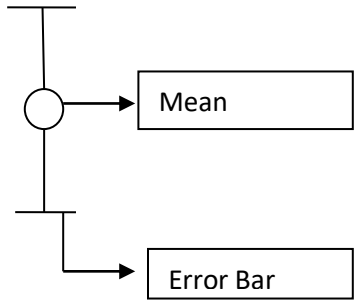
POINT PLOT

Point plot displays the mean of a quantitative variable for each category, represented by a single point on a graph. Vertical lines (error bars) extending above and below the point represent the confidence interval for that mean.



Error bars are used to display either the standard deviation, standard error, confidence intervals or the minimum and maximum values in a ranged dataset.

Longer error bars: Indicate greater variability in the data.
Shorter error bars: Suggest more precise and reliable data.

For example plotting average test score for students in different classes. The dot shows average score. The error bar shows how much the score vary with in each class.

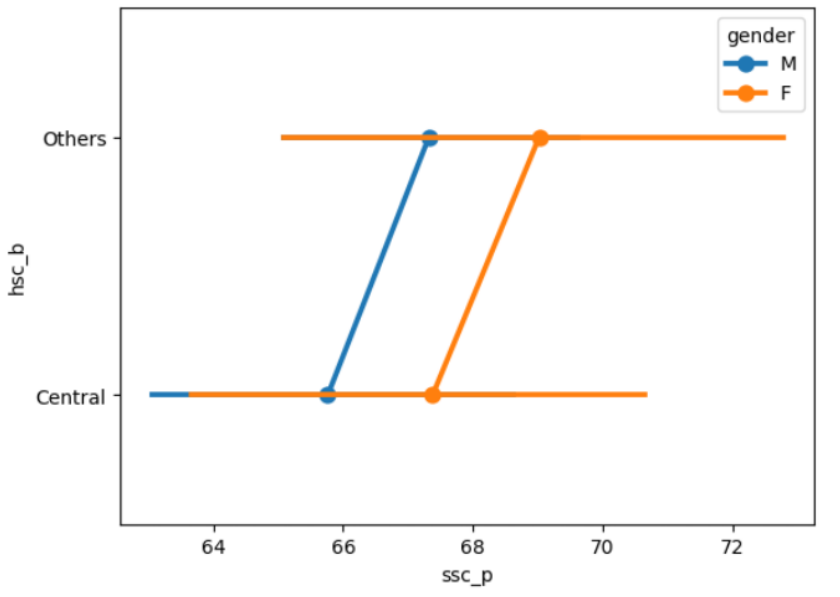
We can print lines from overlapping in Seaborn point plots by using the dodge= parameter. By default, this is set to False. By changing it to True

We can easily add a title to our Seaborn point plot by using the set_title() method

Adding caps to our error bars can be a helpful way to make the ranges of the error clearer. To do this by using the capsize= parameter which accepts a float as its input.

The following example Point plots aggregate a continuous variable in (x-axis) and categorical variable in (y-axis).

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



The above point plot graph shows the mean of ssc_p for male and female whose was studying in central and others board.

The mean of ssc_p based on center is

Male=near 66

Female=above 67 but less 68

The mean of ssc_p based on others is

Male=67

Female=near 69