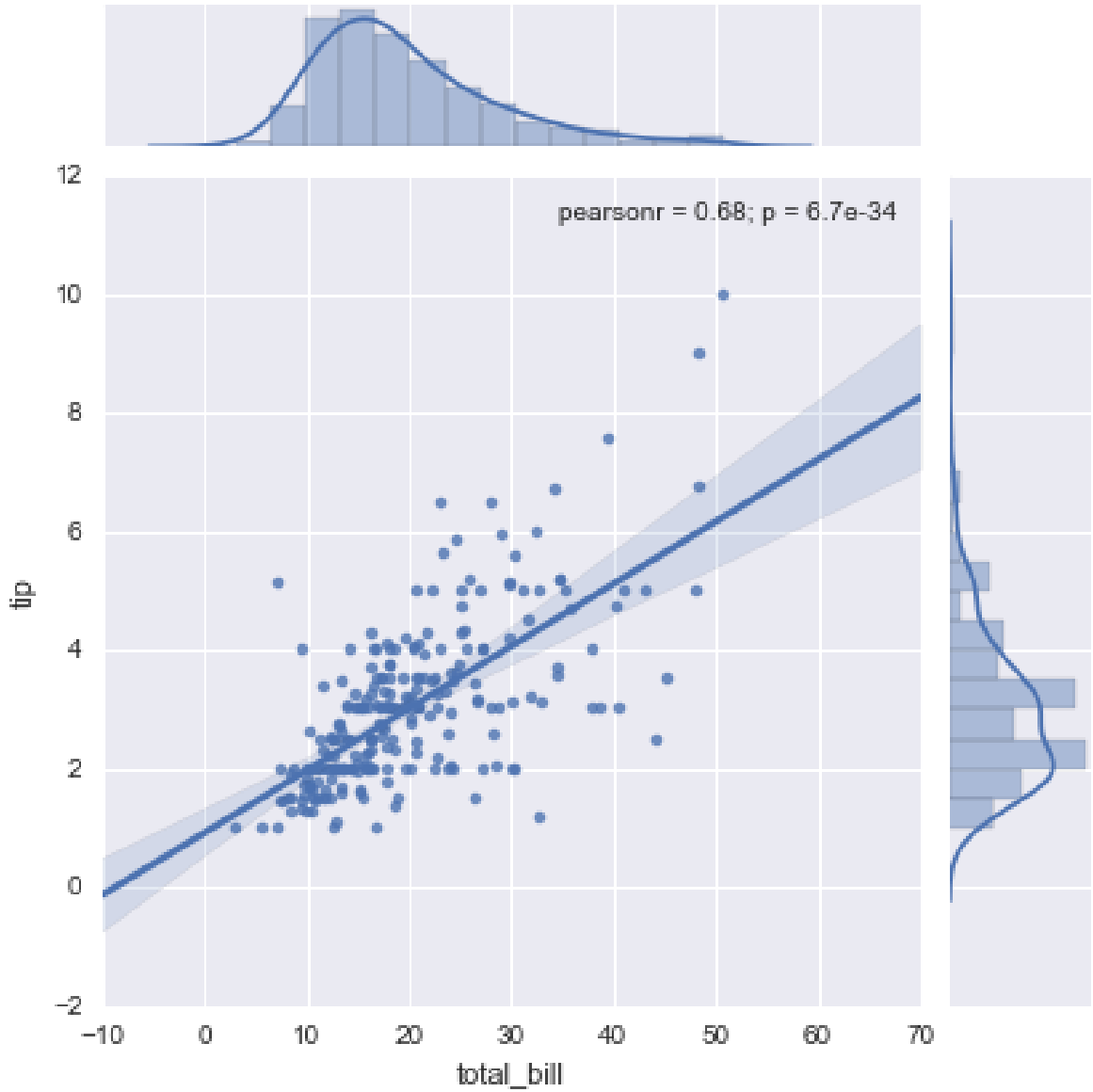
Seaborn Workshop

- A few other seaborn functions use `regplot()` in the context of a larger, more complex plot.
- The first is the `jointplot()` function that we introduced in the distributions tutorial.
- In addition to the plot styles previously discussed, `jointplot()` can use `regplot()` to show the linear regression fit on the joint axes by passing `kind="reg"`:

Seaborn Workshop

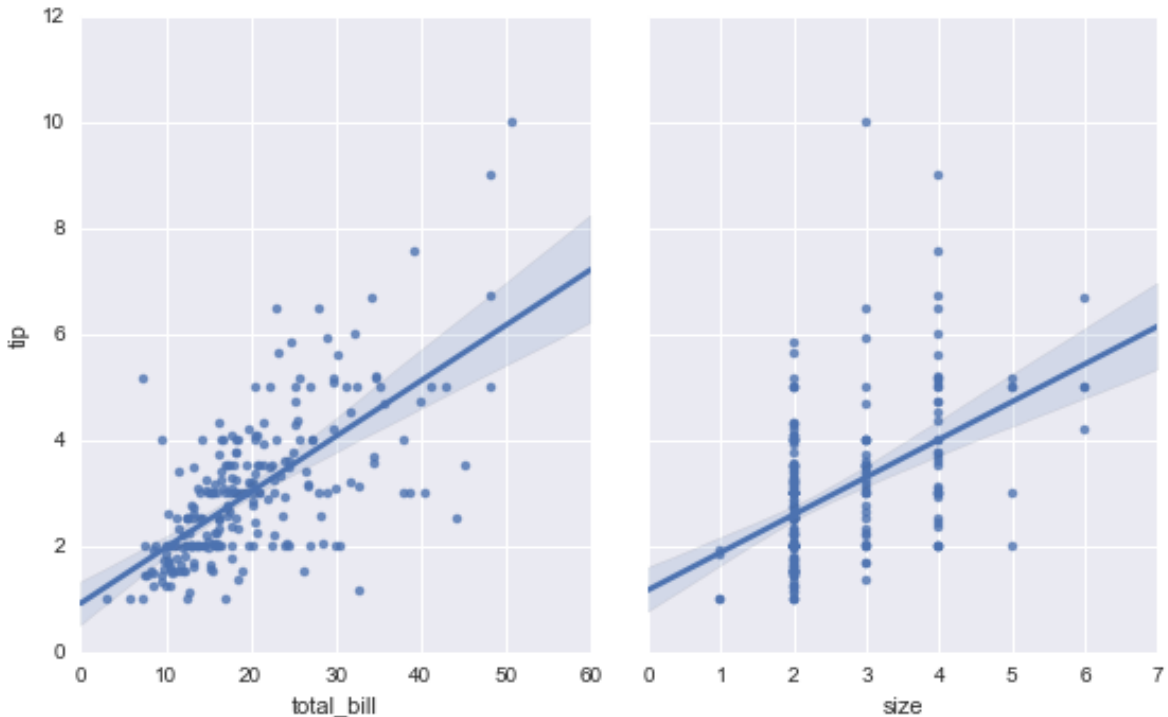
```
sns.jointplot(x="total_bill", y="tip", data=tips, kind=
```



Seaborn Workshop

- Using the `pairplot()` function with `kind="reg"` combines `regplot()` and PairGrid to show the linear relationship between variables in a dataset. Take care to note how this is different from `lmplot()`.
- In the figure below, the two axes dont show the same relationship conditioned on two levels of a third variable; rather,
- `PairGrid()` is used to show multiple relationships between different pairings of the variables in a dataset:

```
sns.pairplot(tips, x_vars=["total_bill", "size"], y_var
size=5, aspect=.8, kind="reg");
```



Seaborn Workshop

Like lmplot(), but unlike jointplot(), conditioning on an additional categorical variable is built into pairplot() using the hue parameter:

```
sns.pairplot(tips, x_vars=["total_bill", "size"], y_vars=['
             hue="smoker", size=5, aspect=.8, kind="reg");
```