Note: Please import the Pandas library using the below code and read the dataset before any Pandas function.

import seaborn as sns

In the below functions, df= Any Dataframe.

❖ **Stripplot** – Striplot function of seaborn is used to create a scatterplot where one variable is categorical.

Syntax sns.stripplot(*x=None*, *y=None*, *hue=None*, *data=None*, *jitter=True*)

Parameters:

- **x, y, hue**- *names of variables in data or vector data, optional*
  Inputs for plotting long-form data.
- **Data**-*DataFrame, array, or list of arrays, optional*
  Dataset for plotting.

- **Jitter**- *Boolean, True/1 is special-cased, optional*
  Amount of jitter (only along the categorical axis) to apply. This can be useful when you have many points and they overlap, so that it is easier to see the distribution. You can specify the amount of jitter (half the width of the uniform random variable support), or just use True for a good default.

  Please visit stripplot documentation for more details:
  https://seaborn.pydata.org/generated/seaborn.stripplot.html

❖ **Swarmplot**- Swarmplot function of seaborn is similar to that of stripplot. The only difference is in swarmplot the points are adjusted so that they don't overlap.

Syntax: sns.swarmplot(*x=None*, *y=None*, *hue=None*, *data=None*)

Parameters:
- **x, y, hue**- *names of variables in data or vector data, optional*
  Inputs for plotting long-form data.
- **Data**-*DataFrame, array, or list of arrays, optional*
  Dataset for plotting.

Please visit swarmplot documentation for more details:
https://seaborn.pydata.org/generated/seaborn.swarmplot.html

❖ **Boxplot** - Boxplot is the visual representation of distribution of numerical data through their quartiles. Boxplot is also a tool used to detect outliers in the data. A boxplot consists of 5 main points: Minimum, First Quartile (25 percentile point),

Median, Second Quartile (75th percentile point) and Maximum- for an continuous variable

Syntax- seaborn.boxplot(*x=None*, *y=None*, *hue=None*, *data=None*)

Parameters:
- **x, y, hue**- *names of variables in data or vector data, optional*
  Inputs for plotting long-form data.
- **Data**-*DataFrame, array, or list of arrays, optional*
  Dataset for plotting.

  Please visit boxplot documentation for more details:
  https://seaborn.pydata.org/generated/seaborn.boxplot.html

❖ **Barplot**- Barplot function of seaborn is used to aggregate the categorical data according to some methods and by default it's the mean. To use this plot, we choose a categorical column for one of the axis and a numerical column for the other axis.

Syntax: sns.barplot(*x=None*, *y=None*, *hue=None*, *data=None*)

Parameters:
- **x, y, hue**- *names of variables in data or vector data, optional*
  Inputs for plotting long-form data.
- **Data**-*DataFrame, array, or list of arrays, optional*
  Dataset for plotting.

  Please visit barplot documentation for more details:
  https://seaborn.pydata.org/generated/seaborn.barplot.html

❖ **Countplot** – Coutplot function is used show the counts of observations in each categorical bin using bars.

Syntax: sns.countplot(*x=None*, *y=None*, *hue=None*, *data=None*)

Parameters:
- **x, y, hue**- *names of variables in data or vector data, optional*
  Inputs for plotting long-form data.
- **Data**-*DataFrame, array, or list of arrays, optional*
  Dataset for plotting.

  Please visit countplot documentation for more details:
  https://seaborn.pydata.org/generated/seaborn.countplot.html

❖ **<u>Pointplot</u>**- Pointplot function of seaborn show point estimates and confidence intervals using scatter plot graph. A pointplot represents an estimate of central tendency for a numeric variable by the position of scatter plot points and provides some indication of the uncertainty around that estimate using error bars.

Syntax: sns.pointplot(*x=None*, *y=None*, *hue=None*, *data=None*)

Parameters:
* **x, y, hue**- *names of variables in data or vector data, optional*
  Inputs for plotting long-form data.
* **Data**-*DataFrame, array, or list of arrays, optional*
  Dataset for plotting.

  Please visit pointplot documentation for more details:
  https://seaborn.pydata.org/generated/seaborn.pointplot.html

❖ **<u>Catplot</u>**- Catplot function of seaborn refers to the Category plots. This function can be used to create figure level interface for drawing categorical plots on a FacetGrid. "Kind" parameter can be used to get different types of categorical plots.

Syntax-
sns.catplot(***, *x=None*, *y=None*, *hue=None*, *data=None*, *row=None*, *col=None*, kind= "strip")

Parameters:
* **x, y, hue**- *names of variables in data*
  Inputs for plotting long-form data.
* **Data**- *DataFrame*
* **row, col**- *names of variables in data, optional*
  Categorical variables that will determine the faceting of the grid.
* **Kind**-*str, optional*
  The kind of plot to draw, corresponds to the name of a categorical axes-level plotting function. Options are: "strip", "swarm", "box", "violin", "boxen", "point", "bar", or "count".

  Please visit catplot documentation for more details:
  https://seaborn.pydata.org/generated/seaborn.catplot.html

❖ **Lmplot** – Lmplot of seaborn is used to plot the linear relationship line among two continuous variables.

Syntax: `seaborn.lmplot(`*, *x=None*, *y=None*, *data=None*, *hue=None*)

Parameters:
- **x, y, hue**- *names of variables in data or vector data, optional*
  Inputs for plotting long-form data.
- **Data**-*DataFrame, array, or list of arrays, optional*
  Dataset for plotting.

  Please visit lmplot documentation for more details:
  https://seaborn.pydata.org/generated/seaborn.lmplot.html