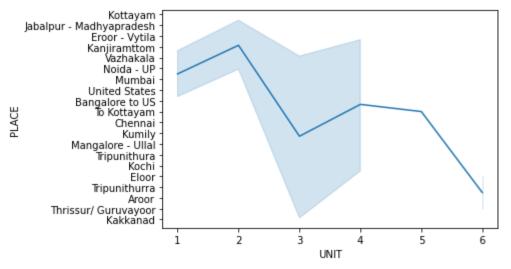
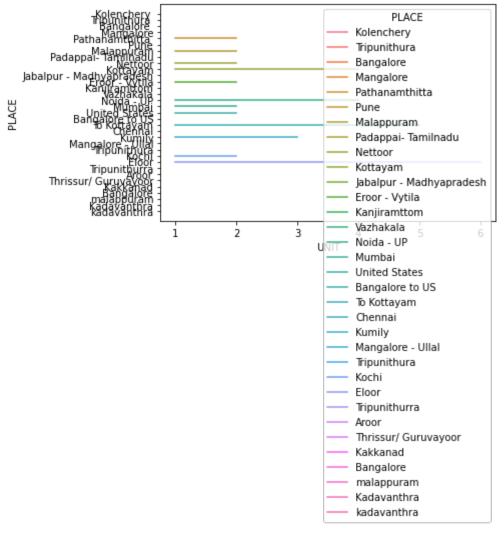
```
In [1]:
         import seaborn as sb
         from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
         import pandas as pd
         import warnings
         warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
In [2]:
         import os
         os.getcwd()
         'C:\\Users\\KHAN IZHAN'
Out[2]:
In [3]:
         #load the data set
         df1=pd.read_csv("AS.csv")
In [4]:
         df1.head()
         # first five roecod you can put the under the paranthesis 10 its show first ten rec
Out[4]:
                            DATE DESCRIPTION UNIT
                                                           PLACE
         0
                Friday, April 1, 2022
                                           Beef
                                                        Kolenchery
         1
                Friday, April 1, 2022
                                           Fish
                                                        Kolenchery
         2
               Sunday, April 3, 2022
                                           Beef
                                                       Tripunithura
         3
               Tuesday, April 5, 2022
                                         Prawns
                                                         Bangalore
            Wednesday, April 6, 2022
                                          Dates
                                                        Mangalore
         df1.tail() #last five record its also same like tail(10)
Out[5]:
                           DATE DESCRIPTION UNIT PLACE
         106 Tuesday, July 5, 2022
                                                       NaN
                                        Lemon
         107
                Friday, July 8, 2022
                                                   1
                                                       NaN
                                          Beef
         108
               Friday, July 15, 2022
                                          Beef
                                                       NaN
         109
               Friday, July 15, 2022
                                        Prawns
                                                   1
                                                       NaN
         110
               Friday, July 15, 2022
                                                       NaN
                                        Lemon
                                                   1
In [6]:
         df1.shape #its show the how many record have like row and column
         (111, 4)
Out[6]:
         #NOW CREATE A LINEPLOT
In [7]:
         sb.lineplot(x="UNIT",y="PLACE",data=df1)
         plt.figure(figsize=(150,70))# change the figure size
         plt.show()
```

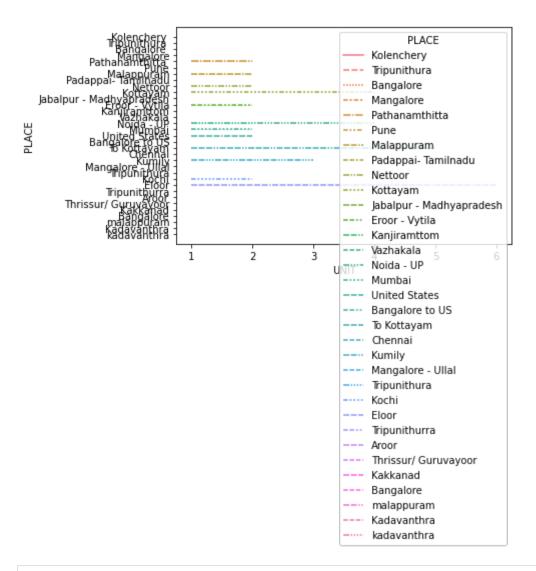


```
df1["UNIT"].value_counts()
In [8]:
        1
              63
Out[8]:
              31
              7
         3
         4
              7
         6
               2
        5
              1
        Name: UNIT, dtype: int64
        #now use hue means show colour determine line
In [9]:
         sb.lineplot(x="UNIT",y="PLACE",data=df1,hue="PLACE")
         plt.figure(figsize=(180,70))
         plt.show()
```

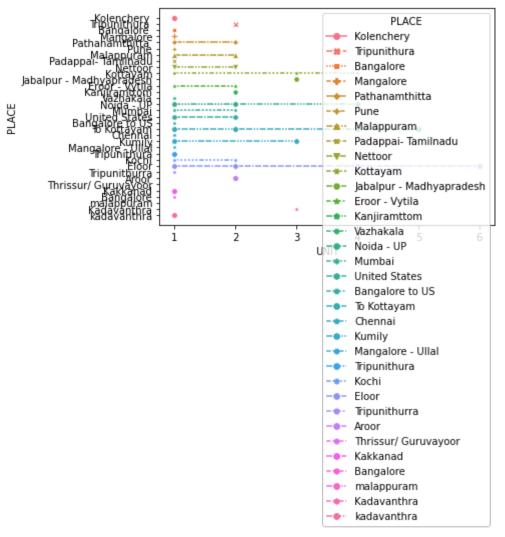


```
In [10]: df1["PLACE"].value_counts()
```

```
Malappuram
                                      10
Out[10]:
         Noida - UP
                                       6
         Eloor
                                       6
                                       6
         Kottayam
                                       6
         Mumbai
                                       5
         United States
                                       5
         Kochi
                                       5
         To Kottayam
                                       5
         Eroor - Vytila
         Pathanamthitta
                                       4
         Nettoor
                                       4
                                       4
         Bangalore to US
                                       3
         Kadavanthra
                                       3
         Tripunithura
                                       3
         Kolenchery
         Vazhakala
                                       3
                                       3
         Pune
                                       2
         Kanjiramttom
                                       2
         Jabalpur - Madhyapradesh
         Chennai
                                       2
                                       2
         Kumily
                                       2
         Mangalore - Ullal
         Kakkanad
                                       2
         Thrissur/ Guruvayoor
                                       1
         Bangalore
                                       1
                                       1
         malappuram
                                       1
         Bangalore
         Mangalore
                                       1
                                       1
         Aroor
         Tripunithurra
                                       1
         Tripunithura
                                       1
         Padappai- Tamilnadu
                                       1
                                       1
         kadavanthra
         Name: PLACE, dtype: int64
In [11]: #style change the line style
          sb.lineplot(x="UNIT",y="PLACE",data=df1,hue="PLACE",style="PLACE")
          #plt.figure(figsize=(5,3))
          plt.show()
```

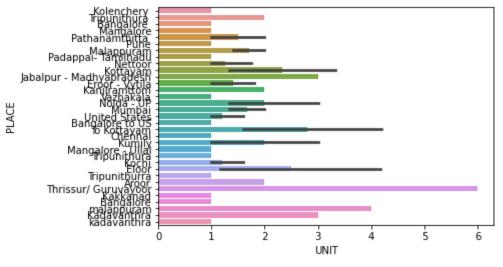


```
In [12]: sb.lineplot(x="UNIT",y="PLACE",data=df1,hue="PLACE",style="PLACE",markers=True)
    plt.figure(figsize=(150,70))
    plt.show()
```



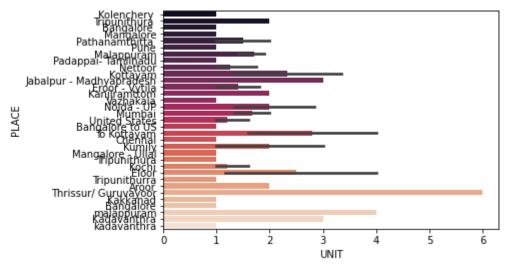
BAR PLOT

```
In [13]: sb.barplot(x="UNIT",y="PLACE",data=df1) #bar plot allow numerice values like catoga
    plt.figure(figsize=(150,70))
    plt.show()
```



<Figure size 10800x5040 with 0 Axes>

```
In [14]: sb.barplot(x="UNIT",y="PLACE",palette="rocket",data=df1)
    plt.figure(figsize=(150,70))
    plt.show()
```



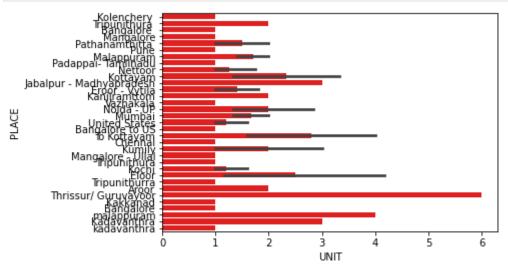
<Figure size 10800x5040 with 0 Axes>

```
In [15]: df1["UNIT"].value_counts()

Out[15]: 1 63
2 31
3 7
4 7
6 2
5 1
Name: UNIT, dtype: int64
In [16]: df1["PLACE"].value_counts()
```

```
Malappuram
                                        10
Out[16]:
          Noida - UP
                                         6
                                         6
          Eloor
                                         6
          Kottayam
                                         6
          Mumbai
                                         5
          United States
                                         5
          Kochi
          To Kottayam
                                         5
                                         5
          Eroor - Vytila
          Pathanamthitta
                                         4
          Nettoor
                                         4
          Bangalore to US
                                         4
          Kadavanthra
                                         3
                                         3
          Tripunithura
                                         3
          Kolenchery
          Vazhakala
                                         3
                                         3
          Pune
                                         2
          Kanjiramttom
                                         2
          Jabalpur - Madhyapradesh
          Chennai
                                         2
                                         2
          Kumily
                                         2
          Mangalore - Ullal
                                         2
          Kakkanad
          Thrissur/ Guruvayoor
                                         1
          Bangalore
                                         1
          malappuram
                                         1
          Bangalore
                                         1
          Mangalore
                                         1
          Aroor
                                         1
                                         1
          Tripunithurra
                                         1
          Tripunithura
          Padappai- Tamilnadu
                                         1
          kadavanthra
                                         1
          Name: PLACE, dtype: int64
```

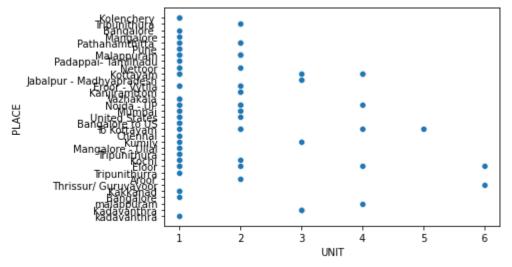
In [17]: #you can put your own colour choice you can use the color atributes all colours are
 sb.barplot(x="UNIT",y="PLACE",color="RED",data=df1)
 plt.figure(figsize=(150,70))
 plt.show()



<Figure size 10800x5040 with 0 Axes>

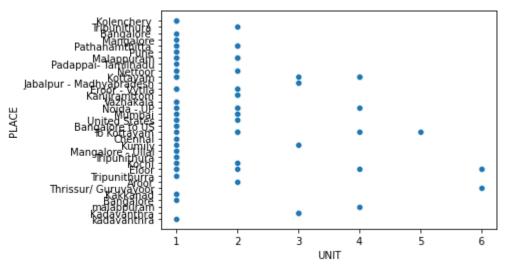
Scatterplot

```
In [18]: #you can check the relation between input and ouput likE UNIT AND PLACE
    sb.scatterplot(x="UNIT",y="PLACE",data=df1)
    plt.figure(figsize=(150,70))
    plt.show()
```



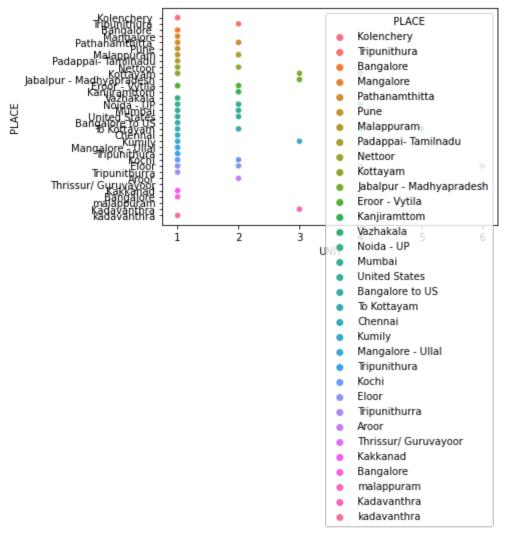
<Figure size 10800x5040 with 0 Axes>

```
In [19]: sb.scatterplot(x="UNIT",y="PLACE",data=df1)
    plt.figure(figsize=(150,70))
    plt.show()
```



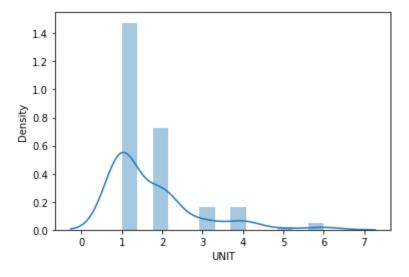
<Figure size 10800x5040 with 0 Axes>

```
In [20]: sb.scatterplot(x="UNIT",y="PLACE",hue="PLACE",data=df1)
    plt.figure(figsize=(150,70))
    plt.show()
```

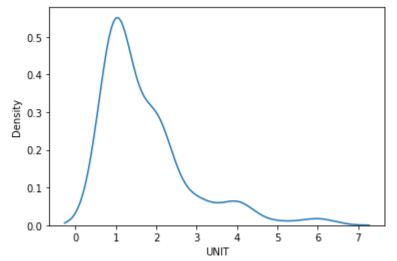


DISTPLOT MEANS DISTRIBUTION PLOT ITS PART OF HISTOGRAM

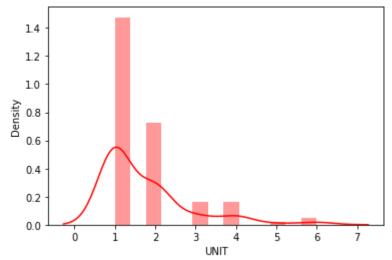
```
In [21]: sb.distplot(df1["UNIT"])
    plt.show()
    #histogram best for numericL Data
```



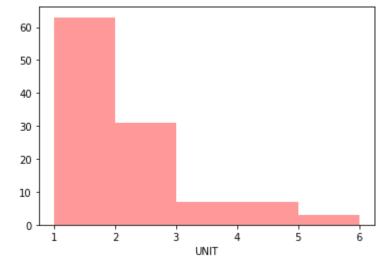
In [22]: #only show curve using hist method
sb.distplot(df1["UNIT"], hist=False)
plt.show()



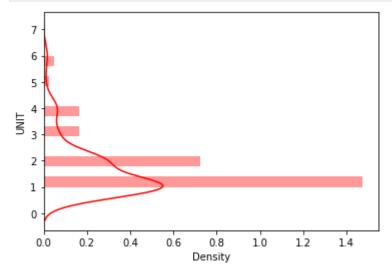




```
In [24]: #using kde for removing curve line
    #using bins means its show all big values like following chart
    sb.distplot(df1["UNIT"],color="red",bins=5,kde=False)
    plt.show()
```

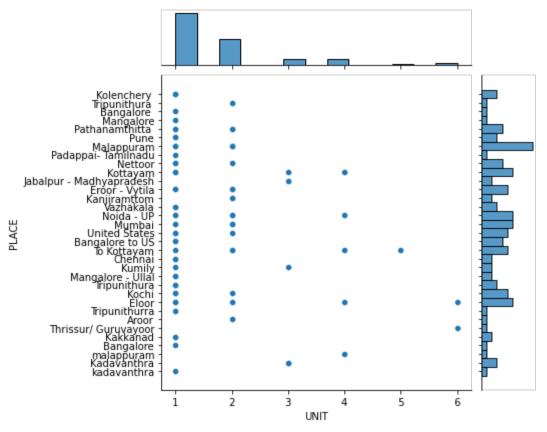


In [25]: #Now create a plot verticaly
sb.distplot(df1["UNIT"],color="red",vertical=True)
plt.show()
#verticaly means replace the x and y



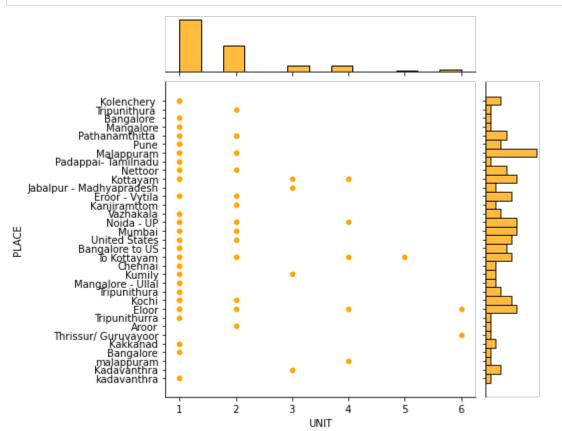
JointPLOt

```
In [26]: sb.jointplot(x="UNIT",y="PLACE",data=df1)
    plt.figure(figsize=(150,70))
    plt.show()
    #joint plot have both plot histplot and scatterplot attributes
```



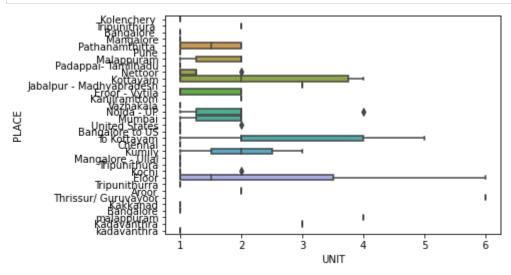
<Figure size 10800x5040 with 0 Axes>

In [27]: sb.jointplot(x="UNIT",y="PLACE",data=df1,color="orange")#for change color
 plt.figure(figsize=(150,70))
 plt.show()



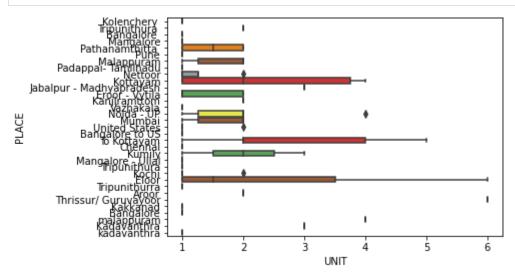
BOXPLOT

In [28]: sb.boxplot(x="UNIT",y="PLACE",data=df1)#check the relationshio between UNIT AND PLA
plt.figure(figsize=(150,70))
plt.show()



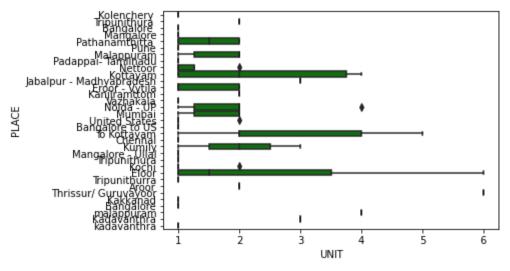
<Figure size 10800x5040 with 0 Axes>

In [29]: #boxplot have different palettte like set1 etc.palatte put the same colour on ramdo
 sb.boxplot(x="UNIT",y="PLACE",data=df1,palette="Set1")
 plt.figure(figsize=(150,70))
 plt.show()



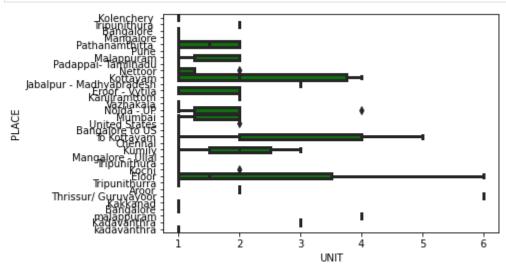
<Figure size 10800x5040 with 0 Axes>

In [30]: sb.boxplot(x="UNIT",y="PLACE",data=df1,color="green")#using color attributes fro at
 plt.figure(figsize=(150,70))
 plt.show()



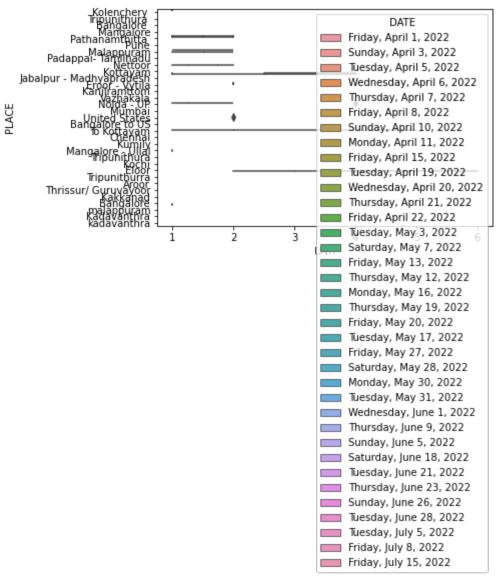
<Figure size 10800x5040 with 0 Axes>

```
In [31]: #change the thickness using linewidth method
    sb.boxplot(x="UNIT",y="PLACE",data=df1,color="green",linewidth=3)
    plt.figure(figsize=(150,70))
    plt.show()
    #now its diffrence between upper and lower image
```



<Figure size 10800x5040 with 0 Axes>

```
In [32]: sb.boxplot(x="UNIT",y="PLACE",data=df1,hue="DATE") #check relation with the date co
plt.figure(figsize=(150,70))
plt.show()
```



pairplot

