Point plot

A point plot represents an estimate of central tendency for a numeric variable by the position of the dot and provides some indication of the uncertainty around that estimate using error bars.

Point plots can be more useful than bar plots for focusing comparisons between different levels of one or more categorical variables. They are particularly adept at showing interactions: how the relationship between levels of one categorical variable changes across levels of a second categorical variable. The lines that join each point from the same hue level allow interactions to be judged by differences in slope, which is easier for the eyes than comparing the heights of several groups of points or bars.

```
sb.pointplot(x="ssc_b",y="ssc_p",data=dataset,hue='gender')
plt.show()
```