species

- Plot the relationship between `petal_length` and `petal_width` for different species.
- Use axis-level (`sns.scatterplot`) and figure-level (`sns.relplot`) versions.
- Highlight species differences using `hue='species'`.

## 2. Trend of Sepal Length by Species

- Show how average `sepal_length` varies across species.
- Use line plots with `sns.lineplot` and `sns.relplot`.
- Add error bars (standard deviation) to represent variability.

## 3. Comparison of Sepal Width Across Species

- Create a bar plot to compare mean `sepal_width` for each species.
- Use both `sns.barplot` (axis-level) and `sns.catplot` (figure-level).

## 4. Distribution of Petal Length by Species

- Create a box plot and a violin plot to compare `petal_length` across species.
- Use `sns.boxplot`, `sns.violinplot`, and `sns.catplot`.

## 5. Count of Samples by Species

- Show the count of samples for each species.
- Use `sns.countplot` and `sns.catplot`.

## 6. Pairwise Relationship Between Features

- Use `sns.pairplot` to visualize pairwise relationships between all numerical features.
- Add `hue='species'` and include histograms or KDE plots on the diagonal.

## 7. Sepal Length Distribution Across Species

- Plot the distribution of `sepal_length` for each species using:
  - `sns.histplot` (with `hue`)

- `sns.displot` (with `col` or `row` set to `species`)

## 8. Joint Distribution of Sepal Width and Petal Width

- Create a joint plot showing the relationship between `sepal_width` and `petal_width`.
- Use `sns.jointplot` with different `kind` values (`scatter`, `kde`, `hex`).

## 9. Study the Relationship Between Sepal Length and Species

- Even though `species` is categorical, analyze the joint distribution of `sepal_length` and `species`.
- Use a joint plot with `hue='species'` to observe class-specific trends.
- Question: How does sepal length vary across species? Are there overlaps or distinct groups?

## 10. Explore the Relationship Between Petal Length and Sepal Width

- Analyze the relationship between a flower's `petal_length` and its `sepal_width`.
- Use both scatter joint plot and KDE joint plot (`sns.jointplot`).
- Question: Do flowers with longer petals tend to have narrower or wider sepals?

## 11. Petal Length to Width Ratio Across Species

- Create a new column: `petal_ratio = petal_length / petal_width`.
- Plot its distribution using `sns.boxplot`, `sns.violinplot`, or `sns.histplot` with `hue='species'`.
- Purpose: Clearly separates *Setosa* from the other species.

## 12. Correlation Heatmap for Each Species

- Filter data by species and compute correlation matrices.
- Plot using `sns.heatmap`.
- Goal: Identify how feature correlations differ across species.

## 13. KDE Plot Comparison Across Species

- Use `sns.kdeplot` to compare the distributions of features (especially `petal_length`, `petal_width`).
- Plot multiple KDE curves with `hue='species'`.

## 14. Histogram Facet by Species and Feature

- Use `sns.displot()` with `col='species'` and `kind='hist'` for one or more features.

- Plot separately for visual comparison.

#### 15. Violin Plot of Sepal Width by Species

- Use `sns.violinplot()` to visualize how `sepal_width` varies across species.
- This feature overlaps more and is useful to spot subtler distinctions.

#### 16. Boxplot of Petal Length by Species

- Use `sns.boxplot(x='species', y='petal_length', data=iris)`
- Helps reinforce the clear margin between *setosa* and the rest.

#### 17. Scatter Plot of Sepal Length vs. Petal Length

- Use `sns.scatterplot(x='sepal_length', y='petal_length', hue='species')`
- Observation: See how petal and sepal length together can help classify species.