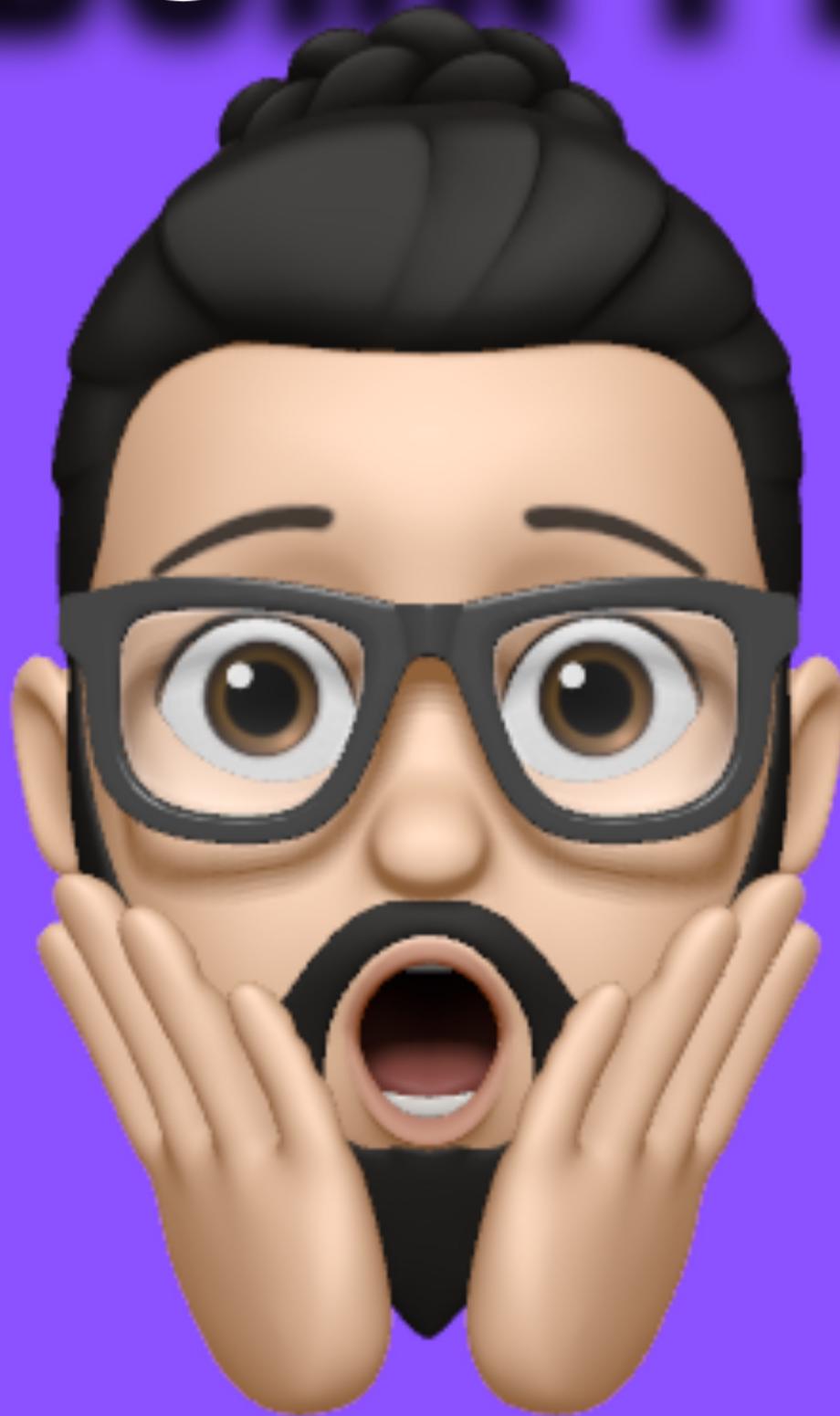


THE MOST USED SEABORN PLOTS



@AASIFCODES

Scatter Plot

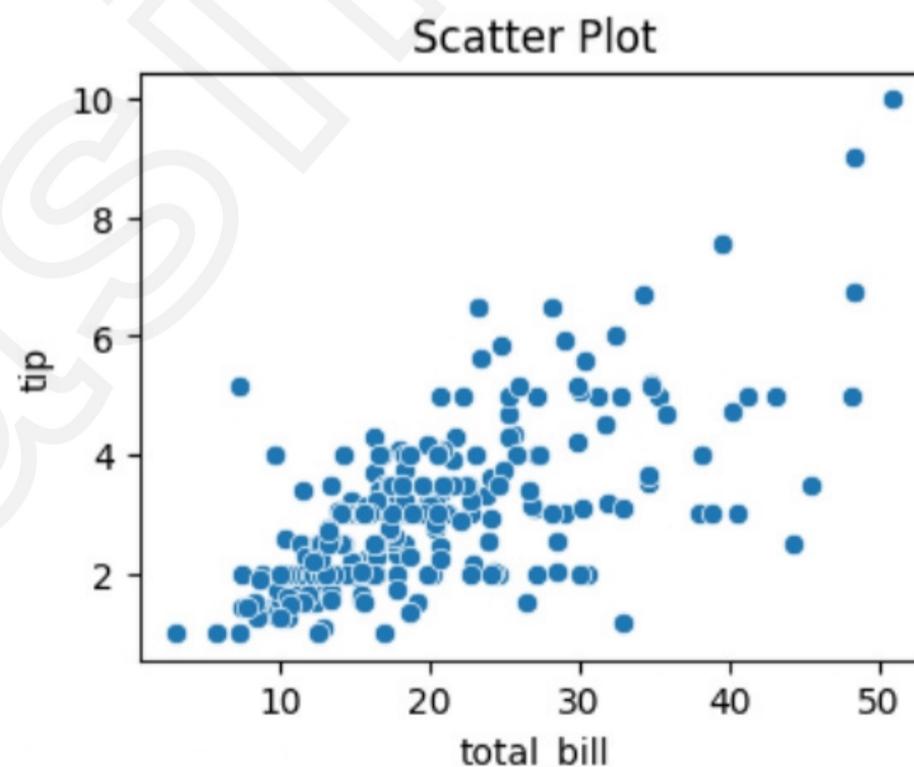
```
[1]: import seaborn as sns  
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
import warnings  
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')  
%matplotlib inline
```

```
[2]: # Load Data  
tips = sns.load_dataset('tips')  
iris = sns.load_dataset('iris')
```

0.1 1- Scatter Plot:

A scatter plot is a two-dimensional plot that uses dots to represent the values for two different variables. It is useful for visualizing the relationship between two continuous variables. Seaborn's scatterplot() function can be used to create scatter plots, with optional customization of colors, size, and shape of the markers.

```
[3]: plt.figure(figsize=(4, 3))  
sns.scatterplot(data=tips, x='total_bill', y='tip')  
plt.title('Scatter Plot')  
plt.show()
```

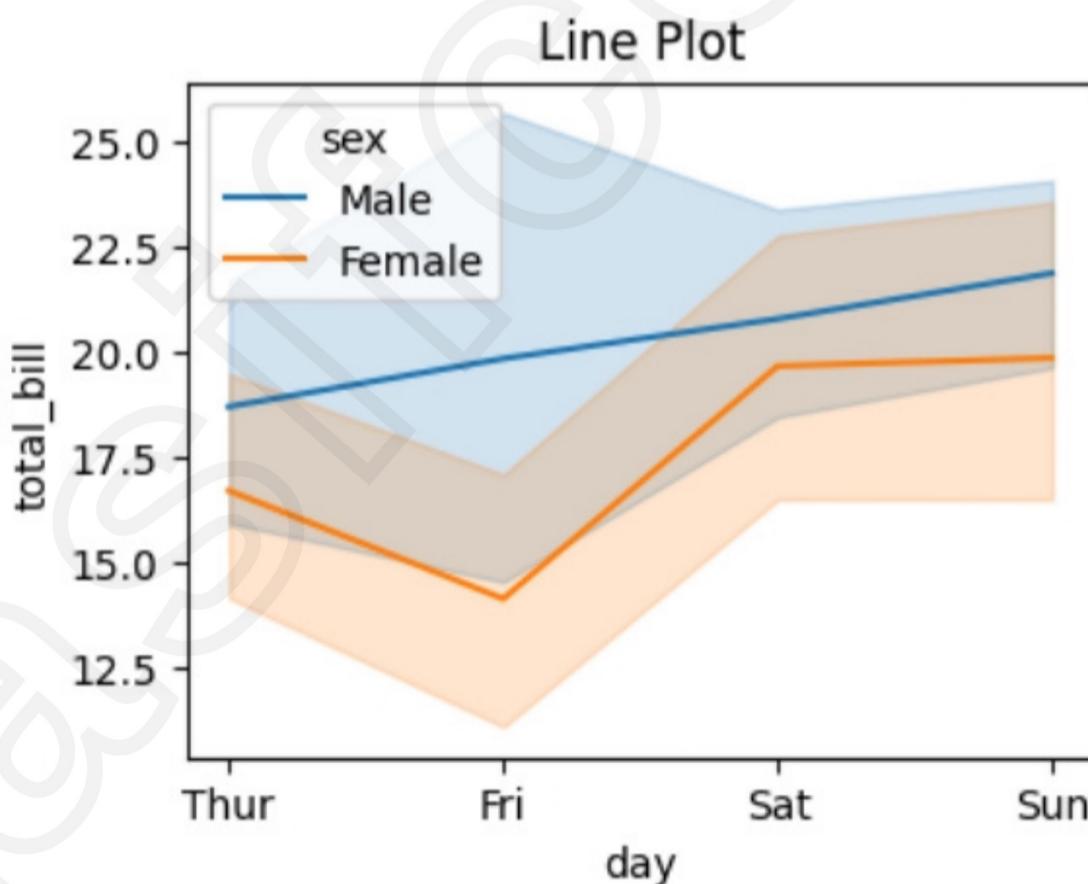


Line Plot

0.2 2- Line Plot:

A line plot is a graph that displays data points connected by straight lines. It is useful for showing trends over time or comparing changes in different groups. Seaborn's `lineplot()` function can be used to create line plots, with optional customization of colors, markers, and line styles.

```
[4]: plt.figure(figsize=(4, 3))
sns.lineplot(data=tips, x='day', y='total_bill', hue='sex')
plt.title('Line Plot')
plt.show()
```

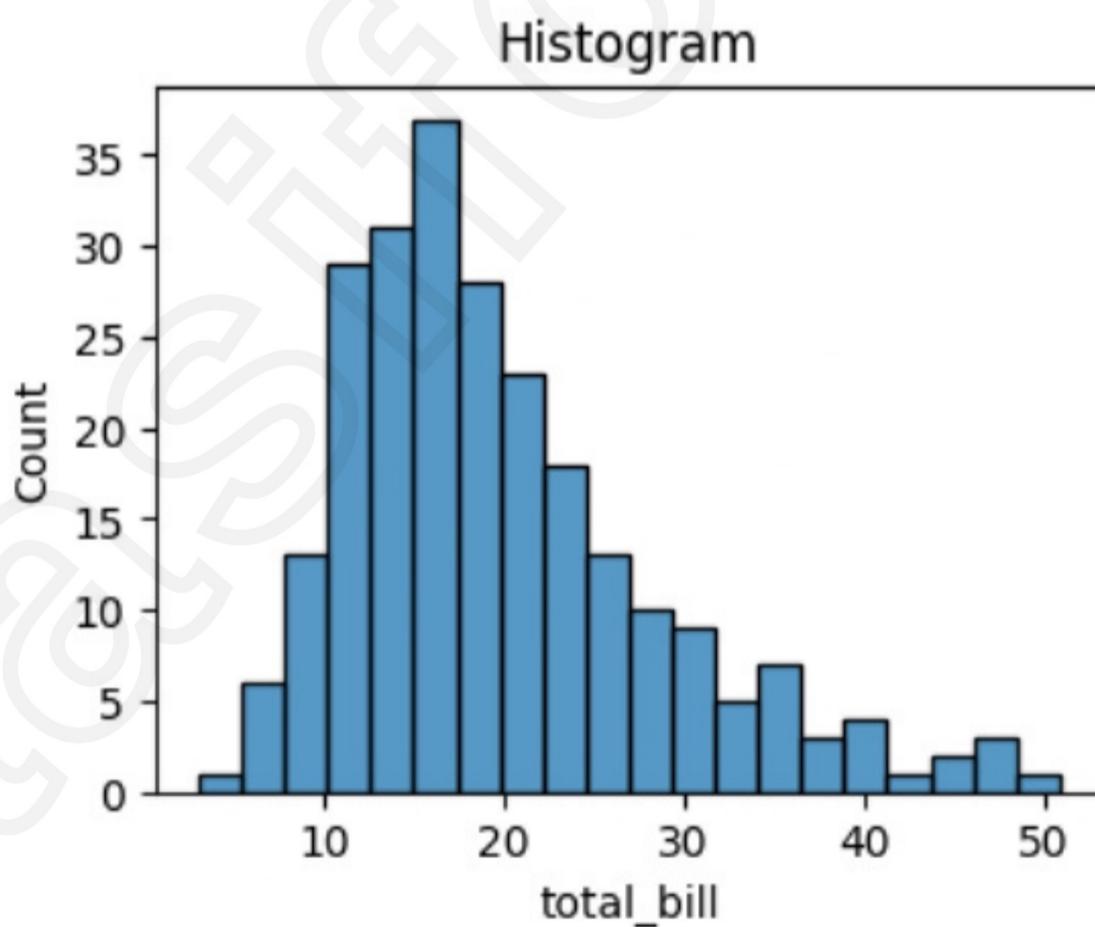


Histogram

0.3 3- Histogram:

A histogram is a graphical representation of the distribution of a dataset. It divides the range of values into a set of intervals, and then counts the number of values that fall into each interval. Seaborn's `histplot()` function can be used to create histograms, with optional customization of bin size, color, and normalization.

```
[5]: plt.figure(figsize=(4, 3))
sns.histplot(data=tips, x='total_bill', bins=20)
plt.title('Histogram')
plt.show()
```

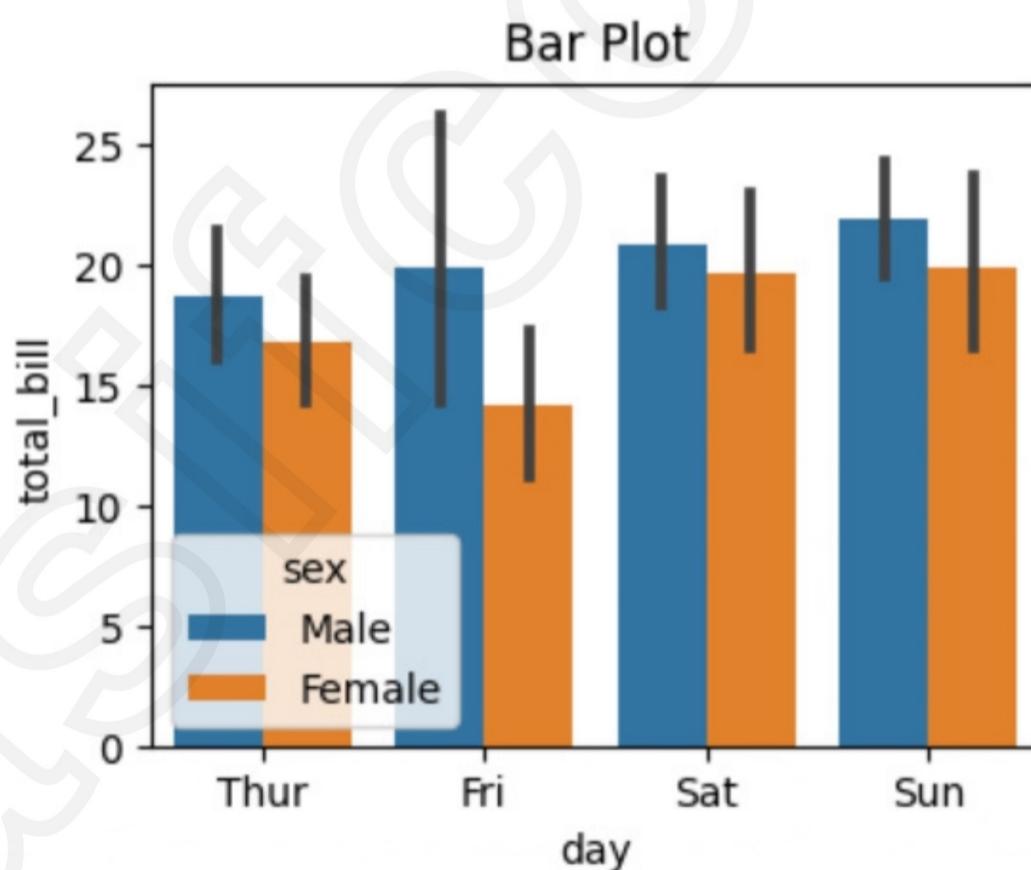


Bar Plot

0.4 4- Bar Plot:

A bar plot is a graph that displays categorical data with rectangular bars. It is useful for comparing the values of different categories. Seaborn's barplot() function can be used to create bar plots, with optional customization of colors, error bars, and confidence intervals.

```
[6]: plt.figure(figsize=(4, 3))
sns.barplot(data=tips, x='day', y='total_bill', hue='sex')
plt.title('Bar Plot')
plt.show()
```

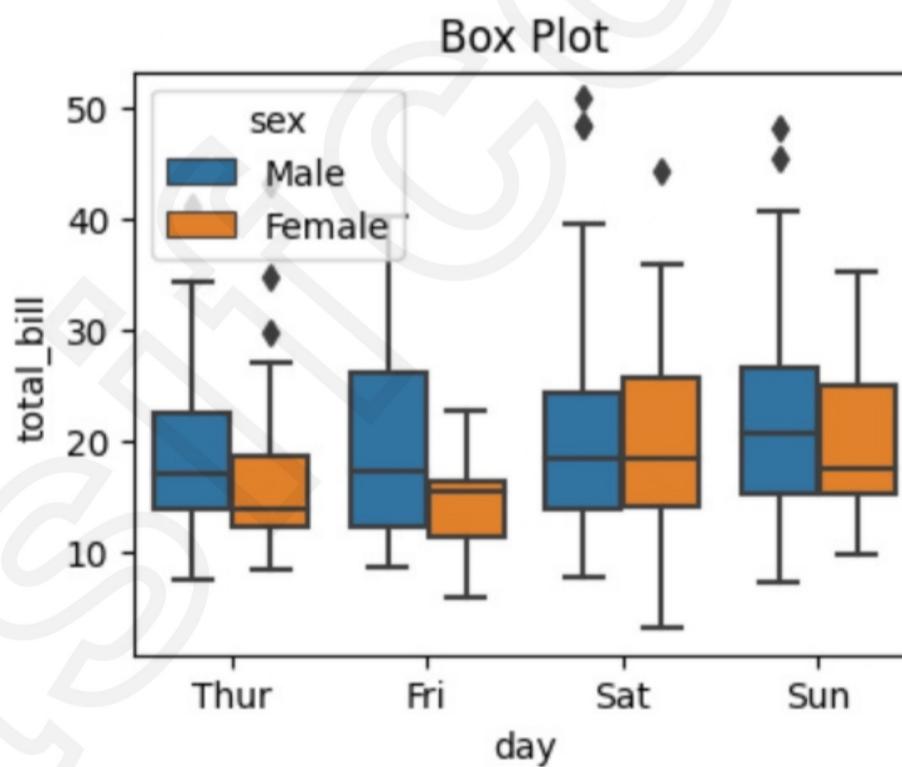


Box Plot

0.5 5- Box Plot:

A box plot is a graph that displays the distribution of a dataset using five summary statistics: minimum, first quartile, median, third quartile, and maximum. It is useful for identifying outliers and comparing the distributions of different groups. Seaborn's boxplot() function can be used to create box plots, with optional customization of colors, notch, and whisker length.

```
[7]: plt.figure(figsize=(4, 3))
sns.boxplot(data=tips, x='day', y='total_bill', hue='sex')
plt.title('Box Plot')
plt.show()
```

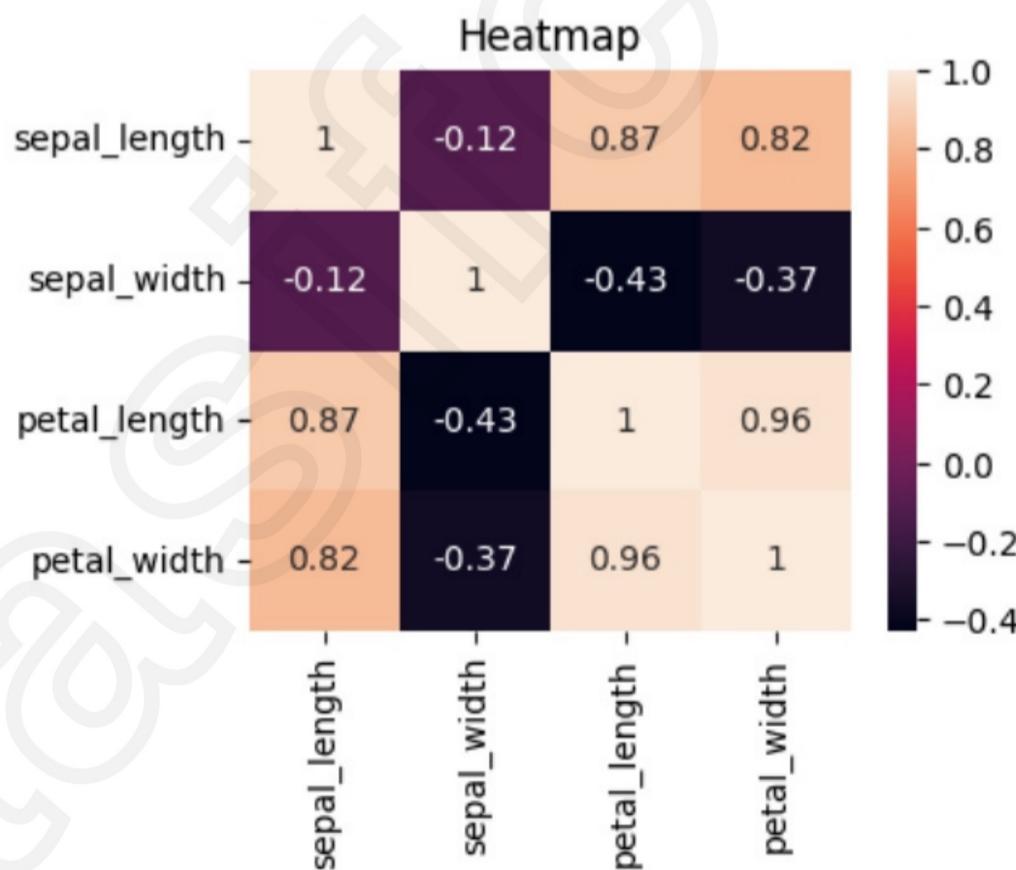


Heatmap

0.6 6- Heatmap:

A heatmap is a graphical representation of a matrix of values, where the values are represented as colors. It is useful for visualizing patterns in large datasets. Seaborn's heatmap() function can be used to create heatmaps, with optional customization of colors, annotation, and clustering.

```
[8]: plt.figure(figsize=(4, 3))
sns.heatmap(data=iris.corr(), annot=True)
plt.title('Heatmap')
plt.show()
```



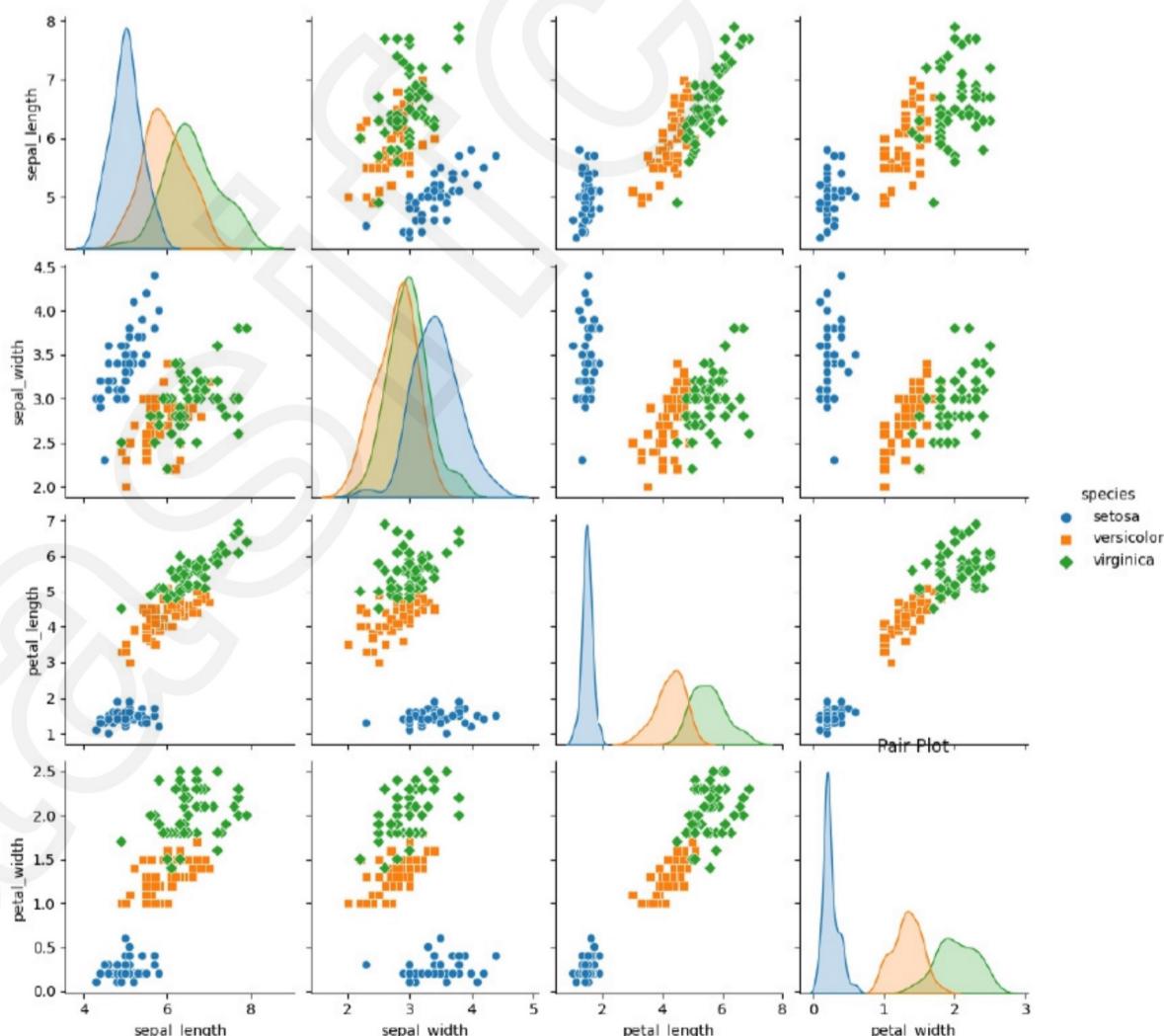
Pair Plot

0.7 7- Pair Plot:

A pair plot is a graph that displays pairwise relationships between variables in a dataset. It is useful for exploring the correlations between different variables. Seaborn's pairplot() function can be used to create pair plots, with optional customization of diagonal plots, colors, and markers.

```
[9]: plt.figure(figsize=(4, 3))
sns.pairplot(data=iris, hue='species', markers=['o', 's', 'D'])
plt.title('Pair Plot')
plt.show()
```

<Figure size 400x300 with 0 Axes>



Aasif Codes

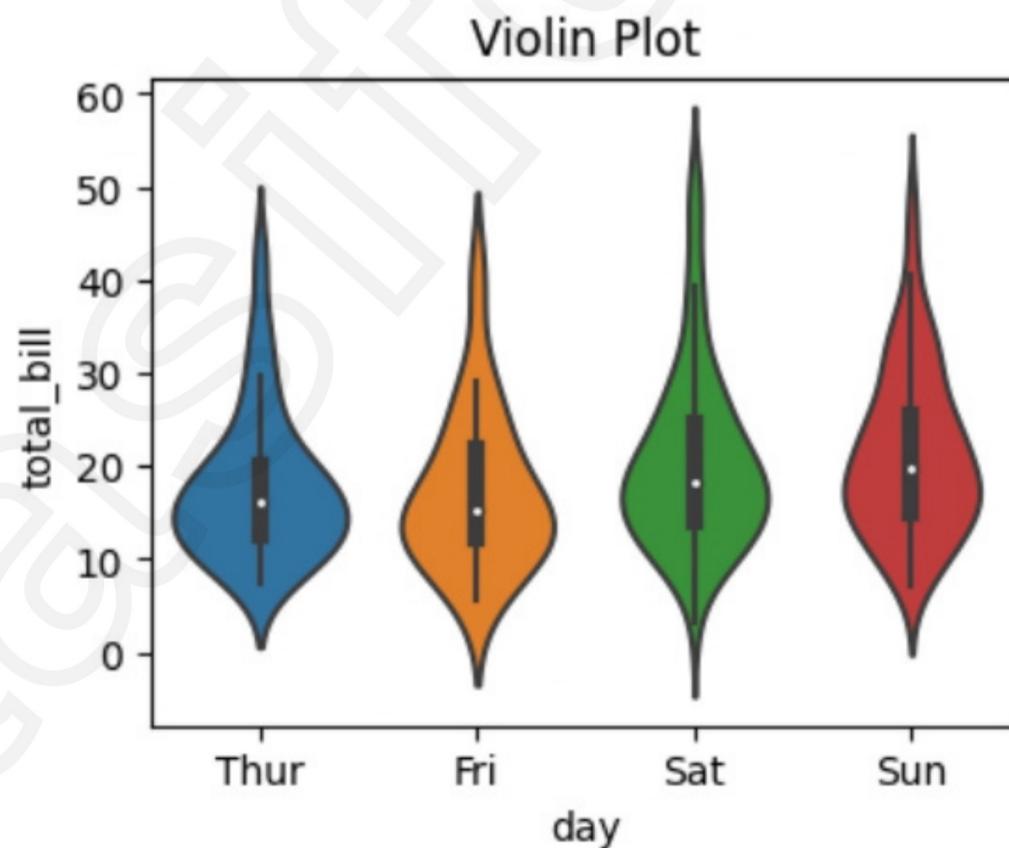


Violin Plot

0.8 8- Violin Plot:

A violin plot is a combination of a box plot and a kernel density plot. It displays the distribution of a dataset with a combination of a box plot and a density plot, where the density plot shows the estimated probability density function. Seaborn's violinplot() function can be used to create violin plots, with optional customization of colors, width, and inner quartile range.

```
[10]: plt.figure(figsize=(4, 3))
sns.violinplot(x="day", y="total_bill", data=tips)
plt.title('Violin Plot')
plt.show()
```

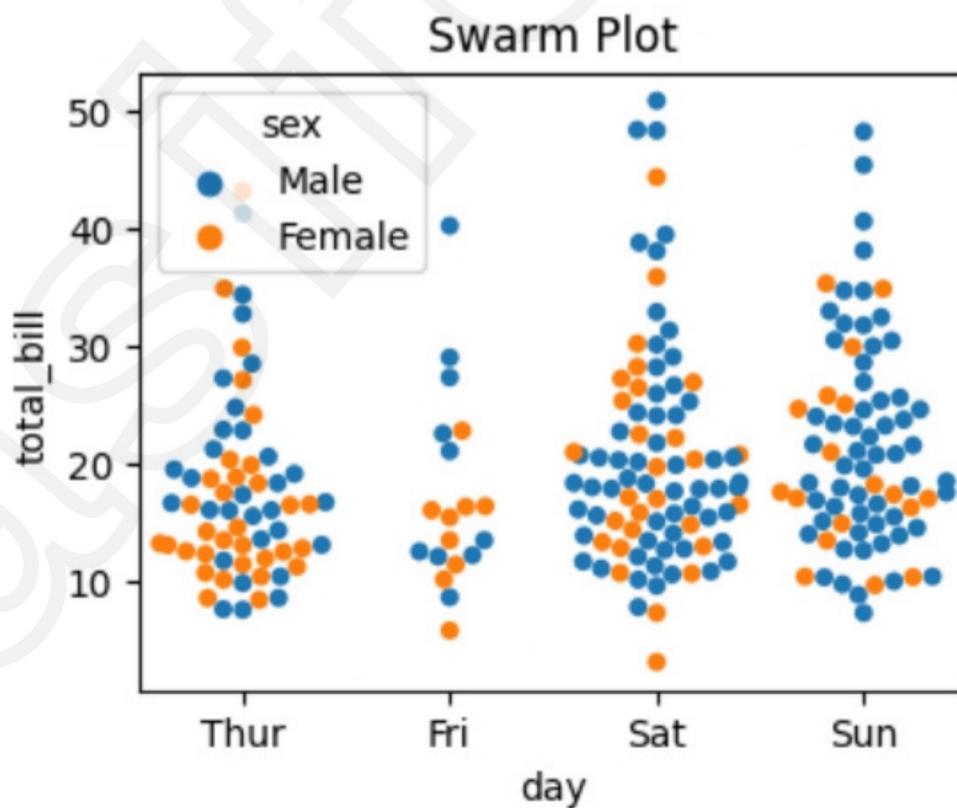


Swarm Plot

0.9 9- Swarm Plot:

A swarm plot is a graph that displays the distribution of a dataset by placing each data point on a line. It is useful for showing the density of data points and highlighting potential outliers. Seaborn's swarmplot() function can be used to create swarm plots, with optional customization of colors and size.

```
[11]: plt.figure(figsize=(4, 3))
sns.swarmplot(data=tips, x='day', y='total_bill', hue='sex')
plt.title('Swarm Plot')
plt.show()
```



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Asif Manzoor