The dataset used is iris. There are 150 observations and 5 variables.

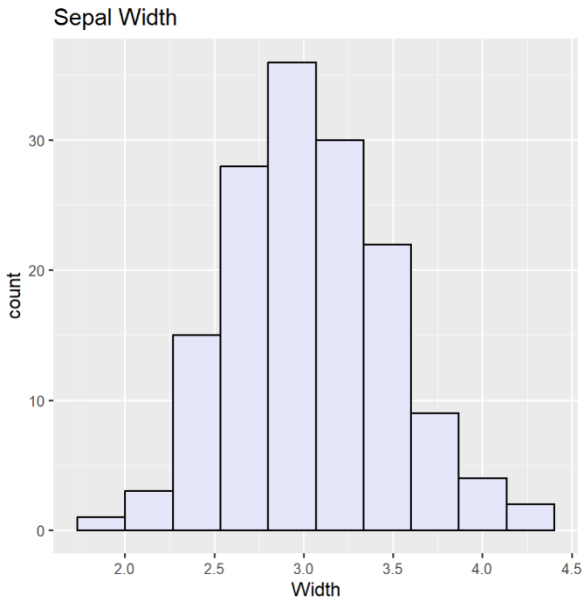
Sepal.Length is the measurement of length of the sepals of the flower

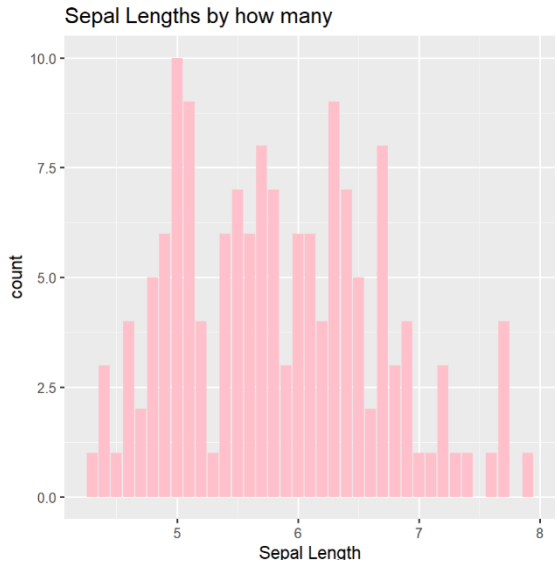
Sepal.Width is the measurement of width of the sepals of the flower

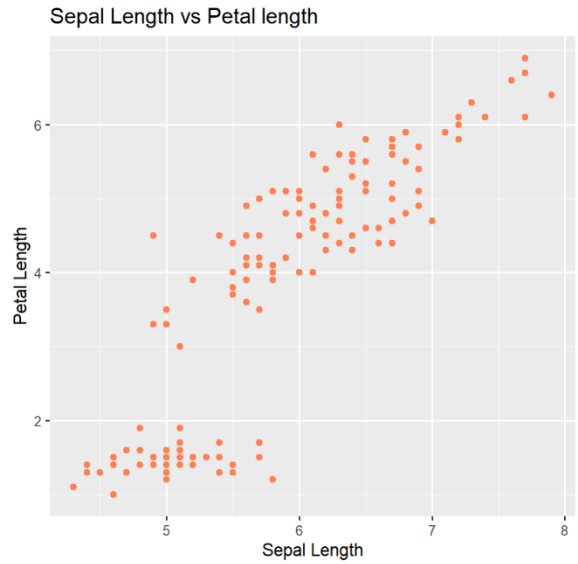
Petal.Length is the measurement of length of the petals on the flower

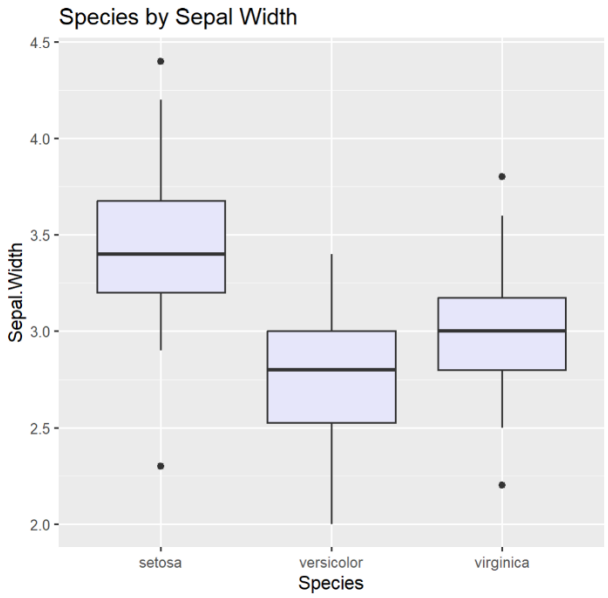
Petal.Width is the measurement of width of the petals on the flower

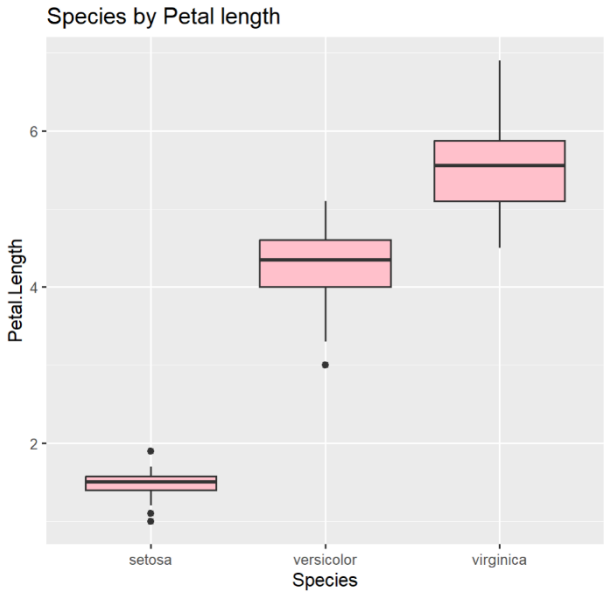
Species is the type of flower

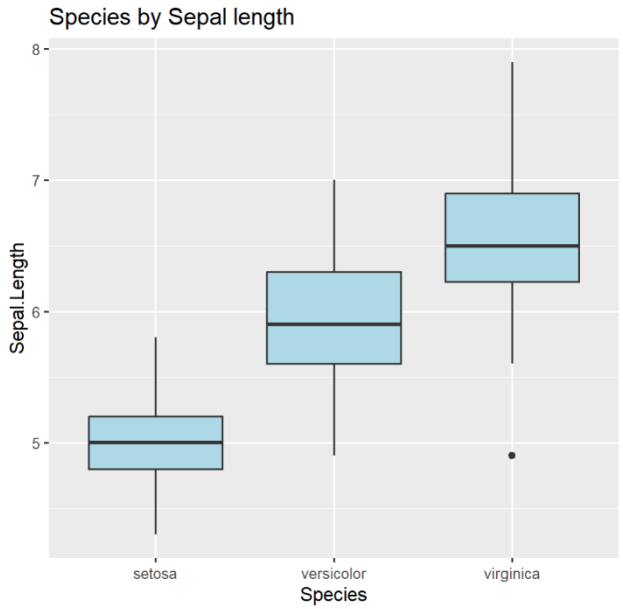


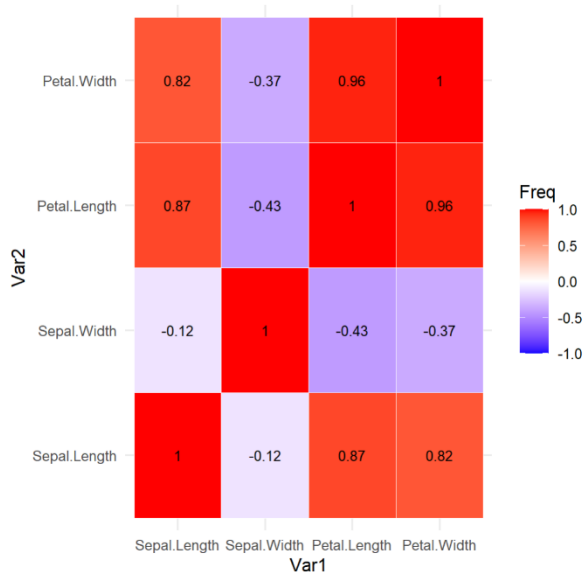





Species by Sepal Width
Sepal.Width
4.5
4.0
3.5
3.0
2.5
2.0
setosa
versicolor
virginica
Species


Species by Petal length
Petal.Length
6
4
2
setosa
versicolor
virginica
Species


Species by Sepal length
Sepal.Length
8
7
6
5
setosa
versicolor
virginica
Species


Petal.Width
Petal.Length
Sepal.Width
Sepal.Length
Var2
0.82
-0.37
0.96
1
0.87
-0.43
1
0.96
-0.12
1
-0.43
-0.37
1
-0.12
0.87
0.82
Sepal.Length
Sepal.Width
Petal.Length
Petal.Width
Var1
Freq
1.0
0.5
0.0
-0.5
-1.0

Most variables are highly correlated to each other except for sepal width- it seems that it has the lesser effect when considering everything else. The bigger the width of the petal, the longer the petal and sepal- the three having positive relationships. Sepal width has negative relationships with all other variables and at most are more likely to be smaller in width with a longer petal.