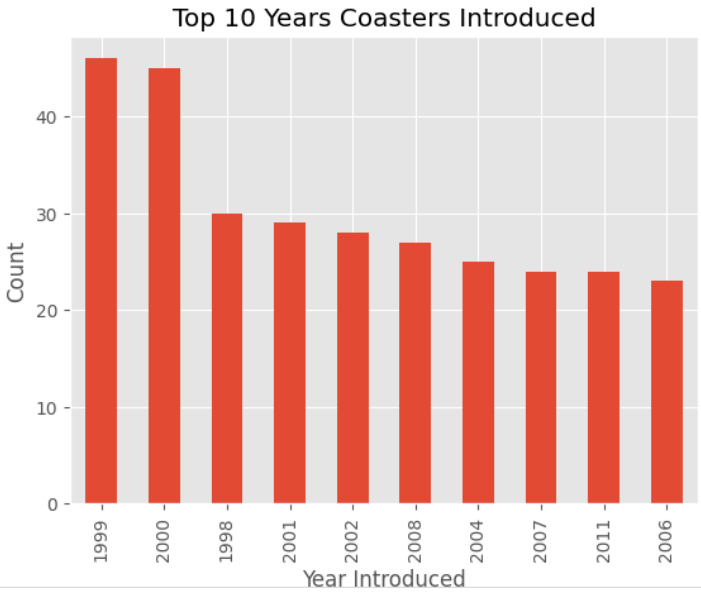
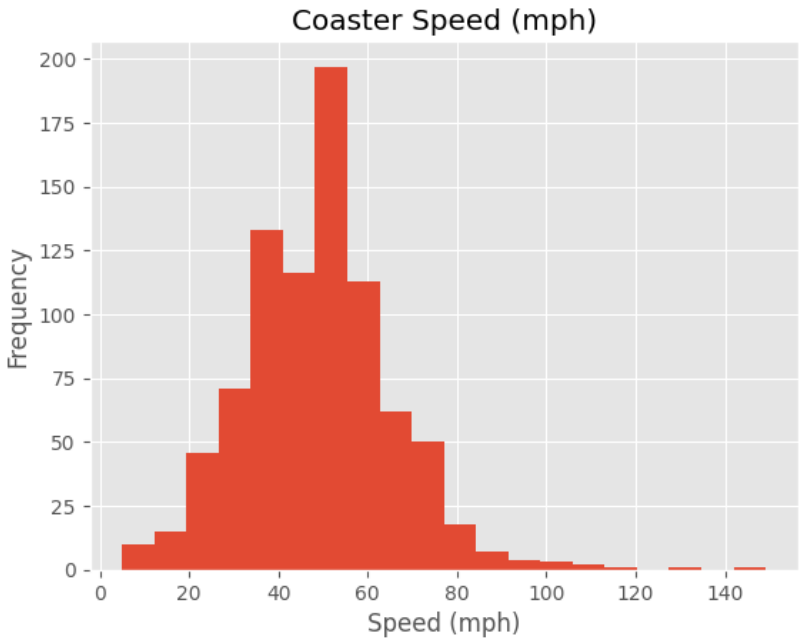
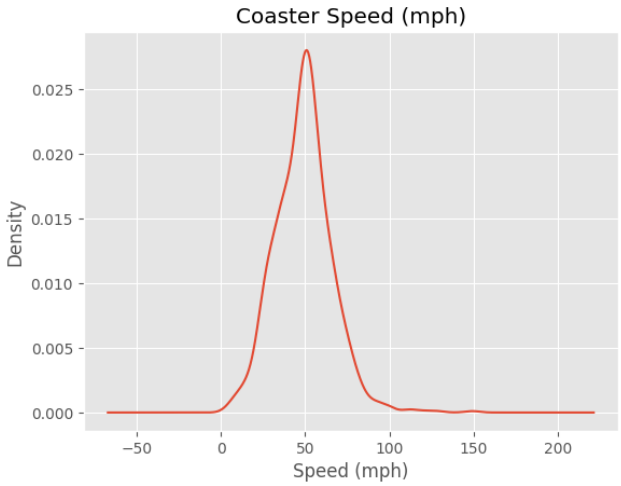
```
[26]: Text(0, 0.5, 'Count')
```



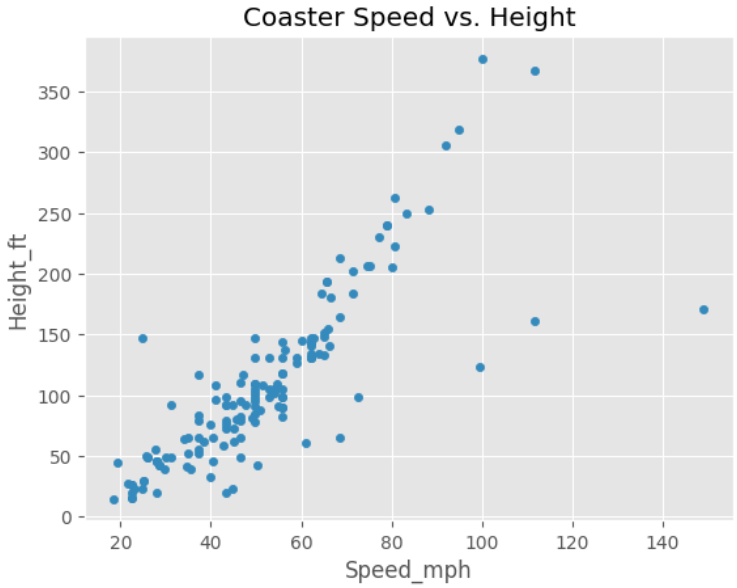
The top 10 bar plot indicates that the construction of roller coasters increased in specific years, indicating that those years probably saw significant investment in or expansion of amusement parks, which resulted in the addition of more new coasters.



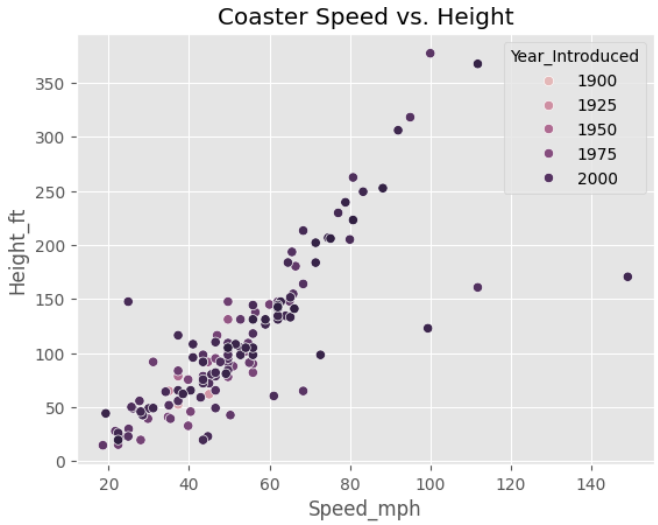
The speed distribution is skewed because most coasters operate between 30 and 60 mph, but there are a few extreme outliers that go over 100 mph.



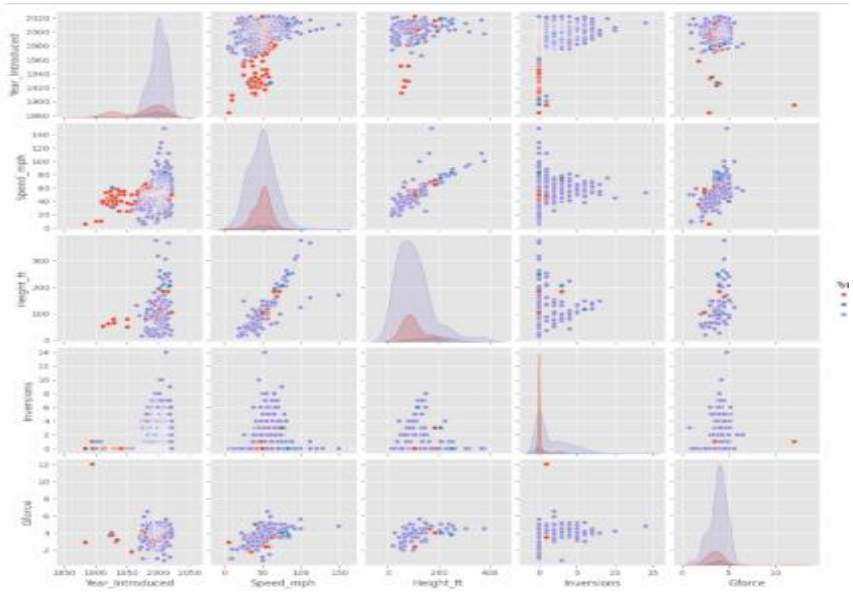
The scatterplots show a positive relationship between height and speed, indicating that coasters tend to be faster as they get taller. According to this pattern, designers construct taller coasters to reach faster speeds.



The year-by-year scatterplot illustrates how coaster designs have changed over time to become larger and more exhilarating by showing that newer coasters (represented by darker shades) are typically taller and faster than older ones.

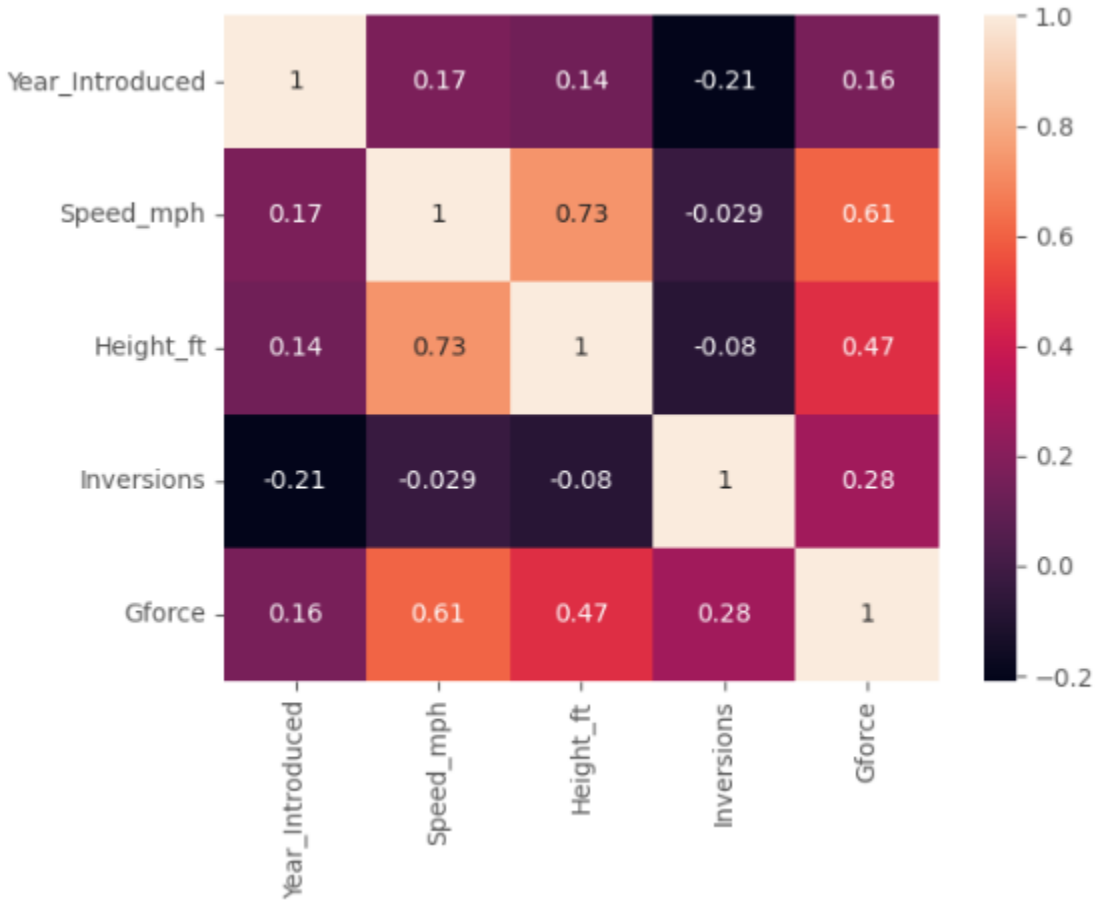


The heatmap demonstrates the strong positive correlation between height and speed, with taller coasters typically having faster speeds. G-force exhibits a weak correlation with both height and speed, indicating that coaster design influences G-force more than size or speed alone. In contrast, inversions (flips) have only weak correlations with other features.



Some Places Have Faster Coasters:

According to the location bar chart, certain amusement parks or nations (such as the USA or Japan, depending on the data) routinely construct faster coasters.



Influences of Coaster Type Additional Features:

Different coaster types cluster differently in a pair plot:

There are noticeable differences in the ranges of height, speed, and inversions between some types (such as steel and wooden).