

# 1. Import all the required Python Libraries

```
import pandas as pd
```

```
import numpy as np
```

# 2. Locate an open source data from the web.

```
url = "https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/machine-learning-databases/iris/iris.data"
```

# 3. Load the Dataset into pandas data frame

```
column_names = ['sepal_length', 'sepal_width', 'petal_length', 'petal_width', 'class']
```

```
iris_df = pd.read_csv(url, names=column_names)
```

# Display the first few rows of the dataset to verify the import

```
print("First few rows of the Iris dataset:")
```

```
print(iris_df.head())
```

# 4. Data Preprocessing:

# Check for missing values using pandas info(), describe() functions.

```
print("\nInformation about the dataset:")
```

```
print(iris_df.info())
```

```
print("\nDescriptive statistics of the dataset:")
```

```
print(iris_df.describe())
```

```
print(iris_df.isnull())
```

# Variable Descriptions:

# - Sepal Length, Sepal Width, Petal Length, Petal Width: Numeric variables.

# - Class: Categorical variable representing the species of iris flowers.

# Check the dimensions of the data frame.

```
print("\nDimensions of the dataset (rows, columns):", iris_df.shape)
```

# 5. Data Formatting and Normalization:

# Summarize the types of variables by checking data types.

```
print("\nData Types of Variables:")
```

```
print(iris_df.dtypes)
```

# 6. Turn categorical variables into quantitative variables.

# The 'class' variable is categorical; we can use one-hot encoding to convert it to quantitative.

```
iris_df = pd.get_dummies(iris_df, columns=['class'], drop_first=True)
```

# Display the updated dataframe.

```
print("\nUpdated DataFrame after one-hot encoding:")
```

```
print(iris_df.head())
```