

4) SHORT SUMMARY FOR CHOOSING APPROPRIATE CHART FOR YOUR PROBLEM USING SEABORN

Quantitative / Numerical Variable

Univariate Analysis – Analysing one variable

- `displot()` – Visualize the distribution of variable (also called histogram)
- `boxplot()` or `violinplot()` - To check specifically for outliers

Bivariate Analysis – Relationship between 2 variables

- `jointplot()` or `pairplot()`
- `lmlplot()` – Scatter plot with a best fit line

Multivariate Analysis – Relationship between more than 2 variables

- `corr()` – Correlation matrix followed by
- `heatmap()` – Visualize the correlation matrix
- `pairplot()` – Combination of Scatter plots and individual histogram plots for all numerical

variables in the dataset. Also, can assign a categorical variable using `hue` as an add on)

Qualitative/ Categorical Variables

Univariate Analysis – Analysing one variable

- `countplot()` – Visualize the distributions of categorical variable

Quantitative vs Qualitative Variables

Analyse how a quantitative variable varies across categorical variable(s)

- `boxplot()` or `violinplot()` – To check specifically for outliers
- `stripplot()` or `swarmplot()` – Scatter plot across a categorical variable (also helps in checking for outliers)
- `barplot()` – Can also create a clustered bar chart (assign a categorical variable to `hue`) or a stacked bar chart (2 bar plots with different colors)
- `pointplot()`
- `lineplot()` – Best when looking at trends (Time-related variable along the x-axis)
- `catplot()` or `factorplot()` – Analysing a quantitative variable across 2 categorical variables with
- one variable having a high number of categories