

```
In [1]: # Importing Libraries
```

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
In [2]: iris = pd.read_csv('Iris.csv')
```

```
iris
# The code imports the necessary libraries: pandas, numpy, seaborn, and matplotlib.pyplot.
# It then reads the Iris dataset from a CSV file using the pd.read_csv() function and stores it in a
```

```
Out[2]:
```

	Id	SepalLengthCm	SepalWidthCm	PetalLengthCm	PetalWidthCm	Species
0	1	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	Iris-setosa
1	2	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	Iris-setosa
2	3	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	Iris-setosa
3	4	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	Iris-setosa
4	5	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	Iris-setosa
...
145	146	6.7	3.0	5.2	2.3	Iris-virginica
146	147	6.3	2.5	5.0	1.9	Iris-virginica
147	148	6.5	3.0	5.2	2.0	Iris-virginica
148	149	6.2	3.4	5.4	2.3	Iris-virginica
149	150	5.9	3.0	5.1	1.8	Iris-virginica

150 rows × 6 columns

```
In [7]: iris.head(20)
```

Out[7]:

	Id	SepalLengthCm	SepalWidthCm	PetalLengthCm	PetalWidthCm	Species
0	1	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	Iris-setosa
1	2	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	Iris-setosa
2	3	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	Iris-setosa
3	4	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	Iris-setosa
4	5	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	Iris-setosa
5	6	5.4	3.9	1.7	0.4	Iris-setosa
6	7	4.6	3.4	1.4	0.3	Iris-setosa
7	8	5.0	3.4	1.5	0.2	Iris-setosa
8	9	4.4	2.9	1.4	0.2	Iris-setosa
9	10	4.9	3.1	1.5	0.1	Iris-setosa
10	11	5.4	3.7	1.5	0.2	Iris-setosa
11	12	4.8	3.4	1.6	0.2	Iris-setosa
12	13	4.8	3.0	1.4	0.1	Iris-setosa
13	14	4.3	3.0	1.1	0.1	Iris-setosa
14	15	5.8	4.0	1.2	0.2	Iris-setosa
15	16	5.7	4.4	1.5	0.4	Iris-setosa
16	17	5.4	3.9	1.3	0.4	Iris-setosa
17	18	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.3	Iris-setosa
18	19	5.7	3.8	1.7	0.3	Iris-setosa
19	20	5.1	3.8	1.5	0.3	Iris-setosa

In [3]: iris.describe()

Out[3]:

	Id	SepalLengthCm	SepalWidthCm	PetalLengthCm	PetalWidthCm
count	150.000000	150.000000	150.000000	150.000000	150.000000
mean	75.500000	5.843333	3.054000	3.758667	1.198667
std	43.445368	0.828066	0.433594	1.764420	0.763161
min	1.000000	4.300000	2.000000	1.000000	0.100000
25%	38.250000	5.100000	2.800000	1.600000	0.300000
50%	75.500000	5.800000	3.000000	4.350000	1.300000
75%	112.750000	6.400000	3.300000	5.100000	1.800000
max	150.000000	7.900000	4.400000	6.900000	2.500000

In [4]: iris.isnull().sum()

```
Out[4]: Id      0  
SepalLengthCm  0  
SepalWidthCm   0  
PetalLengthCm  0  
PetalWidthCm   0  
Species        0  
dtype: int64
```

```
In [5]: iris.columns
```

```
Out[5]: Index(['Id', 'SepalLengthCm', 'SepalWidthCm', 'PetalLengthCm', 'PetalWidthCm',  
              'Species'],  
              dtype='object')
```

SepalLengthCm : Numerical variable

SepalWidthCm: Numerical variable

PetalLengthCm: Numerical variable

PetalWidthCm: Numerical variable

Species: Categorical Variable

Categories: Iris-setosa
Iris-versicolor
Iris-virginica

```
In [6]: iris.dtypes
```

```
Out[6]: Id      int64  
SepalLengthCm  float64  
SepalWidthCm   float64  
PetalLengthCm  float64  
PetalWidthCm   float64  
Species        object  
dtype: object
```

```
In [7]: sns.countplot(iris['Species'])
```

bar plot showing the count of each species in the Iris dataset.

It will display the number of samples for each species on the y-axis and the species names on

ValueError

Traceback (most recent call last)

Cell In[71], line 1

----> 1 sns.countplot(iris['Species'])

```
File C:\ProgramData\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn\categorical.py:2943, in countplot(data, x, y, hue, order, hue_order, orient, color, palette, saturation, width, dodge, ax, **kwargs)
    2940 elif x is not None and y is not None:
    2941     raise ValueError("Cannot pass values for both `x` and `y`")
-> 2943     plotter = CountPlotter(
    2944         x. v. hue. data. order. hue order.
    2945         estimator. errorbar. n boot. units, seed,
    2946         orient, color, palette, saturation,
    2947         width, errcolor, errwidth, capsiz, dodge
    2948     )
    2950     plotter.value_label = "count"
    2952 if ax is None:
```

```
File C:\ProgramData\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn\categorical.py:1530, in _BarPlotter.__init__(self, x, y, hue, data, order, hue_order, estimator, errorbar, n_boot, units, seed, orient, color, palette, saturation, width, errcolor, errwidth, capsiz, dodge)
    1525     def __init__(self, x, y, hue, data, order, hue_order,
    1526                  estimator, errorbar, n_boot, units, seed,
    1527                  orient, color, palette, saturation, width,
    1528                  errcolor, errwidth, capsiz, dodge):
    1529         """Initialize the plotter."""
-> 1530         self.establish_variables(x. v. hue. data, orient,
    1531                               order, hue_order, units)
    1532         self.establish_colors(color, palette, saturation)
    1533         self.estimate_statistic(estimator, errorbar, n_boot, seed)
```

```
File C:\ProgramData\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn\categorical.py:516, in _CategoricalPlotter.establish_variables(self, x, y, hue, data, orient, order, hue_order, units)
    513     plot_data = data
    515 # Convert to a list of arrays, the common representation
--> 516     plot_data = [np.asarray(d, float) for d in plot_data]
    518 # The group names will just be numeric indices
    519     group_names = list(range(len(plot_data)))
```

```
File C:\ProgramData\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn\categorical.py:516, in <listcomp>(.0)
    513     plot_data = data
    515 # Convert to a list of arrays, the common representation
--> 516     plot_data = [np.asarray(d, float) for d in plot_data]
    518 # The group names will just be numeric indices
    519     group_names = list(range(len(plot_data)))
```

```
File C:\ProgramData\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\pandas\core\series.py:893, in Series._array_(self, dtype)
    846     def __array__(self, dtype: npt.DTypeLike | None = None) -> np.ndarray:
    847         """
    848             Return the values as a NumPy array.
    849
    (...)
```

```
    891             dtype='datetime64[ns]')
    892         """
--> 893     return np.asarray(self._values, dtype)
```

ValueError: could not convert string to float: 'Iris-setosa'

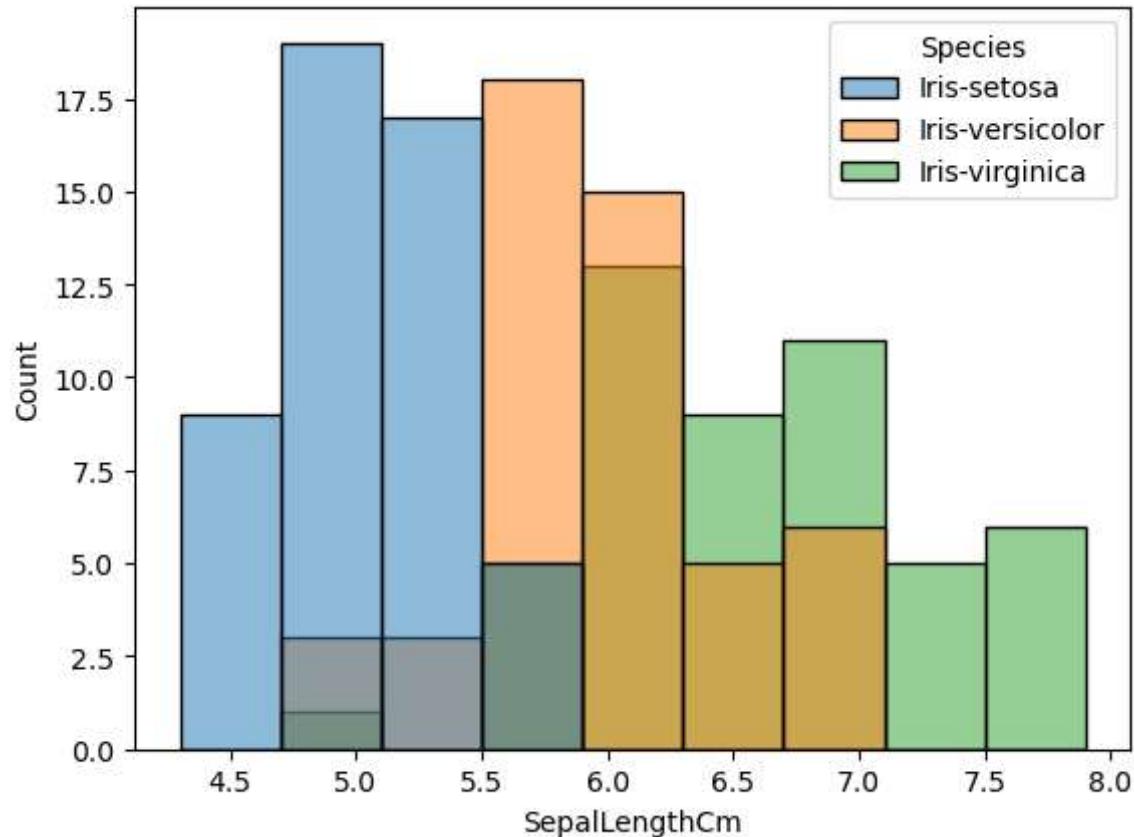
In [8]:

sns.histplot(data=iris, x="SepalLengthCm", hue="Species")

histogram plot showing the distribution of sepal lengths for each species in the Iris dataset.

```
# The plot will have the sepal length values on the x-axis and the count of samples on the y-axis  
# The histogram bars will be colored differently based on the species they belong to.
```

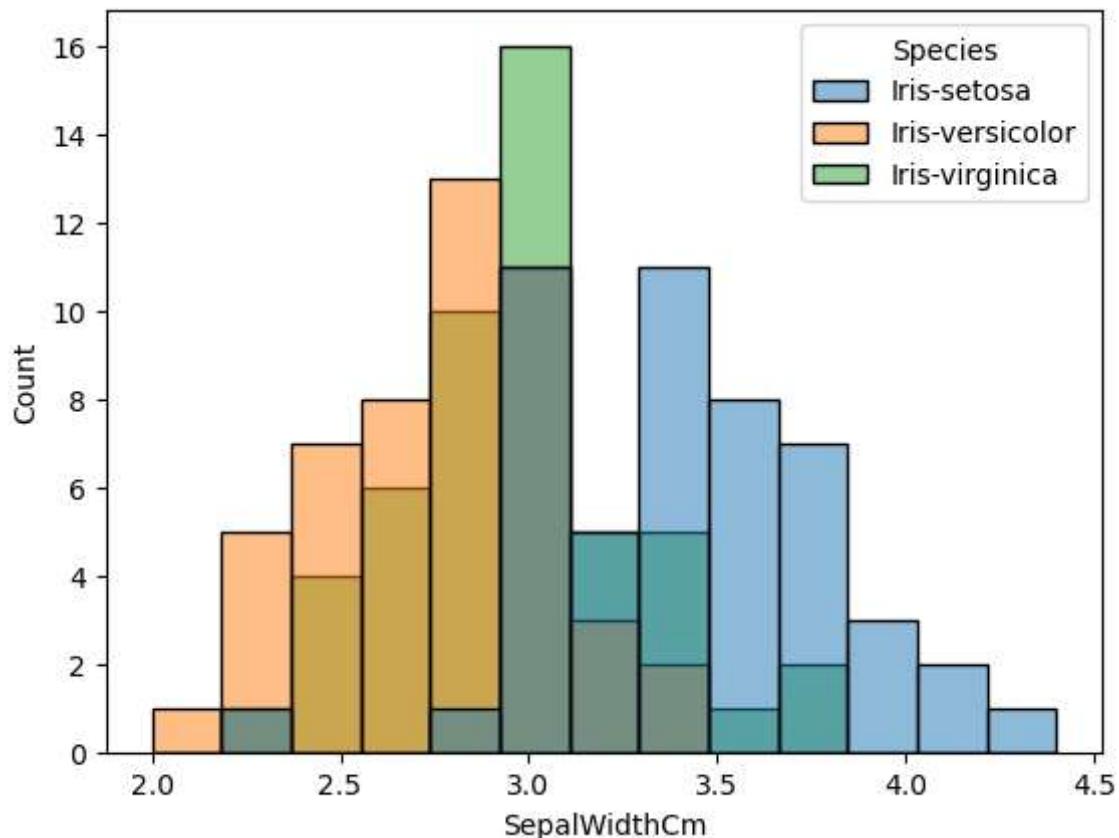
Out[8]: <Axes: xlabel='SepalLengthCm', ylabel='Count'>



In [9]:

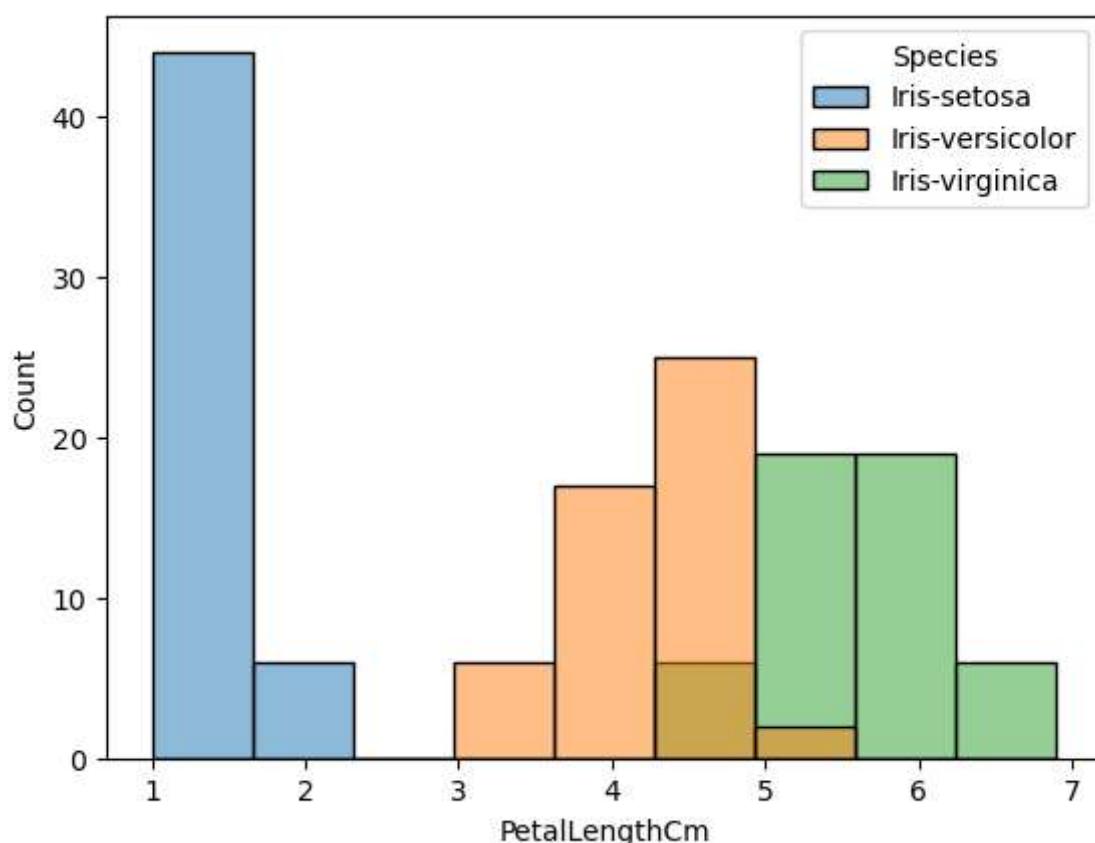
```
sns.histplot(data=iris, x="SepalWidthCm", hue="Species")  
# histogram plot showing the distribution of sepal widths for each species in the Iris dataset.  
# The plot will have the sepal width values on the x-axis and the count of samples on the y-axis.  
# The histogram bars will be colored differently based on the species they belong to.
```

Out[9]: <Axes: xlabel='SepalWidthCm', ylabel='Count'>



```
In [10]: sns.histplot(data=iris, x="PetalLengthCm", hue="Species")
# histogram plot of the 'PetalLengthCm' column in the iris dataframe, which contains the petal length for each flower
# Additionally, we are using the hue parameter to differentiate between the three species of the flower
```

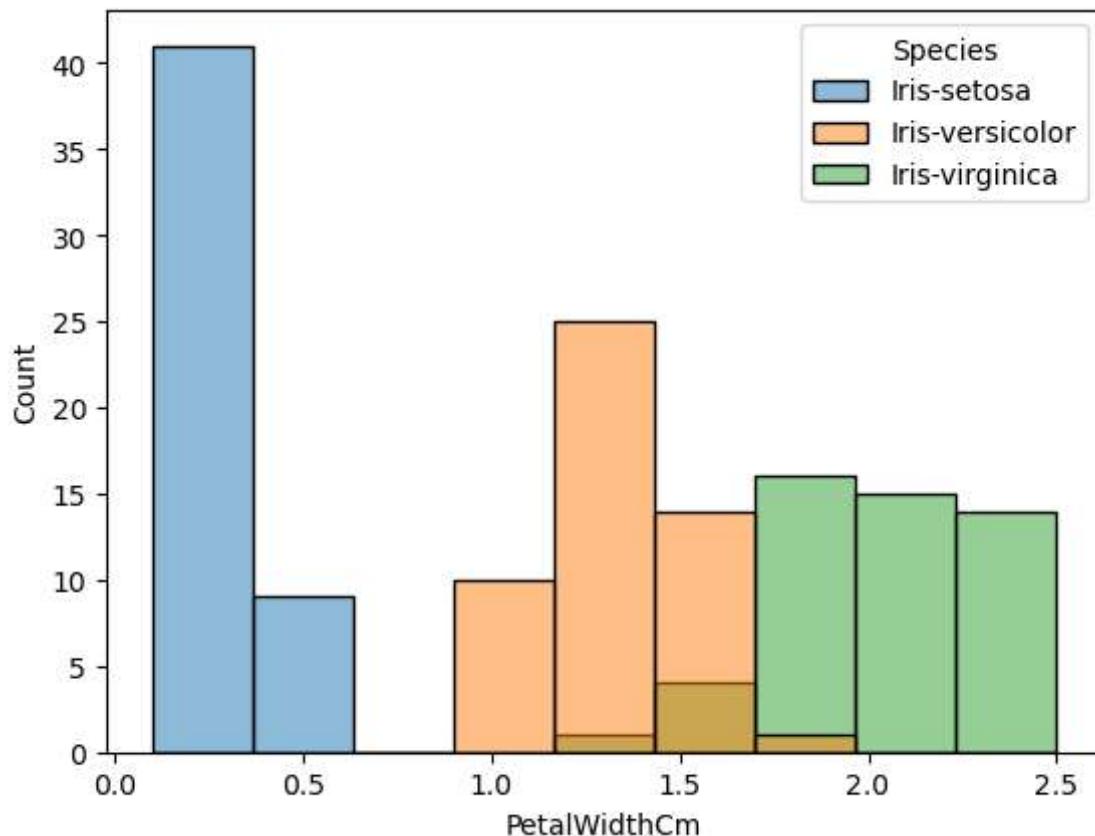
Out[10]: <Axes: xlabel='PetalLengthCm', ylabel='Count'>



```
In [11]: sns.histplot(data=iris, x="PetalWidthCm", hue="Species")
# histogram plot showing the distribution of petal widths for each species in the Iris dataset.
```

```
# The plot will have the petal width values on the x-axis and the count of samples on the y-axis.  
# The histogram bars will be colored differently based on the species they belong to.
```

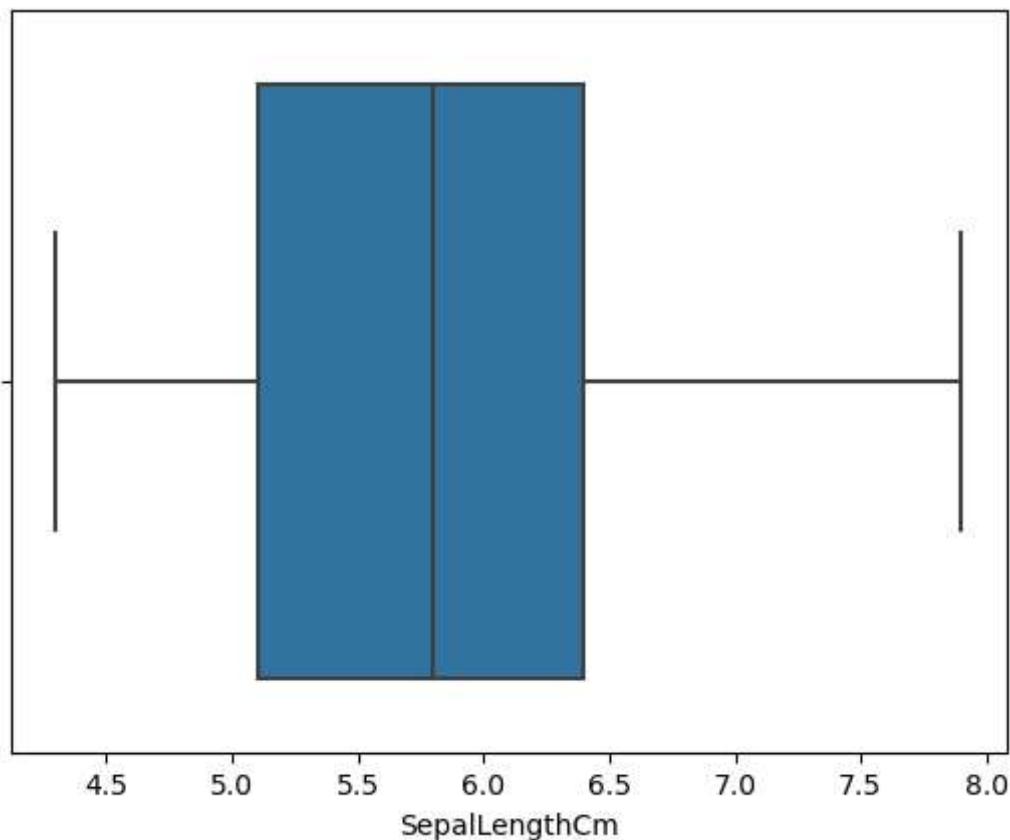
Out[11]: <Axes: xlabel='PetalWidthCm', ylabel='Count'>



Create]ing a BOX plot for each feature in the dataset.

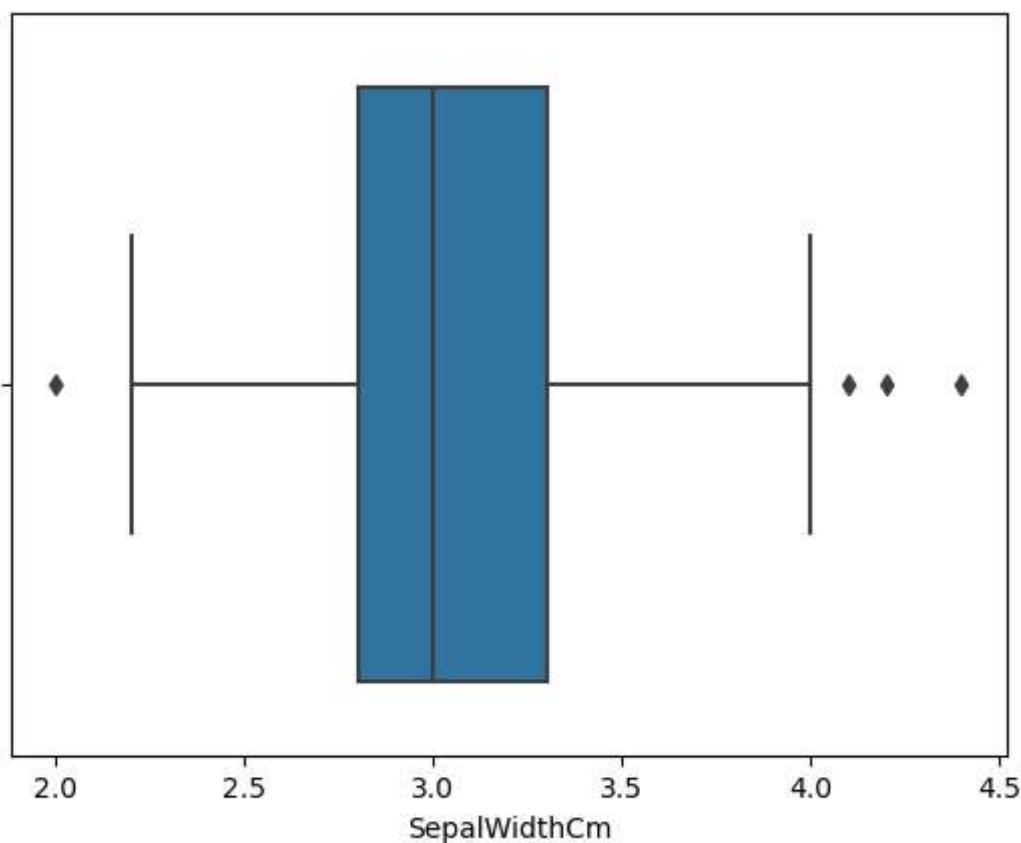
In [12]: `sns.boxplot(x=iris["SepalLengthCm"])`
we are creating a box plot of the 'SepalLengthCm' column in the iris dataframe, which contains

Out[12]: <Axes: xlabel='SepalLengthCm'>



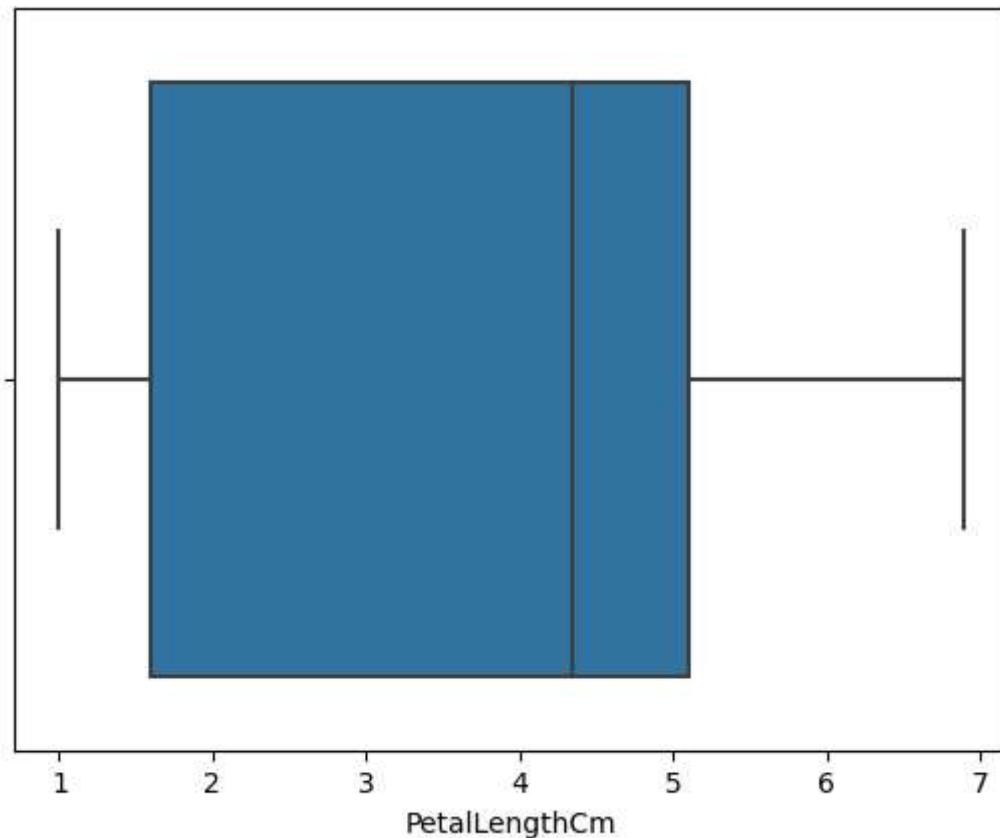
```
In [13]: sns.boxplot(x=iris["SepalWidthCm"])
```

```
Out[13]: <Axes: xlabel='SepalWidthCm'>
```



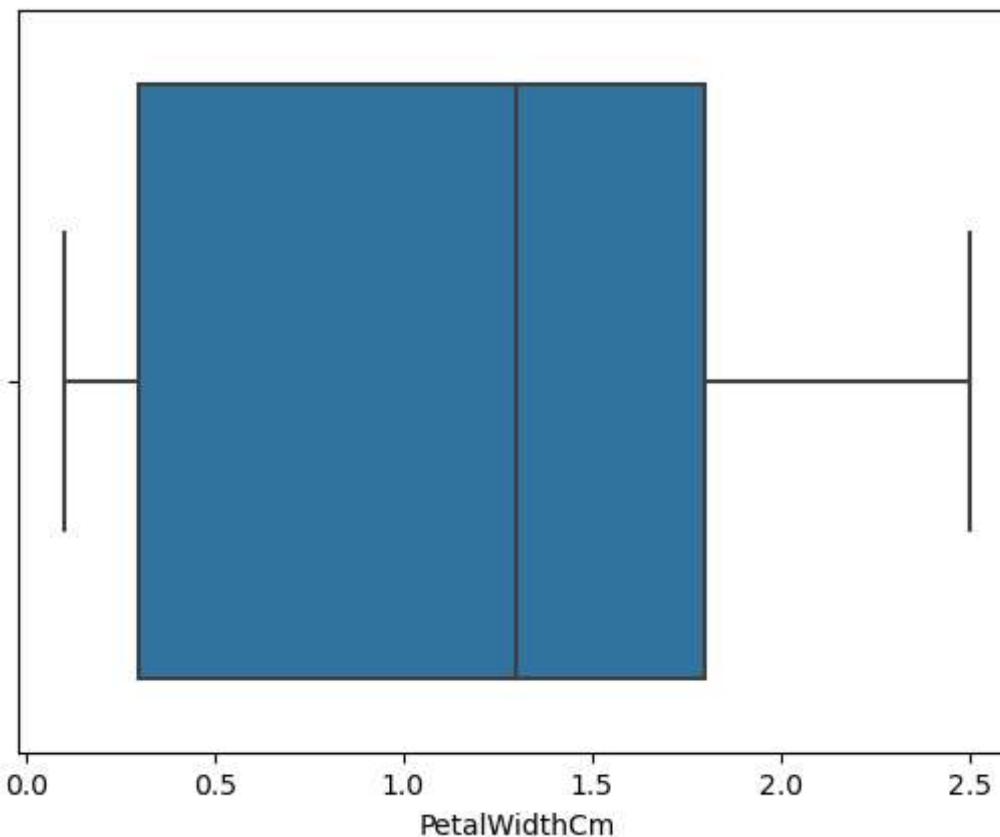
```
In [14]: sns.boxplot(x=iris["PetalLengthCm"])
```

```
Out[14]: <Axes: xlabel='PetalLengthCm'>
```



```
In [15]: sns.boxplot(x=iris["PetalWidthCm"])
```

```
Out[15]: <Axes: xlabel='PetalWidthCm'>
```



```
In [16]: sns.distplot(iris.SepalLengthCm)
```

density plot showing the distribution of sepal lengths in the Iris dataset.

The plot will have the sepal length values on the x-axis and the density of observations on the

```
C:\Users\SKY_NET\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_14928\3282725837.py:1: UserWarning:
```

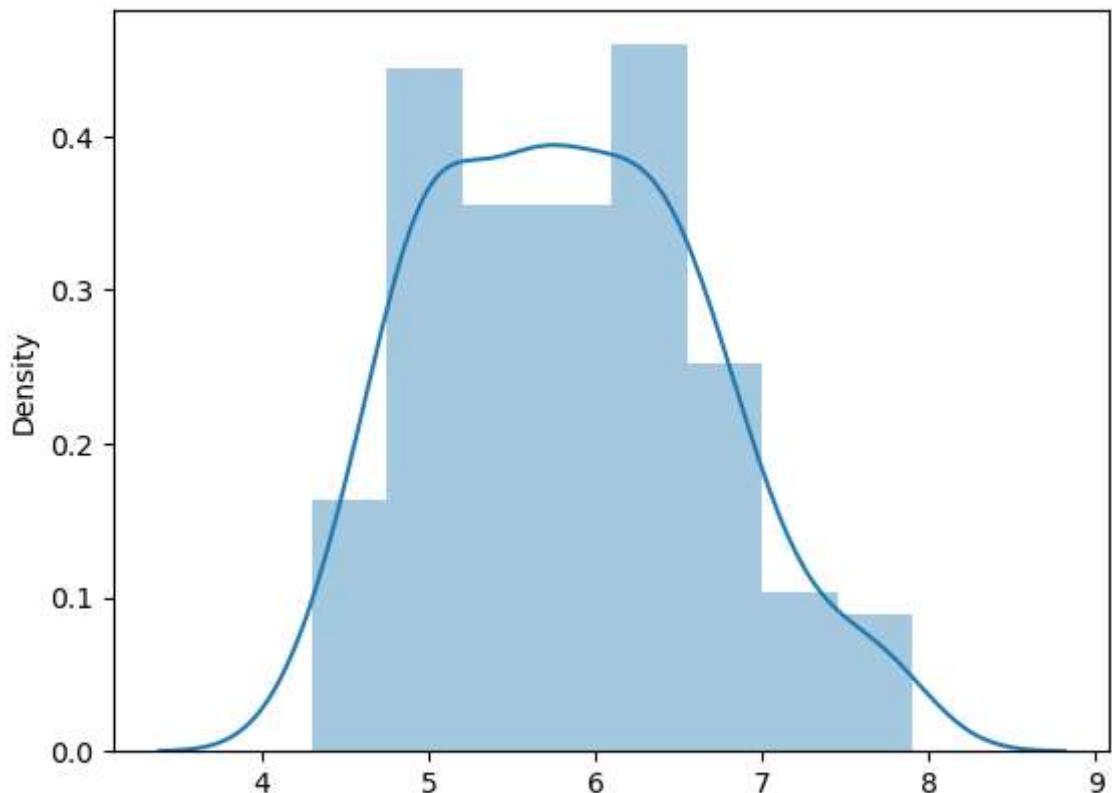
`distplot` is a deprecated function and will be removed in seaborn v0.14.0.

Please adapt your code to use either `displot` (a figure-level function with similar flexibility) or `histplot` (an axes-level function for histograms).

For a guide to updating your code to use the new functions, please see
<https://gist.github.com/mwaskom/de44147ed2974457ad6372750bbe5751>

```
sns.distplot(x=iris.SepalLengthCm)
```

Out[16]: <Axes: ylabel='Density'>



In [17]: `sns.distplot(x=iris.SepalWidthCm)`

```
C:\Users\SKY_NET\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_14928\254127868.py:1: UserWarning:
```

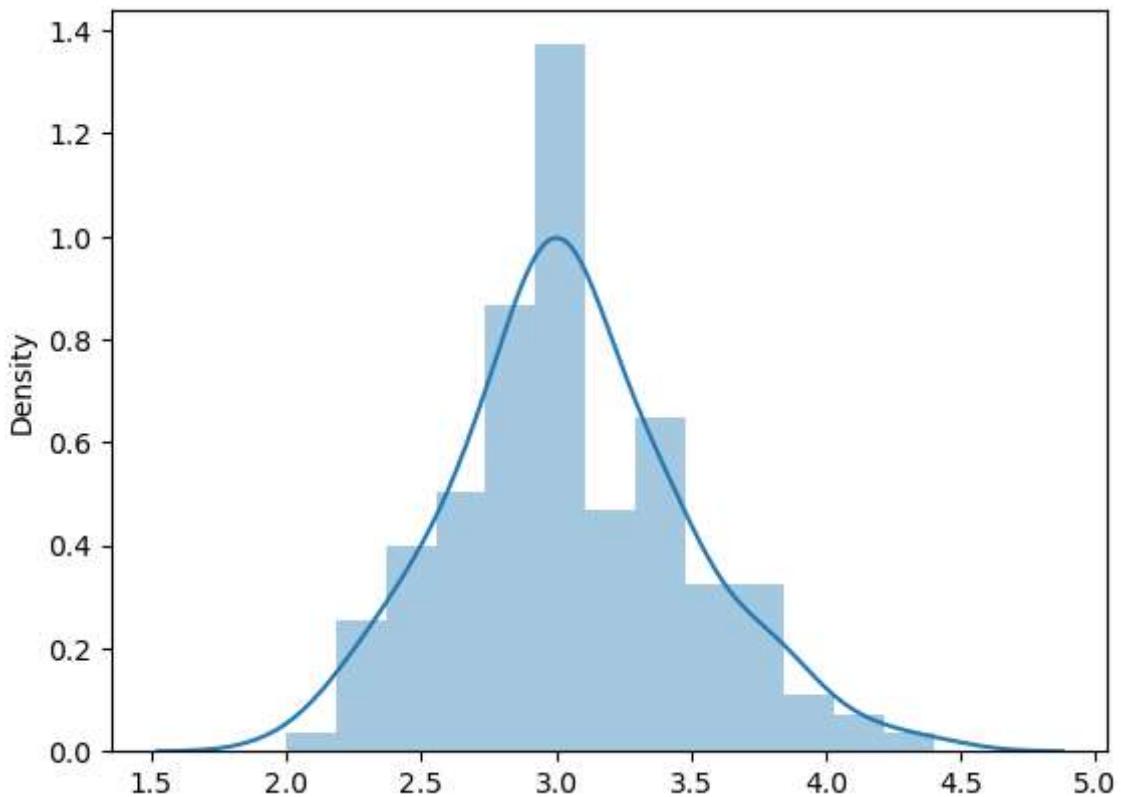
`distplot` is a deprecated function and will be removed in seaborn v0.14.0.

Please adapt your code to use either `displot` (a figure-level function with similar flexibility) or `histplot` (an axes-level function for histograms).

For a guide to updating your code to use the new functions, please see
<https://gist.github.com/mwaskom/de44147ed2974457ad6372750bbe5751>

```
sns.distplot(x=iris.SepalWidthCm)
```

Out[17]: <Axes: ylabel='Density'>



In [18]: `sns.distplot(x=iris.PetalLengthCm)`

C:\Users\SKY_NET\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_14928\2623398589.py:1: UserWarning:

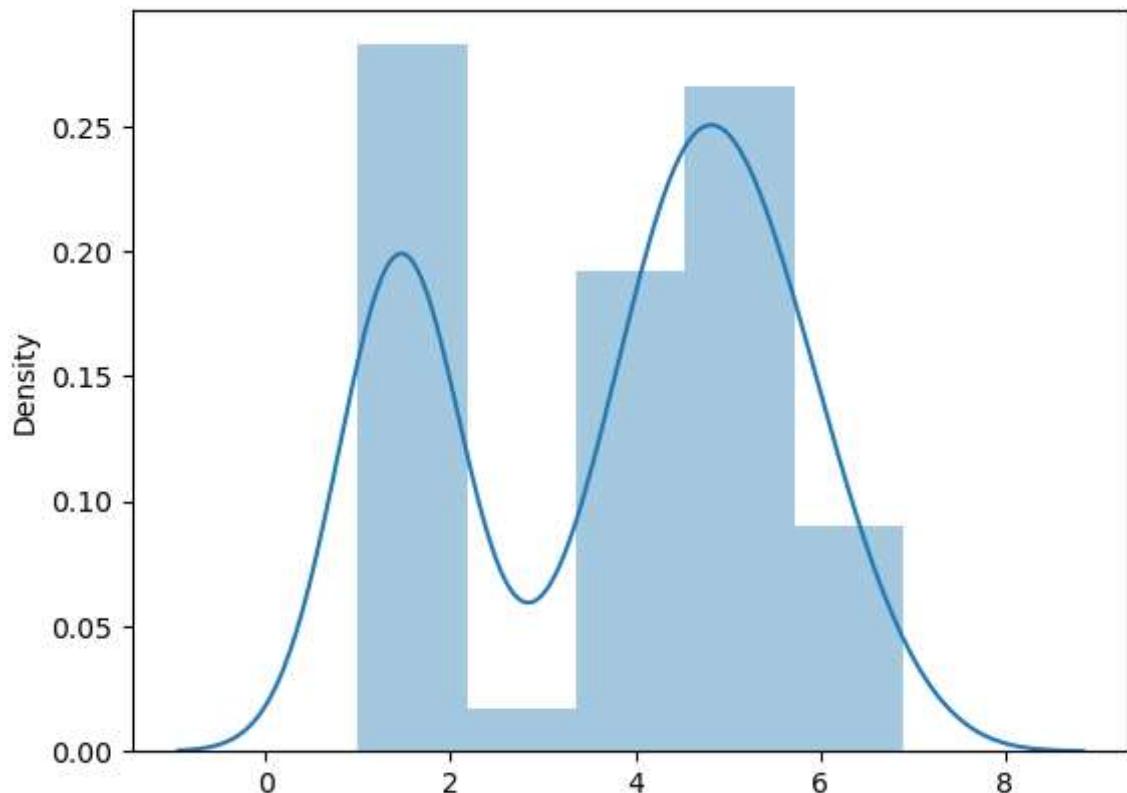
`distplot` is a deprecated function and will be removed in seaborn v0.14.0.

Please adapt your code to use either `displot` (a figure-level function with similar flexibility) or `histplot` (an axes-level function for histograms).

For a guide to updating your code to use the new functions, please see
<https://gist.github.com/mwaskom/de44147ed2974457ad6372750bbe5751>

`sns.distplot(x=iris.PetalLengthCm)`

Out[18]: <Axes: ylabel='Density'>



```
In [19]: sns.distplot(x=iris.PetalWidthCm)
```

C:\Users\SKY_NET\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_14928\64046386.py:1: UserWarning:

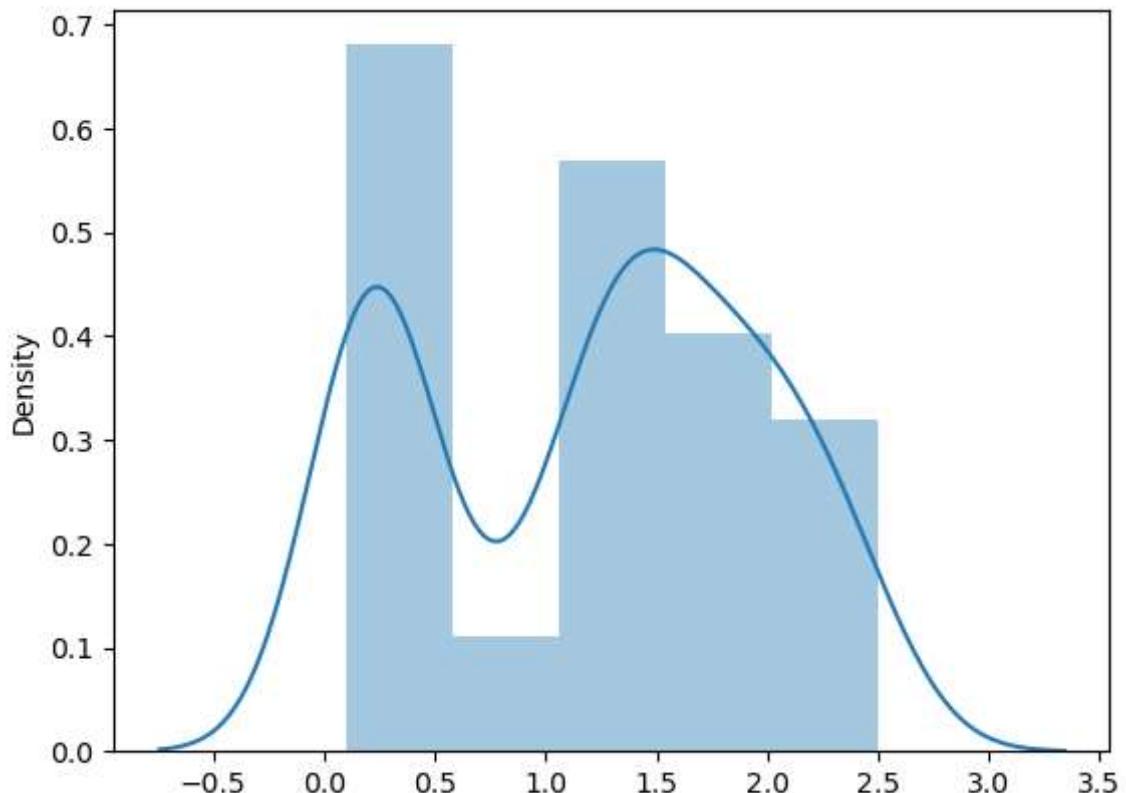
`distplot` is a deprecated function and will be removed in seaborn v0.14.0.

Please adapt your code to use either `displot` (a figure-level function with similar flexibility) or `histplot` (an axes-level function for histograms).

For a guide to updating your code to use the new functions, please see
<https://gist.github.com/mwaskom/de44147ed2974457ad6372750bbe5751>

```
sns.distplot(x=iris.PetalWidthCm)
```

```
Out[19]: <Axes: ylabel='Density'>
```



```
In [20]: Q1=iris['SepalWidthCm'].quantile(0.25)
Q3=iris['SepalWidthCm'].quantile(0.75)
IQR=Q3-Q1
print("IQR(, IQR, ) =", "Q3(, Q3, )- Q1(, Q1, )")
# Calculating the 25th percentile and 75th percentile of the 'SepalWidthCm' column using the quantile function
# We then subtract the 25th percentile from the 75th percentile to obtain the IQR.
# Finally, we print out the value of the IQR along with the corresponding Q1 and Q3 values.
```

$$\text{IQR}(0.5) = \text{Q3}(3.3) - \text{Q1}(2.8)$$

```
In [21]: lower_limit=Q1-IQR
upper_limit=Q3+IQR
lower_limit,upper_limit
# calculating the lower limit and upper limit using the Q1 and IQR values calculated in the previous code snippet
# We then assign these values to the variables lower_limit and upper_limit, respectively.
```

Out[21]: (2.3, 3.8)

```
In [22]: df_without_outliers=iris[(iris['SepalWidthCm']>lower_limit)&(iris['SepalWidthCm']<upper_limit)]
df_without_outliers
# we are creating a new dataframe called df_without_outliers that contains only the rows of the iris dataset that fall within the specified range of SepalWidthCm
# calculated in the previous code snippets. We are using boolean indexing to select the rows where the SepalWidthCm value is greater than the lower limit and less than the upper limit. The resulting dataframe contains only the rows that meet these criteria, effectively removing the outliers.
```

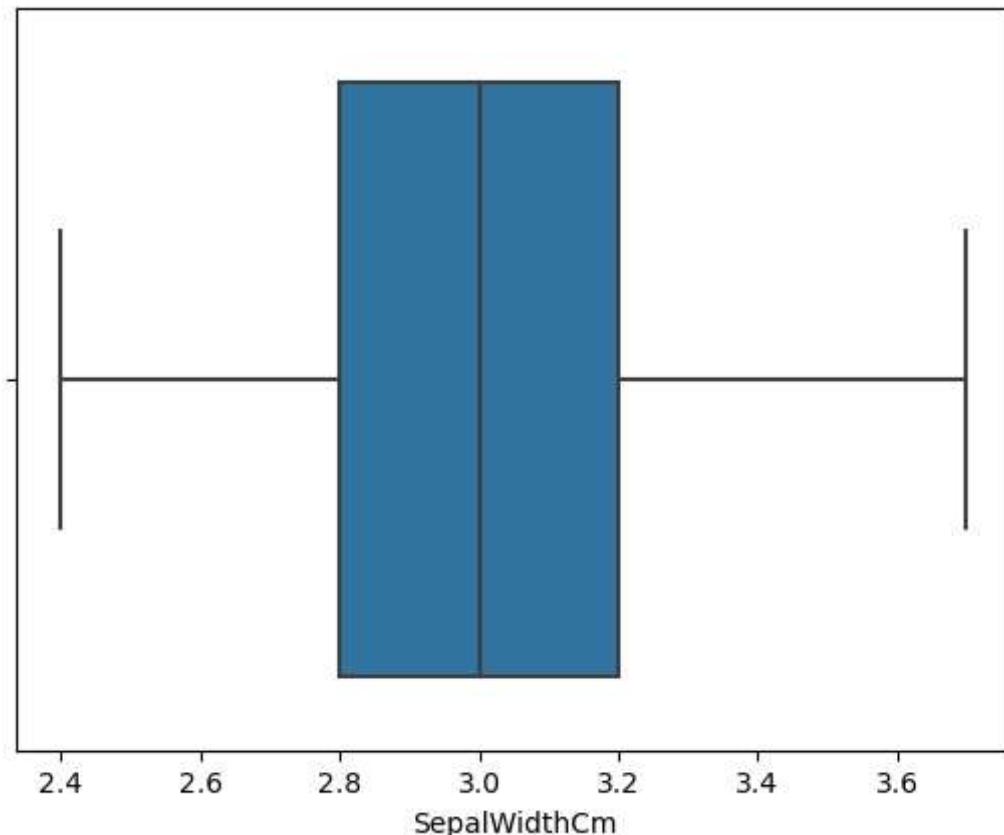
Out[22]:

	Id	SepalLengthCm	SepalWidthCm	PetalLengthCm	PetalWidthCm	Species
0	1	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	Iris-setosa
1	2	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	Iris-setosa
2	3	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	Iris-setosa
3	4	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	Iris-setosa
4	5	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	Iris-setosa
...
145	146	6.7	3.0	5.2	2.3	Iris-virginica
146	147	6.3	2.5	5.0	1.9	Iris-virginica
147	148	6.5	3.0	5.2	2.0	Iris-virginica
148	149	6.2	3.4	5.4	2.3	Iris-virginica
149	150	5.9	3.0	5.1	1.8	Iris-virginica

130 rows × 6 columns

In [23]:

```
ax = sns.boxplot(x=df_without_outliers["SepalWidthCm"])
# box plot of the 'SepalWidthCm' column in the df_without_outliers dataframe.
# The box plot will show the median, quartiles, and any outliers that fall outside the whiskers.
```



In [24]:

```
sns.distplot(x=iris.SepalLengthCm)
```

C:\Users\SKY_NET\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_14928\672948272.py:1: UserWarning:

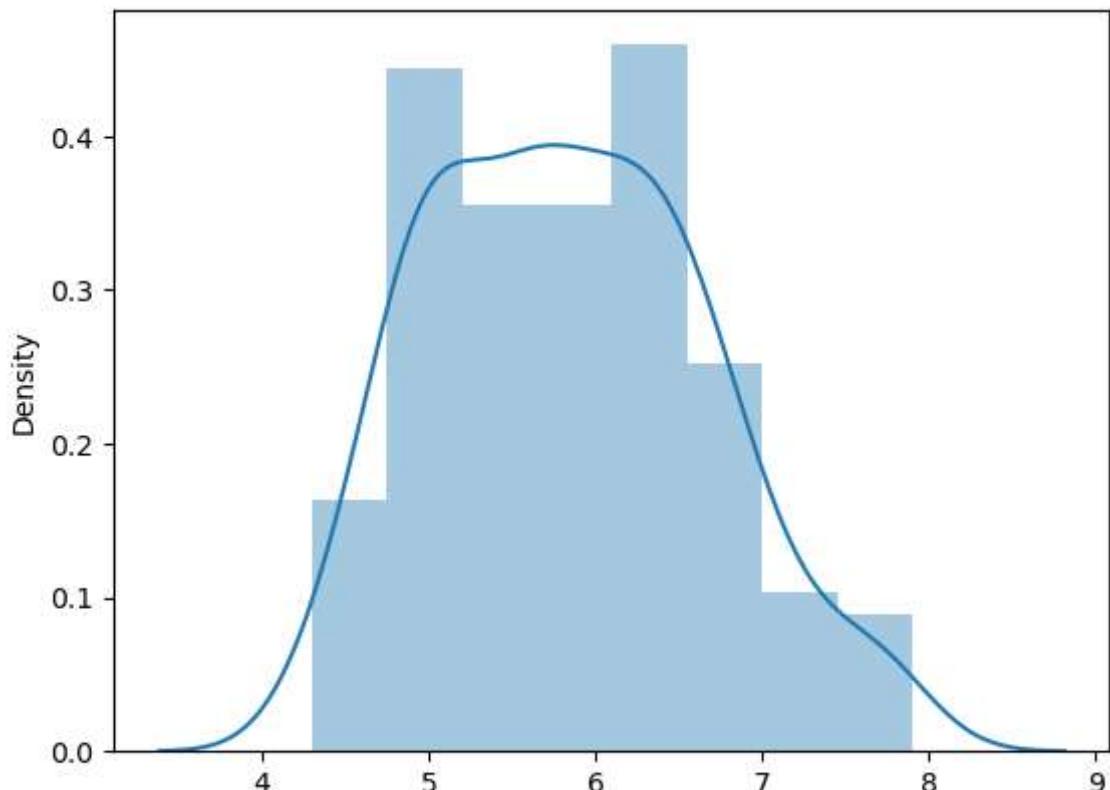
`distplot` is a deprecated function and will be removed in seaborn v0.14.0.

Please adapt your code to use either `displot` (a figure-level function with similar flexibility) or `histplot` (an axes-level function for histograms).

For a guide to updating your code to use the new functions, please see
<https://gist.github.com/mwaskom/de44147ed2974457ad6372750bbe5751>

```
sns.distplot(x=iris.SepalLengthCm)
```

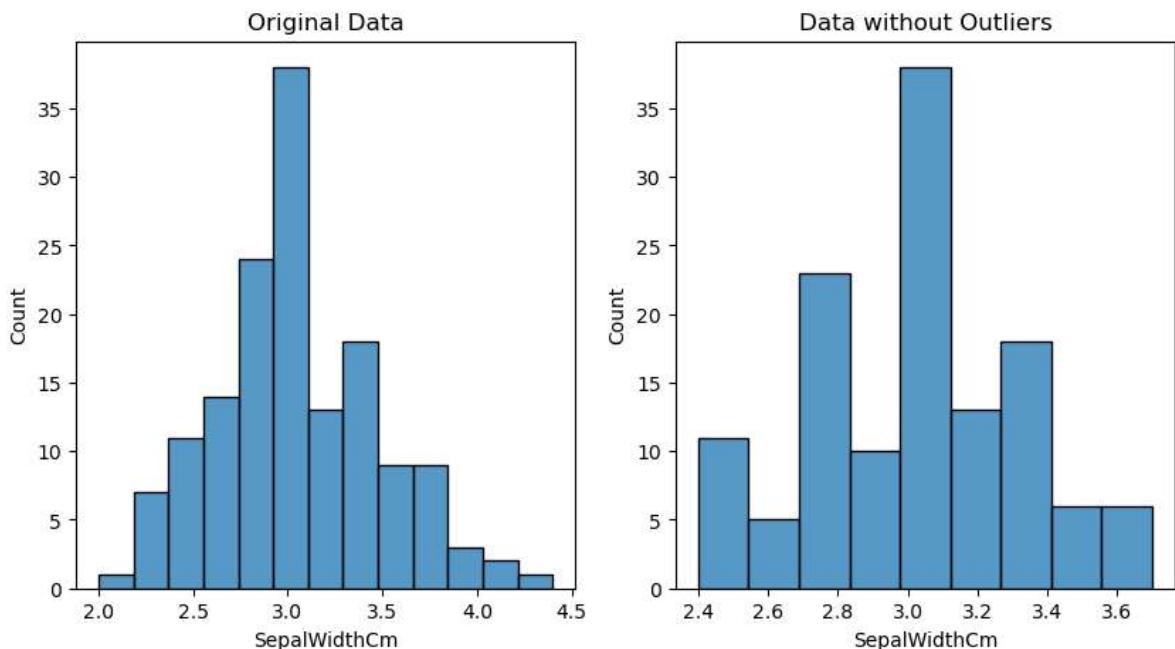
Out[24]: <Axes: ylabel='Density'>



In [25]:

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# Create a figure with two subplots
fig, axs = plt.subplots(ncols=2, figsize=(10, 5))
sns.histplot(data=iris, x="SepalWidthCm", ax=axs[0])
axs[0].set_title('Original Data')
sns.histplot(data=df_without_outliers, x="SepalWidthCm", ax=axs[1])
axs[1].set_title('Data without Outliers')

plt.show()
# two histograms
# The left histogram shows the distribution of the 'SepalWidthCm' column in the original iris data
# while the right histogram shows the distribution of the 'SepalWidthCm' column in the df_without_outliers data
# histogram on the right has a slightly different shape than the one on the left, as the outliers have been removed
```



In [26]:

```
sns.distplot(x=iris.PetalLengthCm)
sns.distplot(x=iris.SepalLengthCm)
sns.distplot(x=iris.PetalWidthCm)
sns.distplot(x=iris.SepalWidthCm)
# sns.distplot(x=iris.PetalLengthCm) creates a histogram of the 'PetalLengthCm' column in the iris
# sns.distplot(x=iris.SepalLengthCm) creates a histogram of the 'SepalLengthCm' column in the iris
# sns.distplot(x=iris.PetalWidthCm) creates a histogram of the 'PetalWidthCm' column in the iris
# sns.distplot(x=iris.SepalWidthCm) creates a histogram of the 'SepalWidthCm' column in the iris
# When you run these code snippets, you should see four histograms stacked on top of each other
# Each histogram shows the distribution of the respective column in the iris dataframe.
```

```
C:\Users\SKY_NET\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_14928\1629669816.py:1: UserWarning:
```

`distplot` is a deprecated function and will be removed in seaborn v0.14.0.

Please adapt your code to use either `displot` (a figure-level function with similar flexibility) or `histplot` (an axes-level function for histograms).

For a guide to updating your code to use the new functions, please see <https://gist.github.com/mwaskom/de44147ed2974457ad6372750bbe5751>

```
sns.distplot(x=iris.PetalLengthCm)
```

```
C:\Users\SKY_NET\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_14928\1629669816.py:2: UserWarning:
```

`distplot` is a deprecated function and will be removed in seaborn v0.14.0.

Please adapt your code to use either `displot` (a figure-level function with similar flexibility) or `histplot` (an axes-level function for histograms).

For a guide to updating your code to use the new functions, please see <https://gist.github.com/mwaskom/de44147ed2974457ad6372750bbe5751>

```
sns.distplot(x=iris.SepalLengthCm)
```

```
C:\Users\SKY_NET\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_14928\1629669816.py:3: UserWarning:
```

`distplot` is a deprecated function and will be removed in seaborn v0.14.0.

Please adapt your code to use either `displot` (a figure-level function with similar flexibility) or `histplot` (an axes-level function for histograms).

For a guide to updating your code to use the new functions, please see <https://gist.github.com/mwaskom/de44147ed2974457ad6372750bbe5751>

```
sns.distplot(x=iris.PetalWidthCm)
```

```
C:\Users\SKY_NET\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_14928\1629669816.py:4: UserWarning:
```

`distplot` is a deprecated function and will be removed in seaborn v0.14.0.

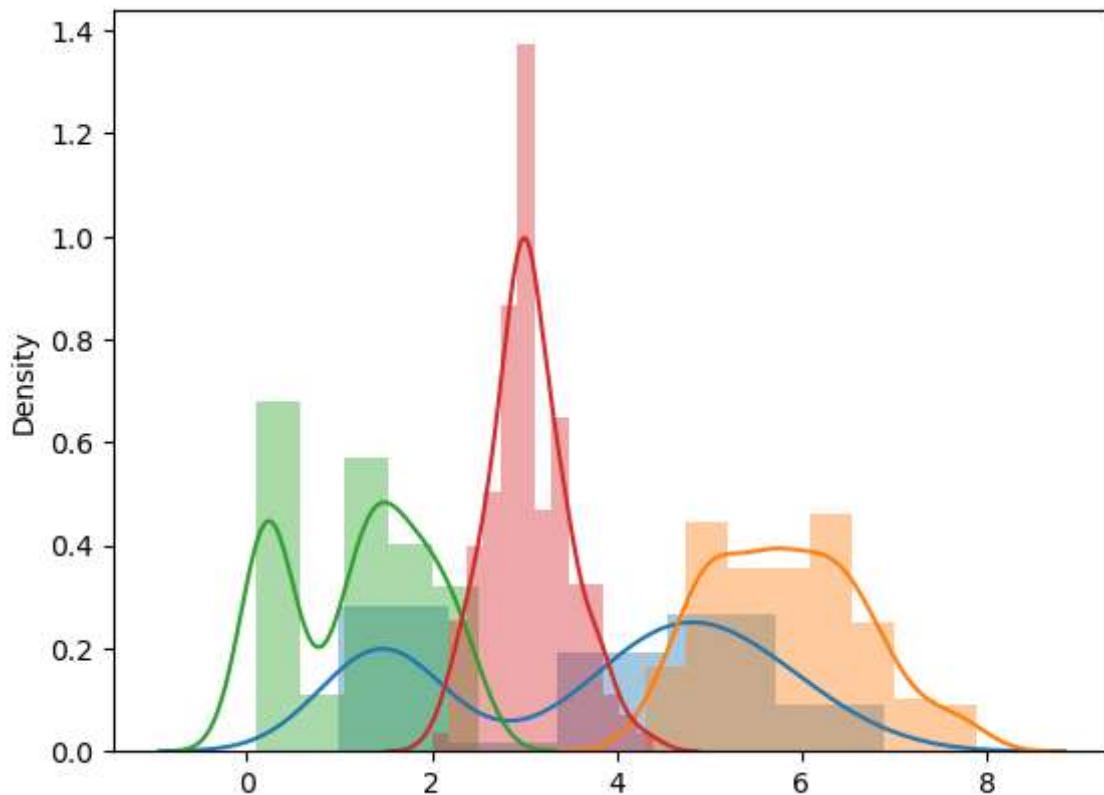
Please adapt your code to use either `displot` (a figure-level function with similar flexibility) or `histplot` (an axes-level function for histograms).

For a guide to updating your code to use the new functions, please see <https://gist.github.com/mwaskom/de44147ed2974457ad6372750bbe5751>

```
sns.distplot(x=iris.SepalWidthCm)
```

```
<Axes: ylabel='Density'>
```

Out[26]:



In [27]: `sns.pairplot(data=iris, hue='Species')`
grid of scatter plots, with each row and column representing a different variable in the iris data
The diagonal of the grid shows a histogram of each variable, and the off-diagonal elements sh
The points in each scatter plot are colored according to the 'Species' column, allowing you to s

Out[27]: <seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x1bcfb33ff70>



