In [22]:
```
import openpyxl
import pandas as pd

workbook = openpyxl.Workbook()
sheet = workbook.active

data = [
    ['NAME', 'DOMAIN', 'AGE', 'LOCATION', 'SALARY', 'EXP'],
    ['Anthony', 'testing', 22, 'Bangalore', 20000, 2],
    ['Benedict', 'java', 24, 'Chennai', 50000, 3],
    ['Colin', 'python', 25, 'Mumbai', 50000, 4],
    ['Daphne', 'DA', 26, 'Delhi', 80000, 5],
    ['Eloise', 'DS', 28, 'Kolkata', 100000, 6],
    ['Francesca', 'SDE', 30 ,'Hyderabad', 200000, 7],
    ['Gregory', 'QA', 32, 'Pune', 60000, 8]

]

for row in data:
    sheet.append(row)

workbook.save('data.xlsx')

emp = pd.read_excel('data.xlsx')
print(emp)
```

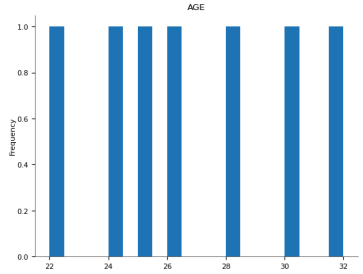
```
      NAME   DOMAIN  AGE   LOCATION  SALARY  EXP
0    Anthony  testing   22  Bangalore   20000    2
1   Benedict     java   24    Chennai   50000    3
2      Colin   python   25     Mumbai   50000    4
3     Daphne       DA   26      Delhi   80000    5
4     Eloise       DS   28    Kolkata  100000    6
5  Francesca      SDE   30  Hyderabad  200000    7
6    Gregory       QA   32       Pune   60000    8
```

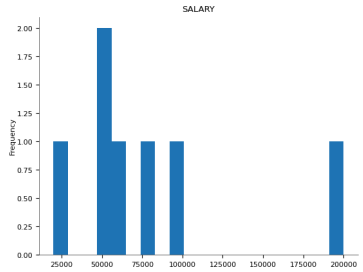
In [23]:
```
emp
```

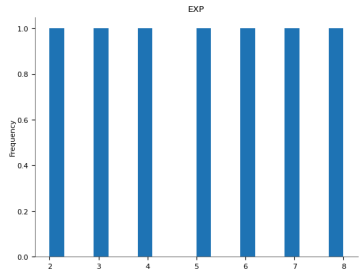
Out[23]:

	NAME	DOMAIN	AGE	LOCATION	SALARY	EXP
0	Anthony	testing	22	Bangalore	20000	2
1	Benedict	java	24	Chennai	50000	3
2	Colin	python	25	Mumbai	50000	4
3	Daphne	DA	26	Delhi	80000	5
4	Eloise	DS	28	Kolkata	100000	6
5	Francesca	SDE	30	Hyderabad	200000	7
6	Gregory	QA	32	Pune	60000	8

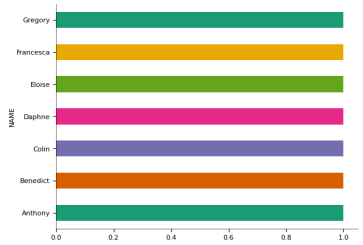
Distributions

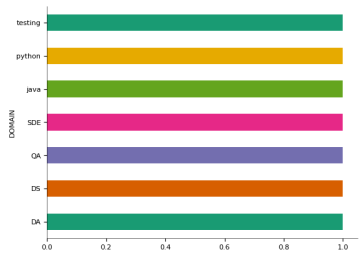


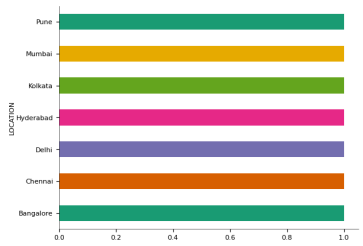




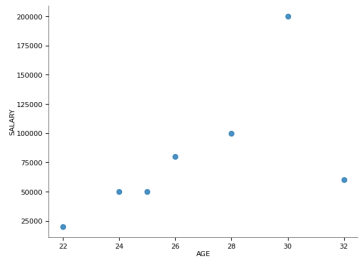
Categorical distributions

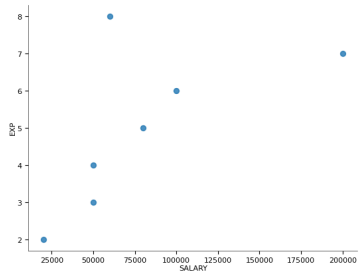




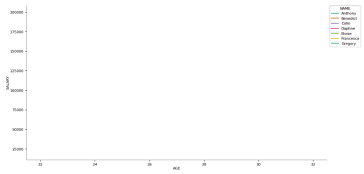


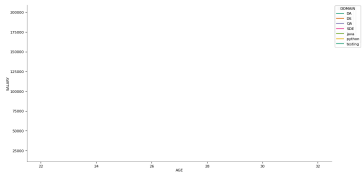
2-d distributions

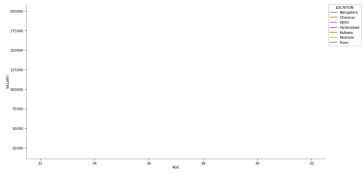


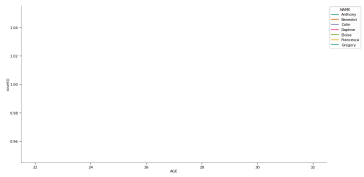


Time series

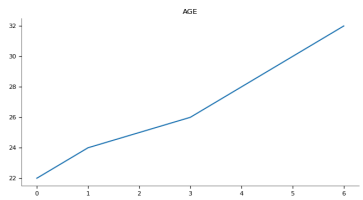


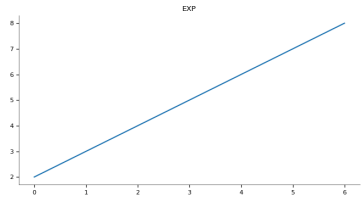




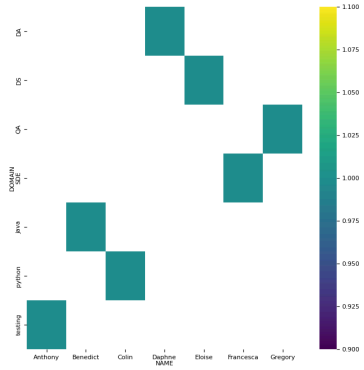


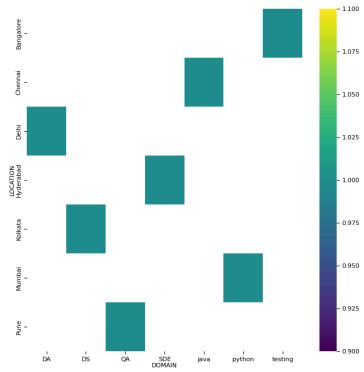
Values





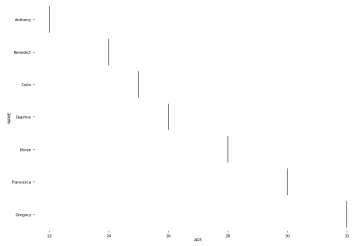
2-d categorical distributions



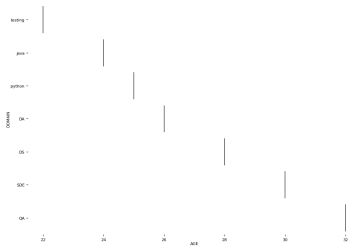


Faceted distributions

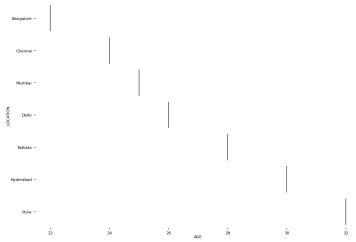
```
<string>:5: FutureWarning:

Passing `palette` without assigning `hue` is deprecated and will be removed in v
0.14.0. Assign the `y` variable to `hue` and set `legend=False` for the same effe
ct.
```



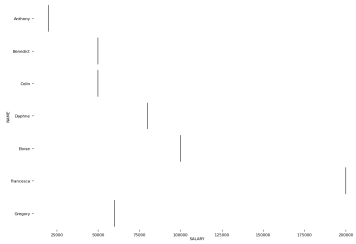

```
<string>:5: FutureWarning:

Passing `palette` without assigning `hue` is deprecated and will be removed in v
0.14.0. Assign the `y` variable to `hue` and set `legend=False` for the same effe
ct.
```



```
<string>:5: FutureWarning:

Passing `palette` without assigning `hue` is deprecated and will be removed in v
0.14.0. Assign the `y` variable to `hue` and set `legend=False` for the same effe
ct.
```



```
<string>:5: FutureWarning:

Passing `palette` without assigning `hue` is deprecated and will be removed in v
0.14.0. Assign the `y` variable to `hue` and set `legend=False` for the same effe
ct.
```



In [24]:
```
len(emp)
```

Out[24]: 7

In [25]:
```
emp.columns
```

Out[25]: Index(['NAME', 'DOMAIN', 'AGE', 'LOCATION', 'SALARY', 'EXP'], dtype='object')

In [26]:
```
len(emp.columns)
```

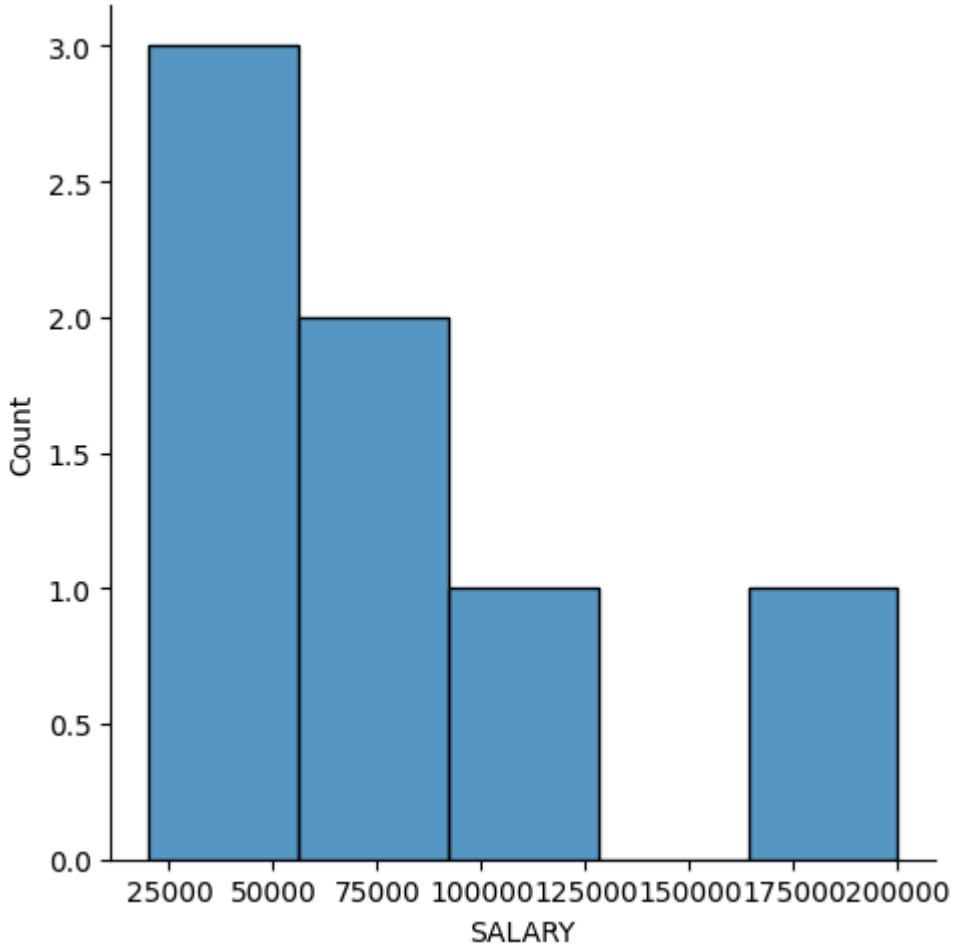
Out[26]: 6

In [27]:
```
emp.shape
```

Out[27]: (7, 6)

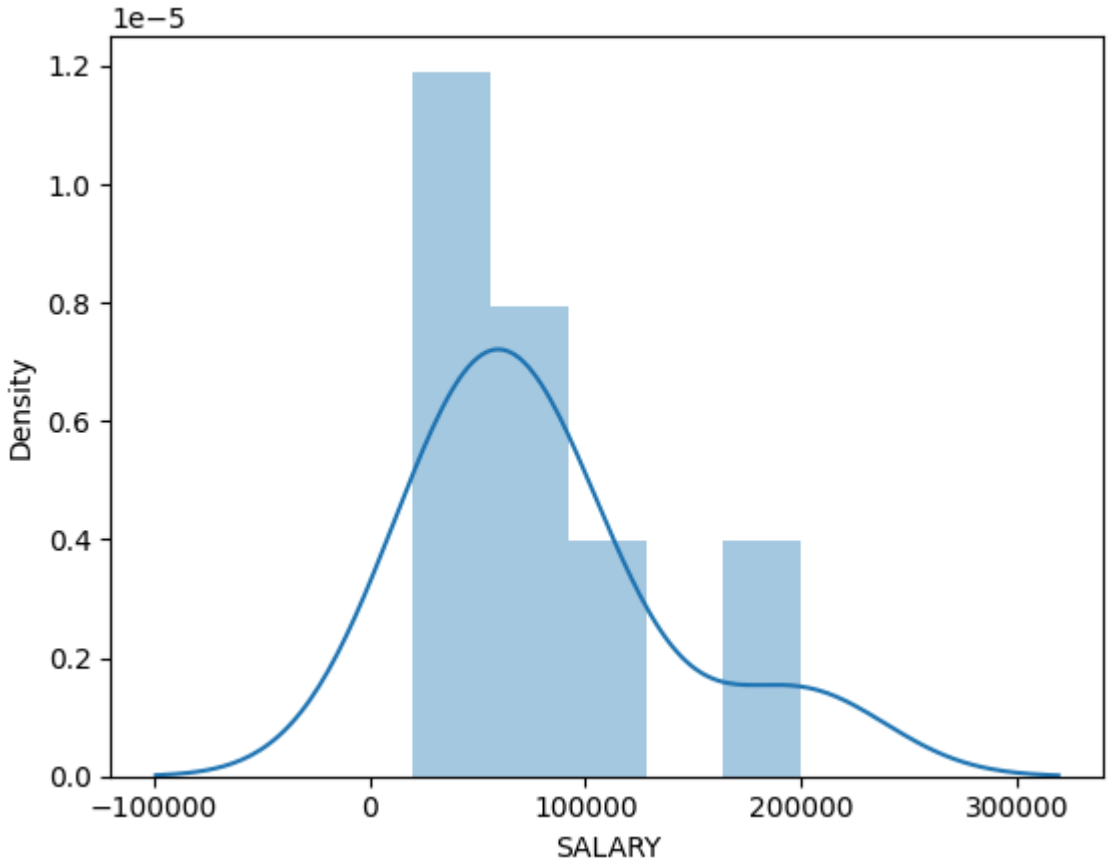
In [28]:
```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
```

In [29]:
```
vis1 = sns.displot(emp['SALARY'])
```

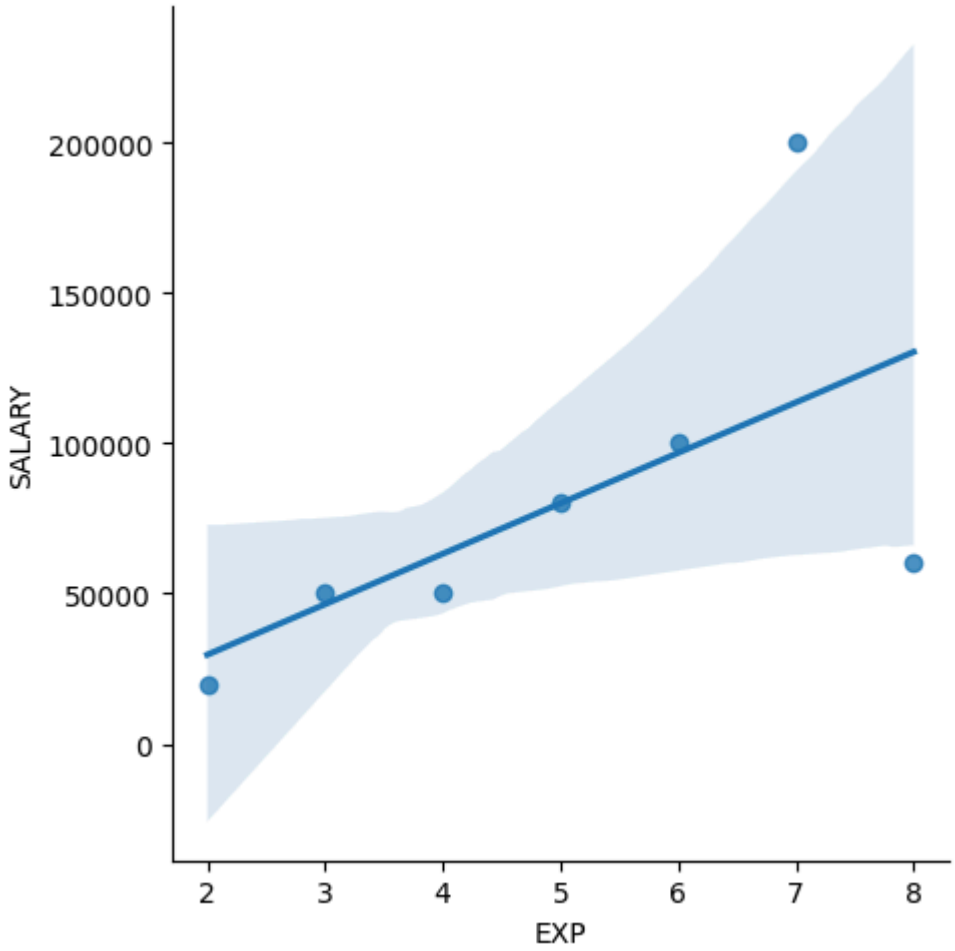


In [30]:
```
vis1 = sns.distplot(emp['SALARY'])
```

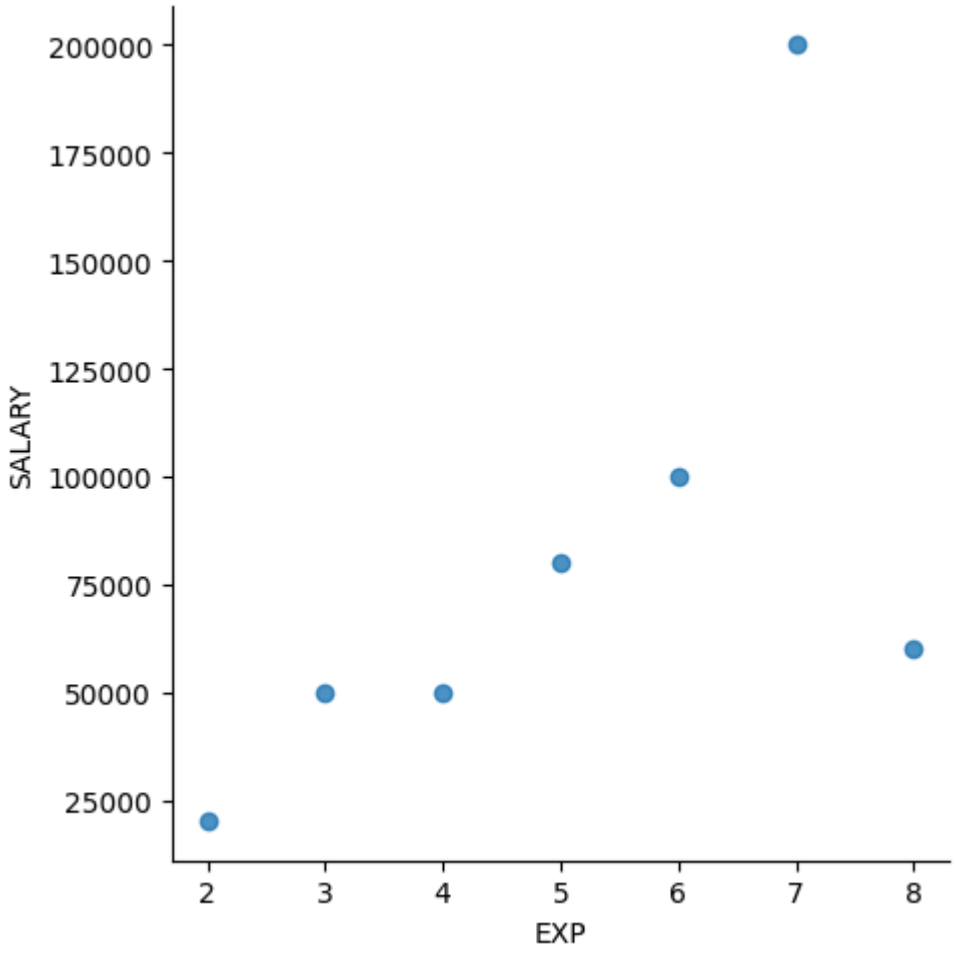
```
<ipython-input-30-10966950ec5f>:1: UserWarning:

`distplot` is a deprecated function and will be removed in seaborn v0.14.0.

Please adapt your code to use either `displot` (a figure-level function with
similar flexibility) or `histplot` (an axes-level function for histograms).

For a guide to updating your code to use the new functions, please see
https://gist.github.com/mwaskom/de44147ed2974457ad6372750bbe5751

  vis1 = sns.distplot(emp['SALARY'])
```



In [31]:
```
vis1 = sns.lmplot(data = emp, x = 'EXP' , y='SALARY')
```



In [32]:
```
vis1 = sns.lmplot(data = emp, x = 'EXP' , y='SALARY', fit_reg = False)
```



In [ ]:

In [ ]: