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Roll_no :- 01 "B"

Batch :- TB1-B2

Practical no 10

Download the Iris flower dataset or any other dataset into a DataFrame. (e.g., <https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/Iris>). Scan the dataset and give the inference as:

1. List down the features and their types (e.g., numeric, nominal) available in the dataset.
2. Create a histogram for each feature in the dataset to illustrate the feature distributions.
3. Create a boxplot for each feature in the dataset.
4. Compare distributions and identify outliers

```
In [2]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
```

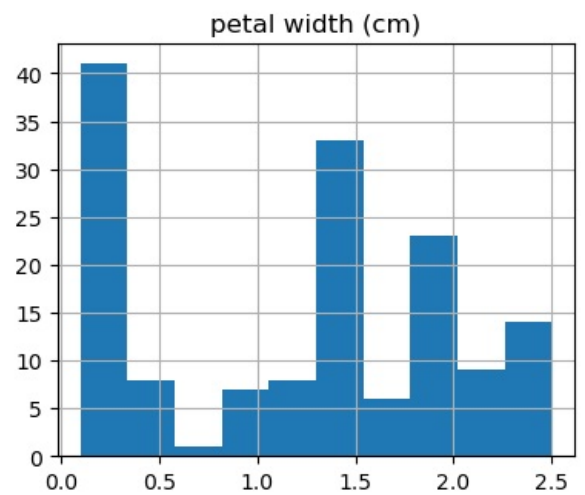
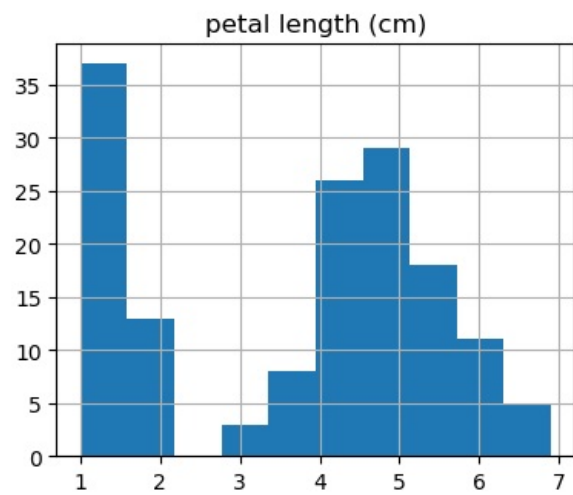
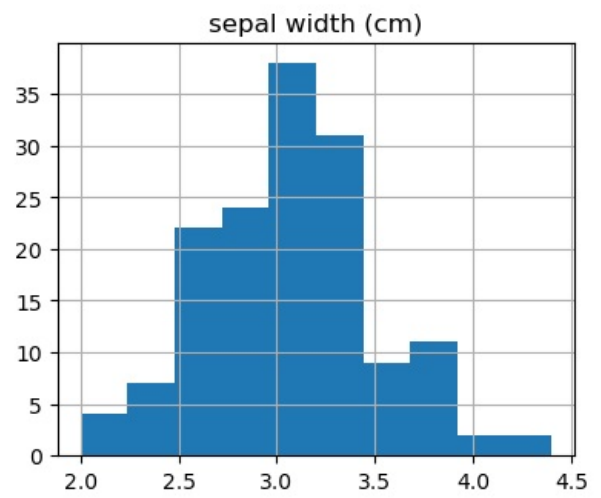
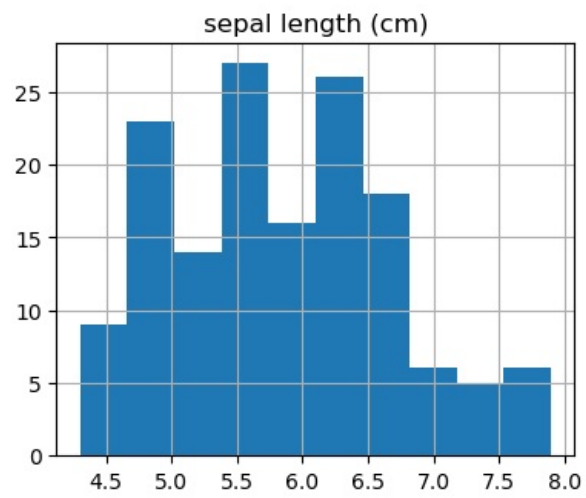
```
In [4]: df = pd.read_csv("iris_dataset.csv")
```

```
In [5]: df.info()
```

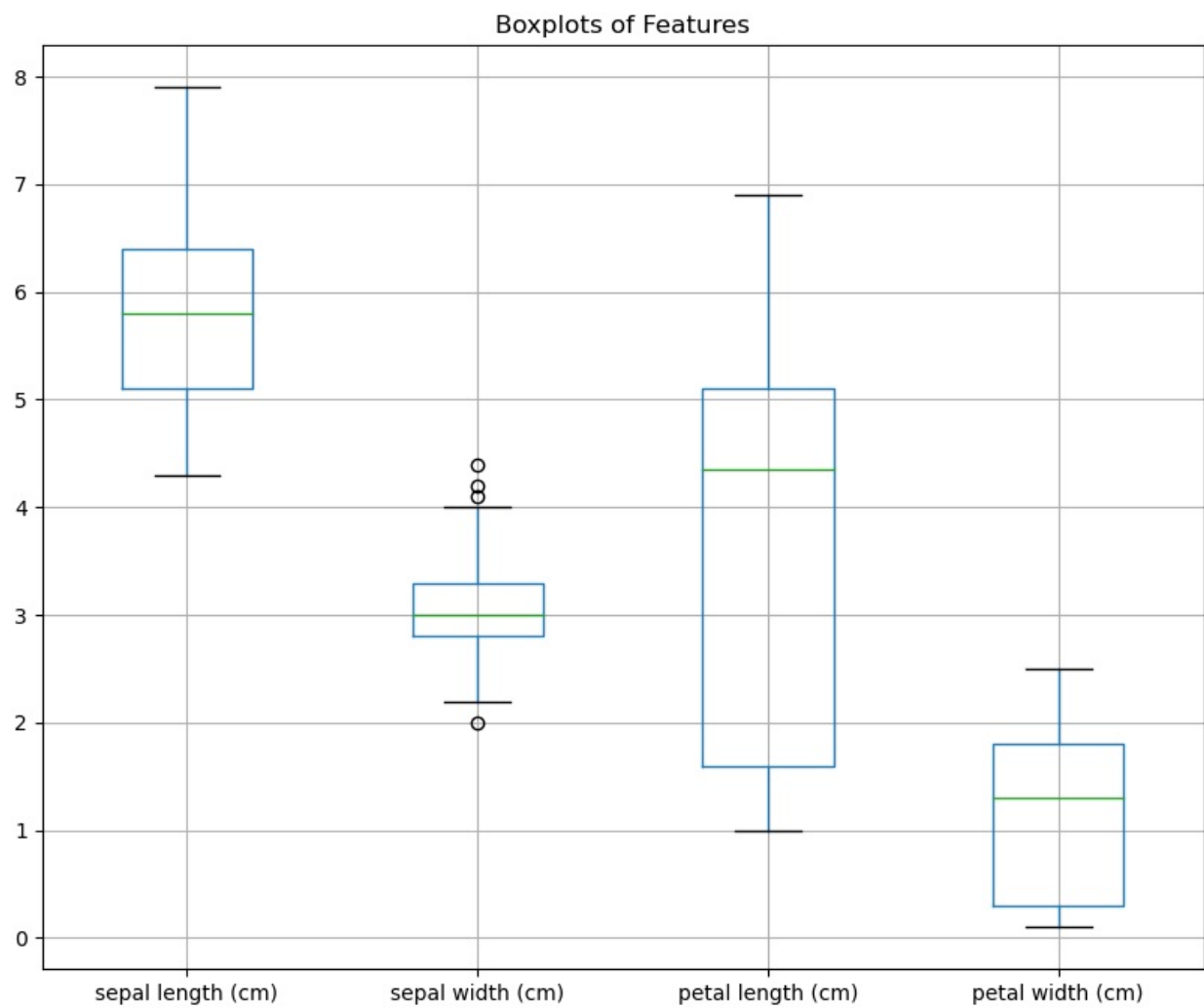
```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 150 entries, 0 to 149
Data columns (total 5 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   sepal length (cm)      150 non-null   float64
1   sepal width (cm)       150 non-null   float64
2   petal length (cm)      150 non-null   float64
3   petal width (cm)       150 non-null   float64
4   species                150 non-null   object
dtypes: float64(4), object(1)
memory usage: 6.0+ KB
```

```
In [7]: df.hist(figsize=(10,8))
plt.suptitle('Histograms of Features')
plt.show()
```

Histograms of Features



```
In [10]: df.boxplot(figsize=(10,8))
plt.title('Boxplots of Features')
plt.show()
```



If we observe closely for the box 2, interquartile distance is roughly around 0.75 hence the values lying beyond this range of (third quartile + interquartile distance) i.e. roughly around 4.05 will be considered as outliers. Similarly outliers with other boxplots can be found.