

Matplotlib & Seaborn question

◊ **BASIC LEVEL (1–15)**

- Load the dataset and display the first 10 rows.
 - Check for null values in each column.
 - Display basic statistics (mean, median, min, max) for numerical columns.
 - Plot a **line chart** of `Temperature` over `Date`.
 - Create a **bar chart** showing counts of the City.
 - Draw a **histogram** of `Sales`.
 - Plot a **pie chart** of `Weather` distribution.
 - Create a **scatter plot** between `Temperature` and `Humidity`.
 - Plot `Profit` over `Date` using a line chart.
 - Display top 5 `City` by total `Sales` using a bar chart.
 - Count the number of occurrences of each `Weather` type.
 - Show a **density plot** of `Profit`.
 - Plot `Temperature` vs `Sales` using a scatter plot.
 - Draw a histogram for `Humidity` with 20 bins.
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INTERMEDIATE LEVEL (16–35)

- Handle missing values by imputing with mean for `Temperature`.
- Create a **box plot** of `Profit` grouped by `City`.
- Draw a **violin plot** of `Sales` by `Weather`.
- Create a **heatmap** of correlation among numerical columns.
- Create subplots for `Temperature`, `Humidity`, and `Profit` over `Date`.
- Group data by `City` and plot mean `Profit` in a bar chart.
- Draw a box plot of `Temperature` with horizontal orientation.
- Use `hue` to show `Weather` categories in scatter plots.
- Plot `Sales` distribution by `City` using KDE plots.
- Plot `Profit` vs `Sales` with regression line using Seaborn's `regplot`.

◊ ADVANCED LEVEL (36–50)

- Create a **grouped bar chart** comparing `Profit` by `City` and `Weather` .
 - Use `pairplot` to visualize relationships among numerical columns.
 - Plot `Sales` vs `Profit` with marginal histograms using `jointplot` .
 - Handle missing values using forward fill and backward fill.
 - Plot `Temperature` by `City` using `swarmplot` .
 - Create a heatmap showing missing values in the dataset.
 - Combine multiple Seaborn plots into a single figure using subplots.
 - Save all plots in high resolution (300 dpi) in PNG and PDF formats.
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