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

# Read the dataset
df = pd.read_csv('grainsales.csv')

# Identify the top 10 grains
top_10_grains = df['GrainName'].value_counts().head(10).index.tolist()

# Filter the dataset for the identified grains
filtered_df = df[df['GrainName'].isin(top_10_grains)]

# Set up the interactive dashboard
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 8))

# Create subplots for different graphs
plt.subplot(2, 2, 1)
sns.countplot(data=filtered_df, x='GrainName')
plt.title('Grain Count')
plt.xlabel('Grain Name')
plt.ylabel('Count')

plt.subplot(2, 2, 2)
sns.boxplot(data=filtered_df, x='GrainName', y='Sales')
plt.title('Sales by Grain')
plt.xlabel('Grain Name')
plt.ylabel('Sales')

plt.subplot(2, 2, 3)
sns.barplot(data=filtered_df, x='GrainName', y='Sales', ci=None)
plt.title('Mean Sales by Grain')
plt.xlabel('Grain Name')
plt.ylabel('Mean Sales')

plt.subplot(2, 2, 4)
sns.lineplot(data=filtered_df, x='Year', y='Sales', hue='GrainName',
ci=None)
plt.title('Sales Trend by Year')
plt.xlabel('Year')
plt.ylabel('Sales')

# Add additional subplots for other graphs (e.g., scatterplot,
histogram, etc.)

# Adjust the layout and spacing
plt.tight_layout()
```

```
# Show the interactive dashboard
plt.show()
```

Out put

```
<ipython-input-1-aa9ac995df98>:31: FutureWarning:

The `ci` parameter is deprecated. Use `errorbar=None` for the same effect.

  sns.barplot(data=filtered_df, x='GrainName', y='Sales', ci=None)
<ipython-input-1-aa9ac995df98>:37: FutureWarning:

The `ci` parameter is deprecated. Use `errorbar=None` for the same effect.

  sns.lineplot(data=filtered_df, x='Year', y='Sales', hue='GrainName',
ci=None)
```