

Summary

Scatter Plot

Seaborn scatter plots are created using `sns.scatterplot(x data,y data)`.

Some additional arguments may be passed like hue and size. Hue is an additional argument that divides the data based on categorical variables and assign each variable a color.

Size is an argument that divides the data based on a numerical variable where every dot is given a size according to their size argument.

Histplot

Seaborn histograms are created using `sns.histplot(data)`. Some additional arguments are for drawing a line (`kde = True`),having a hue, specifying a number of bins.

Distplot

Distplots are like histplots in the data that they represent but unlike them in that they may have different kinds of ways to show the data.

To create a distplot `snsdistplot(data)`. Additional arguments that are in distplot but not in histplot are like kind which specify the kind of distribution plot e.g: `distplot,kde,ecdf`.

Also distplots return a `facetgrid` while histplots return axes.

Barplot

Used to show relationships between categorical and numerical values. `Sns.barplot(x,y,hue,errorbar)`.

Stripplot

Like a box and violin plot but consisting of dots to show every data point.
A scatter plot with categories. `Sns.scatterplot(x,y,data,hue,orient)`

Jointplot

A joint plot is a plot that consists of two plots and there are multiple types of jointplots like kde,scatter,hist,... `.sns.jointplot(x,y,kind,hue)`.

Pairplot

Creates multiple plots to show relationships between variables.
`Sns.pairplot(data,hue,kind)`

Clustermap

Plots numeric values and shows their distribution.
`Sns.clustermap(data)`

Heat map

Typically used to show correlation between variables.
`Sns.heatmap(data,cmap,annot)`. Set `annot = True` to show the actual fraction of correlation.