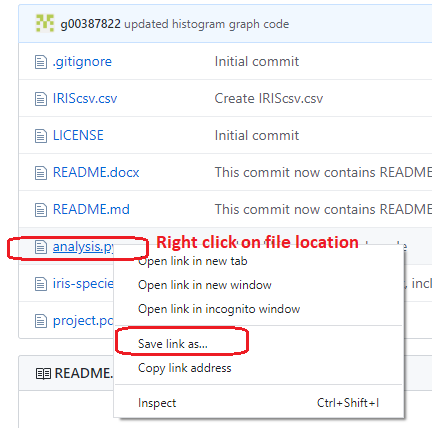
**PYTHON APPLICATION SUMMARY**

Over the next few pages I shall share screenshots of the nine menu sections of a simple Python program I designed called Analysis, which can be used to learn Python commands that would be useful to interrogate the Iris dataset.

|  |
| --- |
|  |

The Python application contained within this project isn’t so much a demonstration of my understanding of the Iris Data Set, but serves more of an introduction to the users to some of the basic commands and modules that are available for use with Python that can assist further analysis.

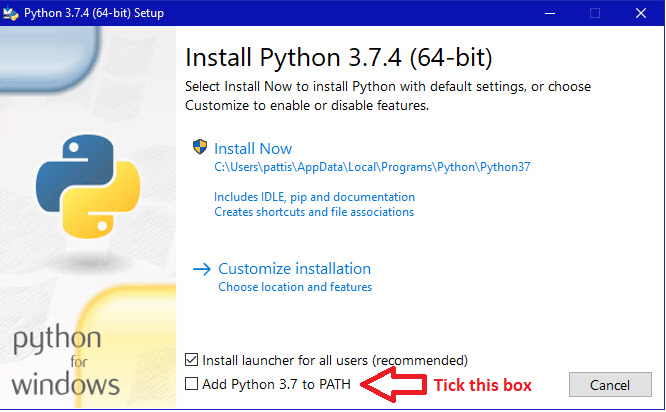
To be able to run Analysis.py you will need to **download the Analysis.py file and the IRIScsv.csv file** from my github <https://github.com/g00387822/pands-project>



Both the Analysis.py file and the IRIScsv.csv file will need to be saved in the same directory.

If you don’t already have python installed you will need to download version 3.7 or later from <https://www.python.org/downloads/>

While installing Python it is very important to tick the option to add Python to PATH.



To activate Analysis.py you should simply be able to double click on the file and Python will run it automatically, alternatively you can run it from Python editor of your choice such as IDLE or Visual Studio Code.

To run the python code the following PIP INSTALLS may need to be done first.

pip install colorama

pip install PIL

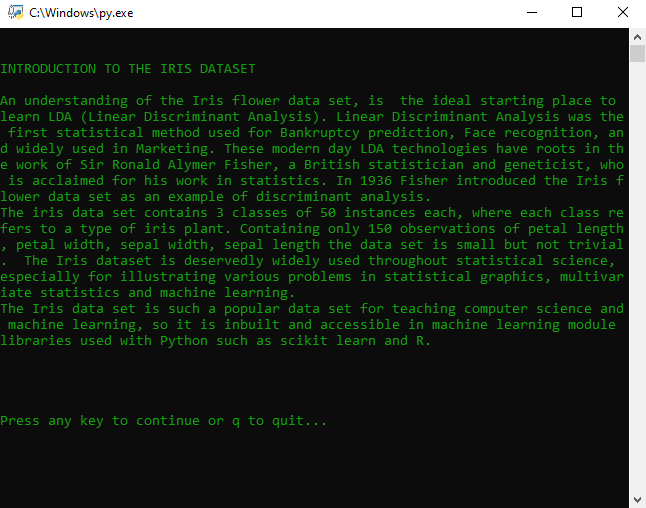
pip install pandas

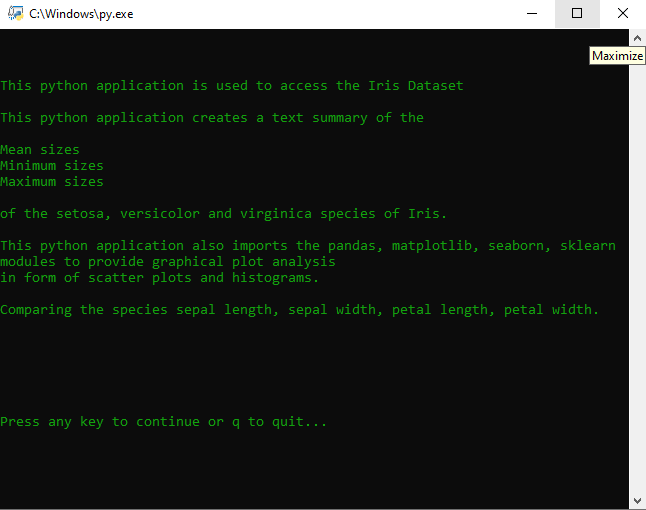
pip install **matplotlib.pyplot**

pip install seaborn

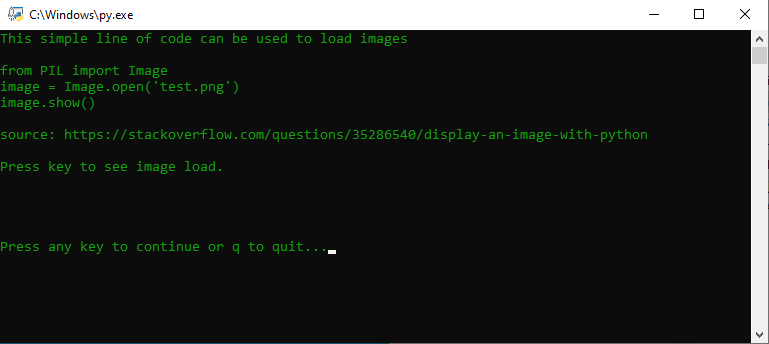
**MENU 1. Introduction To Iris Data Set.**

**This section of Analysis.py is just a simple description about the Iris Dataset.**

****

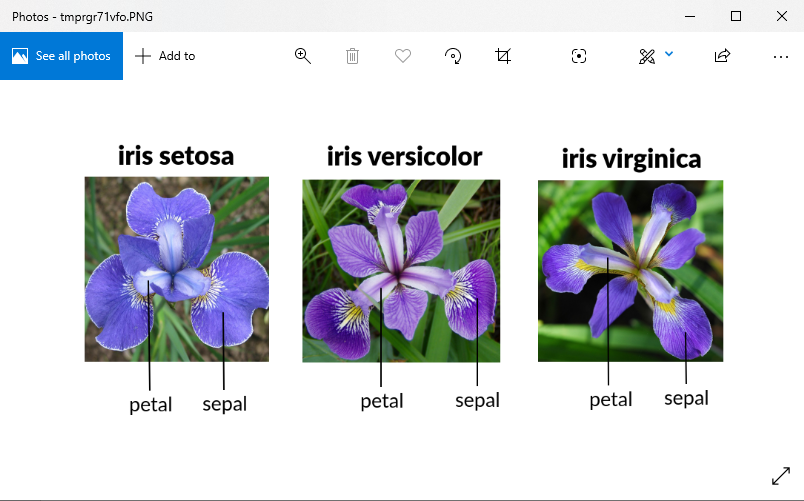
**It is followed by a very simple description about the python application.**

**MENU 2. View Image Of Iris Varieties**



A picture says a thousand words. One of the easiest ways to convey to an audience the subject matter of what you are trying to convey is share an image. My python application provides the code of how to access an image using Python, and on the next key press shows the image.

|  |
| --- |
| from PIL import Image  image = Image.open('test.png')  image.show()  source: https://stackoverflow.com/questions/35286540/display-an-image-with-python |

****

**MENU 3. View Average Sizes Iris; MENU 4. View Minimum Sizes Iris**

**MENU 5. View Maximum Sizes Iris**

Python, just like Excel, has the full range of inbuilt aggregate commands. In this Python Application I provide a cursory demonstration of how these aggregate functions when combined with pandas are coded to get results straight from the CSV file. These are demonstrated in menu items 3,4,5.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | # importing pandas as pd  import pandas as pd  # Creating the dataframe  IrisData = pd.read\_csv('IRIScsv.csv')  # sum over the column axis.  averageofdata = IrisData.mean(axis = 0, skipna = True)  print("Average Sizes of All Iris Data")  print(averageofdata) |

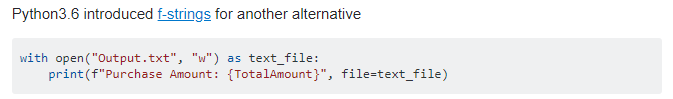
Sources: <https://cmdlinetips.com/2018/02/how-to-subset-pandas-dataframe-based-on-values-of-a-column/>

<https://cmdlinetips.com/2019/10/pandas-groupby-13-functions-to-aggregate/>

<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/python-pandas-dataframe-mean/>

**MENU 6. Save Summary Data To Text File**

As requested in the project specification I have implemented a method to save the variable results from Python / Panda Dataframes to a text file.



<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/5214578/print-string-to-text-file>

|  |
| --- |
| def Save\_Summary\_Of\_Average\_Iris\_Sizes\_To\_Text\_File():  print("Save Summary Of Average Iris Sizes To Text File")  myfile = input("Write a file name ending with .txt , this is where average, minimum, maximum data summarys will be saved ...")  fileforappending = open(myfile, "w")  print(myfile + " has been created")  fileforappending.close()  print(myfile + " has been created and is ready for appending data.")  print("You will find your file here: ", os.getcwd(), "\\" , myfile)  print("Average Of All Iris", file=open(myfile, 'a'))  print(**pd.DataFrame**(averageofdata), file=open(myfile, 'a'))  print("Average Of Setosa", file=open(myfile, 'a'))  print(pd.DataFrame(average\_of\_Setosa), file=open(myfile, 'a'))  print("Average Of Versicolor", file=open(myfile, 'a'))  print(pd.DataFrame(average\_of\_Versicolor), file=open(myfile, 'a'))  print("Average Of Virginica", file=open(myfile, 'a'))  print(pd.DataFrame(average\_of\_Virginica), file=open(myfile, 'a'))  print("Minimum Of All Iris", file=open(myfile, 'a'))  print(pd.DataFrame(minimum\_of\_data), file=open(myfile, 'a'))  print("Minimum Of Setosa", file=open(myfile, 'a'))  print(pd.DataFrame(minimum\_of\_Setosa), file=open(myfile, 'a'))  print("Minimum Of Versicolor", file=open(myfile, 'a'))  print(pd.DataFrame(minimum\_of\_Versicolor), file=open(myfile, 'a'))  print("Minimum Of Virginica", file=open(myfile, 'a'))  print(pd.DataFrame(minimum\_of\_Virginica), file=open(myfile, 'a'))  print("Maximum Of All Iris", file=open(myfile, 'a'))  print(pd.DataFrame(maximum\_of\_data), file=open(myfile, 'a'))  print("Maximum Of All Setosa", file=open(myfile, 'a'))  print(pd.DataFrame(maximum\_of\_Setosa), file=open(myfile, 'a'))  print("Maximum Of All Versicolor", file=open(myfile, 'a'))  print(pd.DataFrame(maximum\_of\_Versicolor), file=open(myfile, 'a'))  print("Maximum Of All Virginica", file=open(myfile, 'a'))  print(pd.DataFrame(maximum\_of\_Virginica), file=open(myfile, 'a')) |

**MENU 7. View Data As Paired Graph Plots**

I found that the easiest and most visual way for me to generate the best results to demonstrate the Iris data set was following the method demonstrated by Dr Ian McLoughlin using Python and Seaborn.

Source: <https://web.microsoftstream.com/video/025ef713-d7c8-492f-97f4-5590015da029>

<https://seaborn.pydata.org/generated/seaborn.pairplot.html>

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **import pandas as pd**  **import matplotlib.pyplot as plt**  **import seaborn as sns**  **df = pd.read\_csv("IRIScsv.csv")**  **sns.pairplot(df, hue="variety")**  **plt.show()** |
|  | |

**MENU 8. View Data As Scatter Plot**

It is very easy to generate individual Scatter Plots using

|  |
| --- |
|  |
| import pandas as pd  import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  def View\_Data\_As\_Scatter\_Plot():  print("Save Scatter Plot")  df = pd.read\_csv("IRIScsv.csv")  plt.scatter(df['sepal.length'], df['sepal.width'])  plt.title("Sepal length versus sepal width")  plt.xlabel("Sepal Length")  plt.ylabel("Sepal Width")  plt.show()  plt.scatter(df['petal.length'], df['petal.width'])  plt.title("Petal length versus sepal width")  plt.xlabel("Petal Length")  plt.ylabel("Petal Width")  plt.show() |

**MENU 9. View Data As Histogram**

2. Download the data set and add it to your repository.

<https://github.com/g00387822/pands-project/blob/master/IRIScsv.csv>

3. Write a program called analysis.py

<https://github.com/g00387822/pands-project/blob/master/analysis.py>

• outputs a summary of each variable to a single text ﬁle

• saves a histogram of each variable to png ﬁles,

and • outputs a scatter plot of each pair of variables.

**IRIS DATA SET SUMMARY**

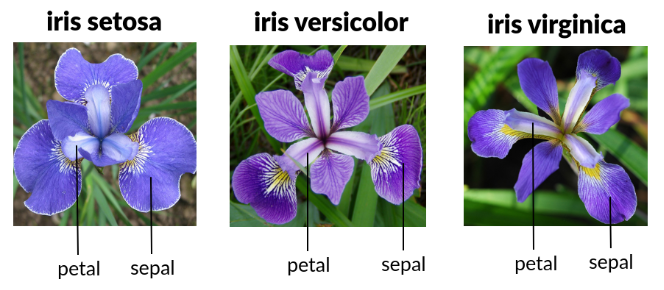


Image source: <https://www.slideshare.net/BrittanyLasseigne/an-introduction-to-machine-learning-and-genomics>

An understanding of the Iris flower data set, is the ideal starting place to learn LDA (Linear Discriminant Analysis). Linear Discriminant Analysis was the first statistical method used for Bankruptcy prediction, Face recognition, and widely used in Marketing. These modern day LDA technologies have roots in the work of Sir Ronald Alymer Fisher, a British statistician and geneticist, who is acclaimed for his work in statistics. In 1936 Fisher introduced the Iris flower data set as an example of discriminant analysis.

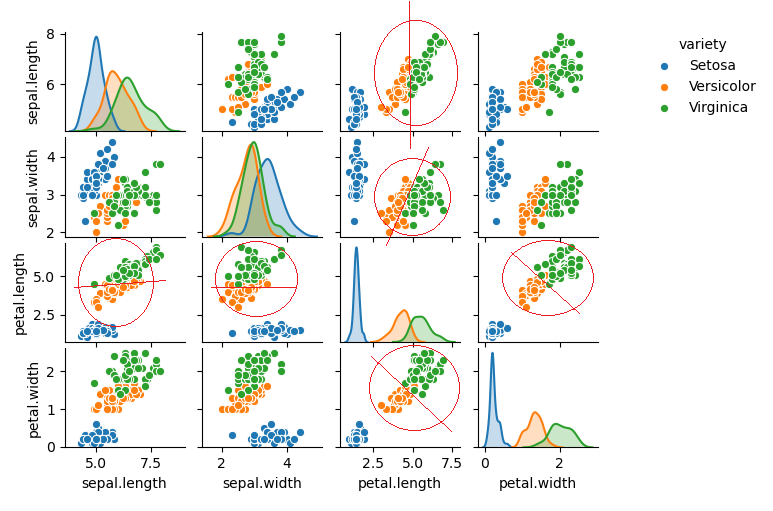
The iris data set contains 3 classes of 50 instances each, where each class refers to a type of iris plant. Containing only 150 observations of petal length, petal width, sepal width, sepal length the data set is small but not trivial. *The Iris dataset is deservedly widely used throughout statistical science, especially for illustrating various problems in statistical graphics, multivariate statistics and machine learning.*

The Iris data set is such a popular data set for teaching computer science and machine learning, so it is inbuilt and accessible in machine learning module libraries used with Python such as scikit learn and R.

A cursory observation of the data set, shows two clusters with rather obvious separation. One of the clusters (illustrated in blue) contains Iris setosa, while the other cluster contains both Iris virginica and Iris versicolor (illustrated in orange and green). Analysis of the second cluster would not be separable without the species information Fisher used.

Only on further analysis where proportions of sepal length, sepal width, petal length and petal width size, does it become easier to classify characteristics of the Iris virginica and Iris versicolor species.

Below I have edited in red the Iris data set graph from Dr Ian McLoughlin’s demonstration of Python and Seaborn, to show indicators of how measurements in the 2nd cluster emerge to distinguish one species from another.



The Iris data set is used by students of computer programming and machine learning with the aim of LDA(Linear Discriminant Analysis), to improve computer learning processes to be able to classify iris flowers among three species (setosa, versicolor or virginica) from measurements of length and width of sepals and petals. This understanding can then be applied to more advanced fields of computer science.