

## Day 82- 90 days of Analytics: Seaborn Basics

In today's video, we looked at the basics of seaborn

The following were mentioned

-Seaborn is a library that uses Matplotlib underneath to plot graphs. It is used to visualize random distributions.

-To install seaborn, we use the command: `pip install seaborn`

-Importing the Seaborn module, we use the following statement: `import seaborn as sns`

-Seaborn has inbuilt datasets. To view their names, we use the following command:  
`sns.get_dataset_names()`

-Some datasets include: 'brain\_networks', 'car\_crashes', 'diamonds', 'dots', 'dowjones', 'exercise', ...

-To load a dataset, we use the `load_dataset()` method. Example:

```
crash_df = sns.load_dataset("car_crashes")
```

-The `distplot()` method is used to plot a distribution. Example

```
sns.distplot(crash_df['not_distracted'])  
plt.show()
```

-The `jointplot()` method is used to plot one variable against another. Example

```
sns.jointplot(x='speeding',y='alcohol', data = crash_df, kind='reg')  
plt.show()
```

-The `pairplot()` method is used to plot all pairs of variables in a data frame. Example

```
sns.pairplot(crash_df)
```

-Styling can be done on the various charts using the `set_style()` method from `sns`, `figure()` method from `plt` and `set_context()` method from `sns`. Styling is according to preferences

-The `barplot()` method permits us to draw bar charts. Example

```
sns.barplot(x='sex',y='total_bill', data = tips_df, estimator = np.median)
```

-The `countplot()` method permits us to count number of entries with the respect to the given parameter and draws a bar chart for different counts. Example

```
sns.countplot(x='sex', data=tips_df)
```

Link to the YouTube Recording: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f22cNQIfIzw>

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