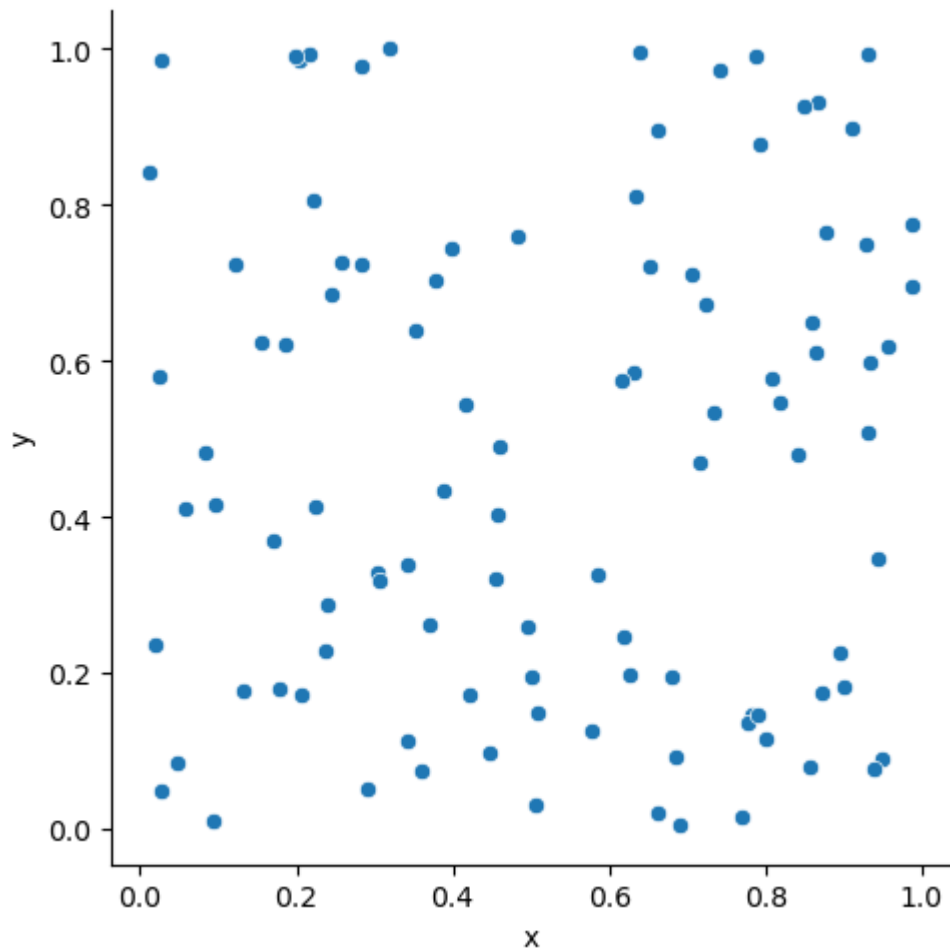


```
In [1]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd

# Create some example data
data = pd.DataFrame({'x': np.random.rand(100), 'y': np.random.rand(100), 'cat': np.random.choice('a', 100)})

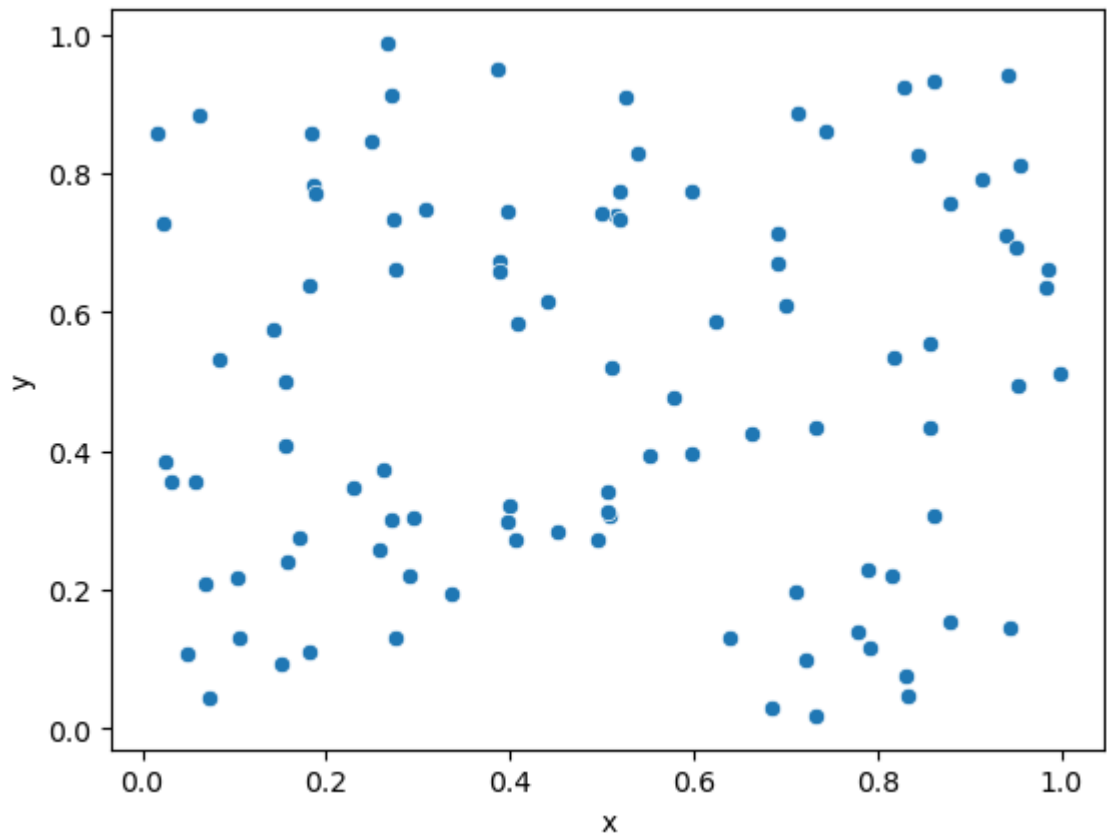
# Relational Plot (Relplot)
sns.relplot(x='x', y='y', data=data)
```

Out[1]: <seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x259db41a750>



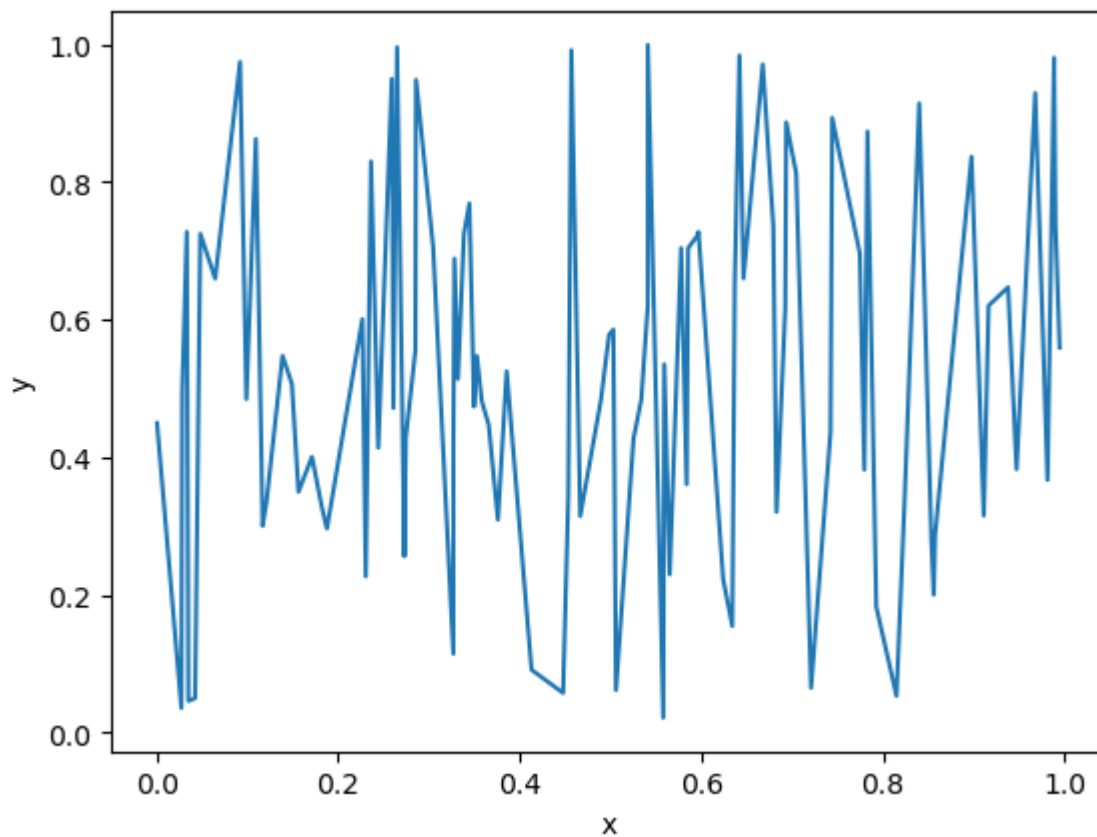
```
In [2]: data = pd.DataFrame({'x': np.random.rand(100), 'y': np.random.rand(100), 'cat': np.random.rand(100)}  
# Scatter Plot (scatterplot)  
plt.figure()  
sns.scatterplot(x='x', y='y', data=data)
```

Out[2]: <Axes: xlabel='x', ylabel='y'>



```
In [3]: # Create some example data
data = pd.DataFrame({'x': np.random.rand(100), 'y': np.random.rand(100), 'cat': np.random.choice('a', 100)})
# Line Plot (lineplot)
plt.figure()
sns.lineplot(x='x', y='y', data=data)
```

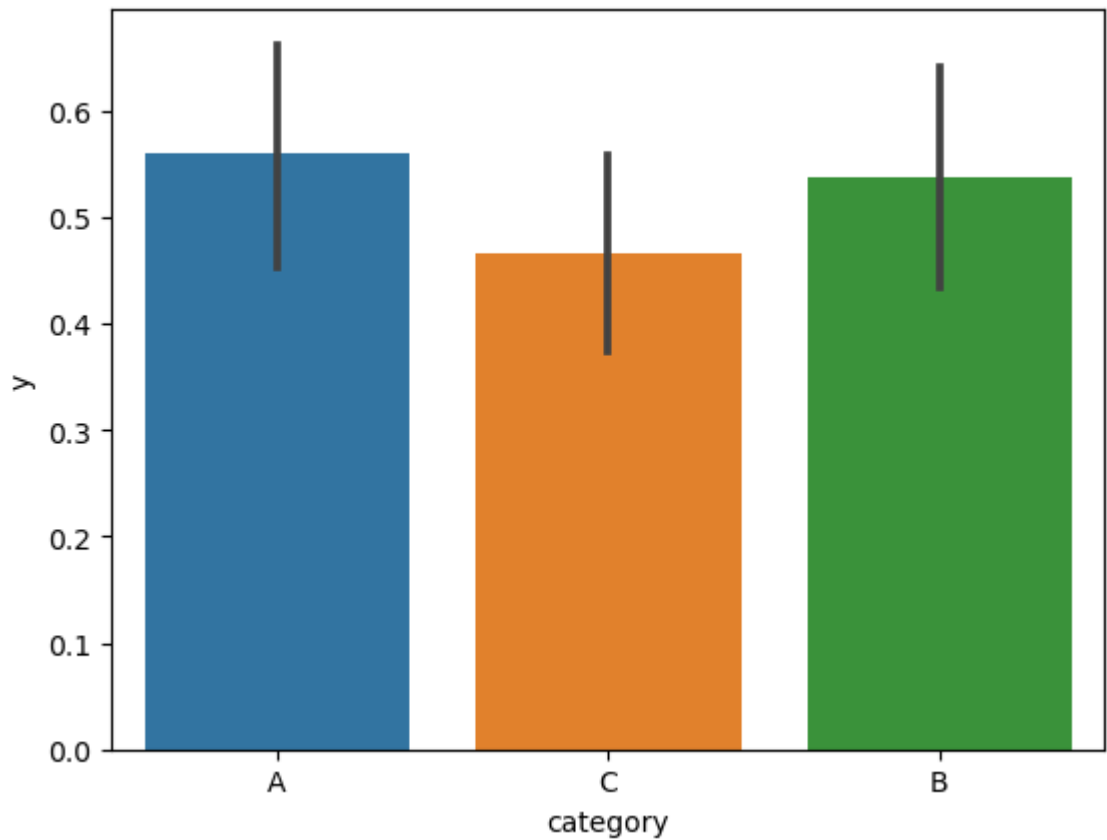
Out[3]: <Axes: xlabel='x', ylabel='y'>



```
In [12]: # Create some example data
data = pd.DataFrame({'x': np.random.rand(100), 'y': np.random.rand(100), 'category': np.random.choice('ABC', 100)})
# Categorical Plots

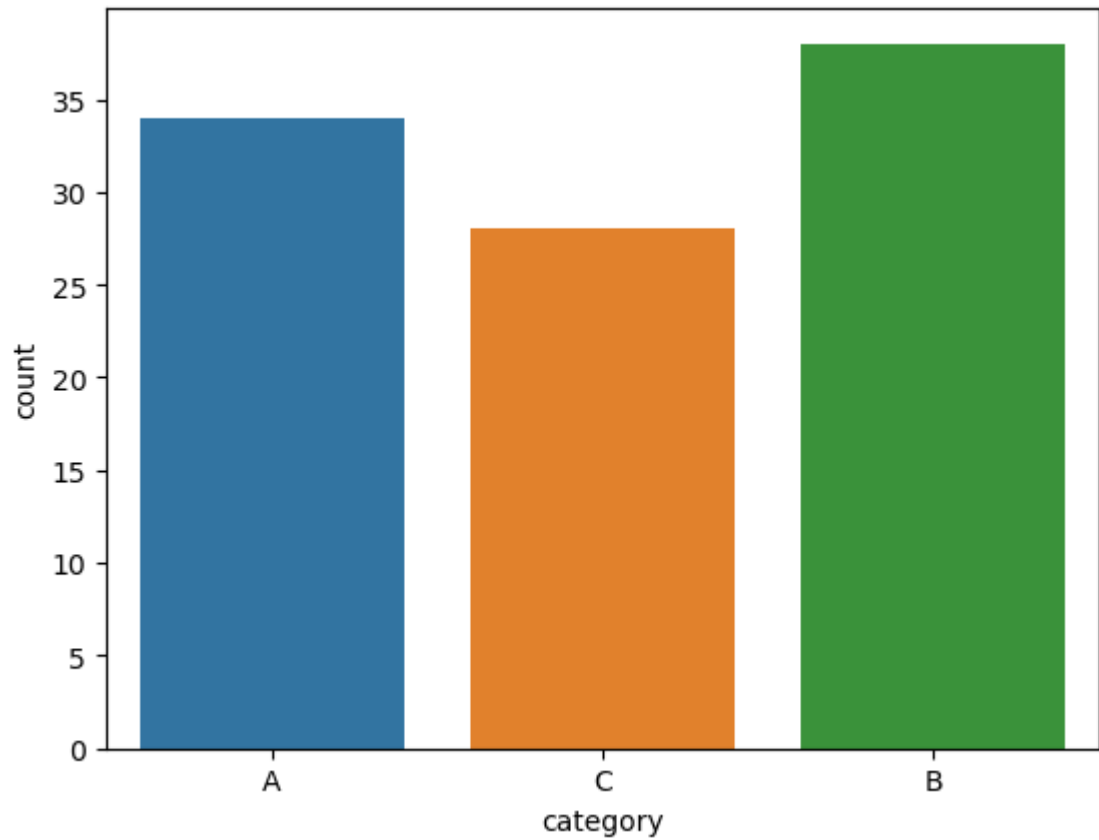
# Bar Plot
plt.figure()
sns.barplot(x='category', y='y', data=data)
```

Out[12]: <Axes: xlabel='category', ylabel='y'>



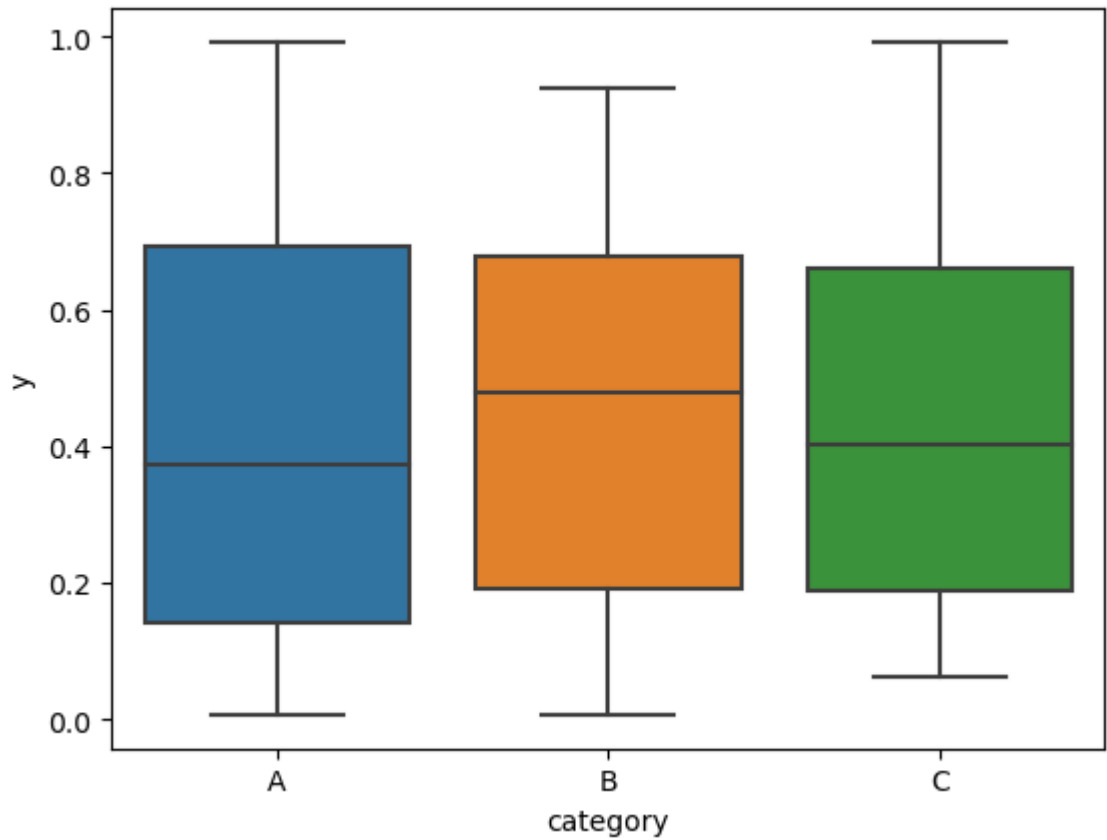
```
In [13]: # Create some example data
data = pd.DataFrame({'x': np.random.rand(100), 'y': np.random.rand(100), 'category': np.random.choice(['A', 'B', 'C'], 100)})
# Count Plot
plt.figure()
sns.countplot(x='category', data=data)
```

Out[13]: <Axes: xlabel='category', ylabel='count'>



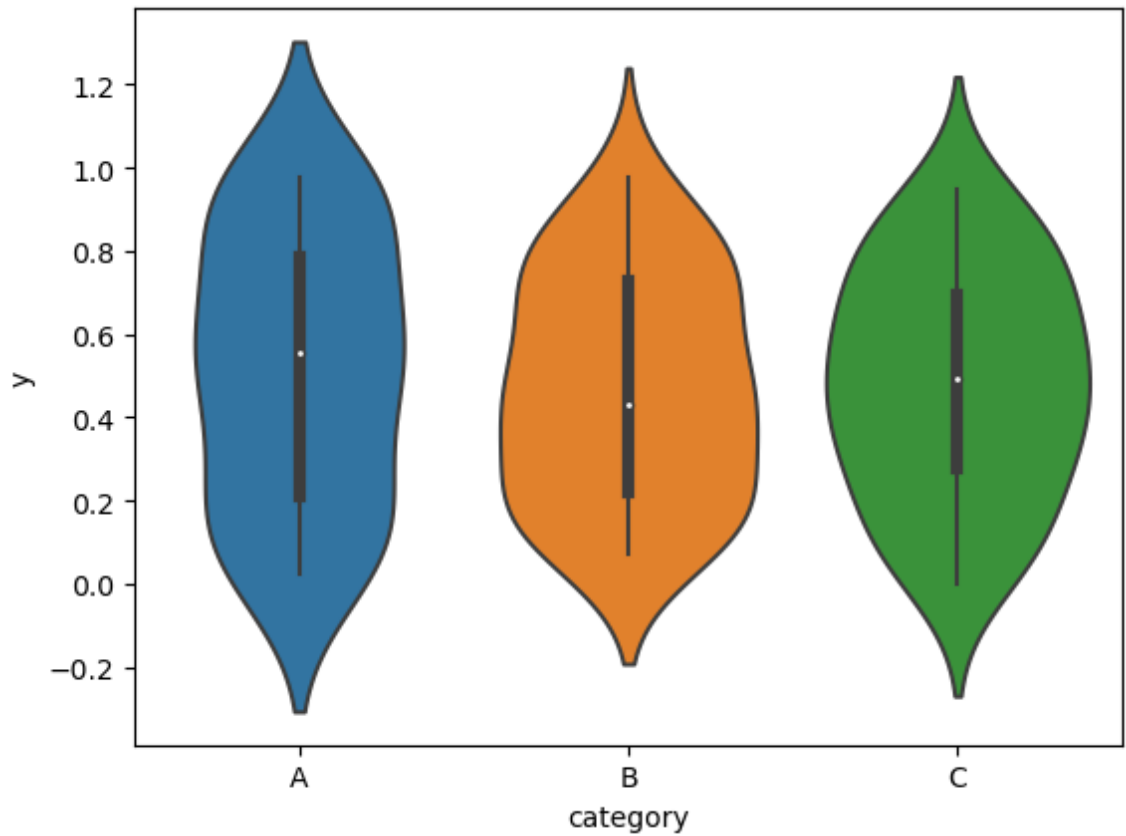
```
In [14]: # Create some example data
data = pd.DataFrame({'x': np.random.rand(100), 'y': np.random.rand(100), 'category': np.random.choice('ABC', 100)})
# Box Plot
plt.figure()
sns.boxplot(x='category', y='y', data=data)
```

Out[14]: <Axes: xlabel='category', ylabel='y'>



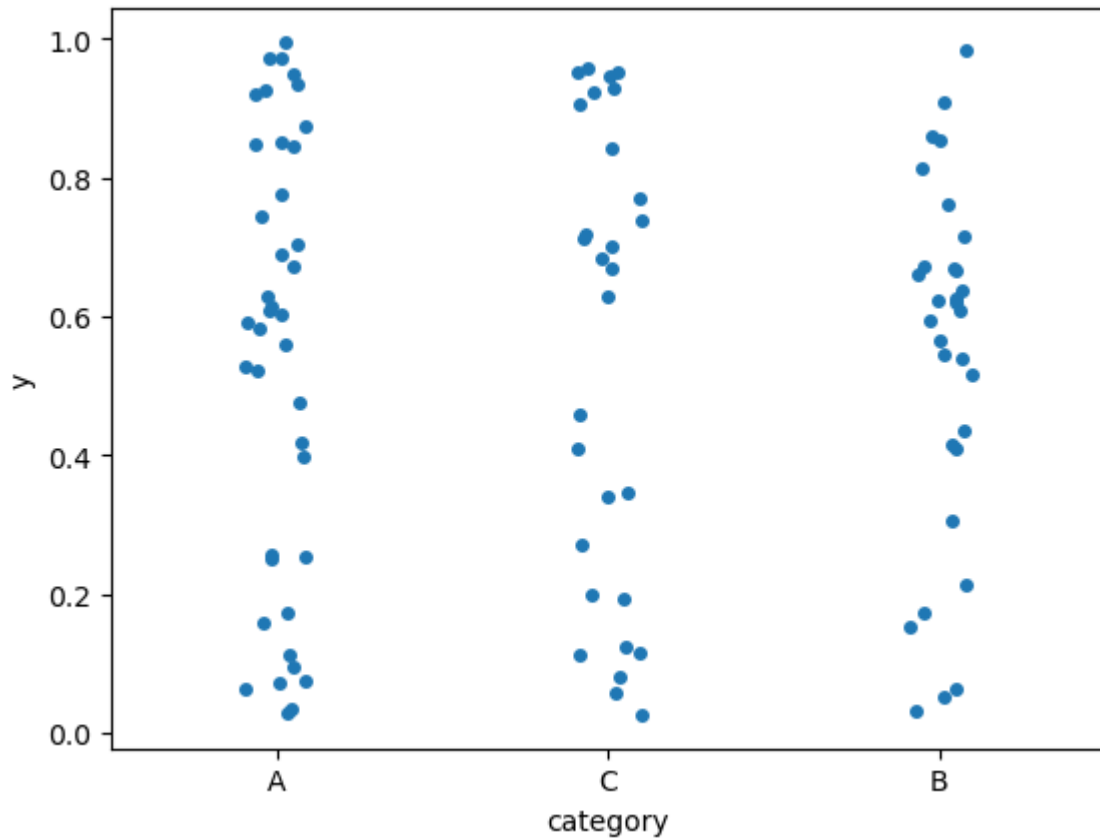
```
In [15]: # Create some example data
data = pd.DataFrame({'x': np.random.rand(100), 'y': np.random.rand(100), 'category': np.random.choice('ABC', 100)})
# Violin Plot
plt.figure()
sns.violinplot(x='category', y='y', data=data)
```

Out[15]: <Axes: xlabel='category', ylabel='y'>



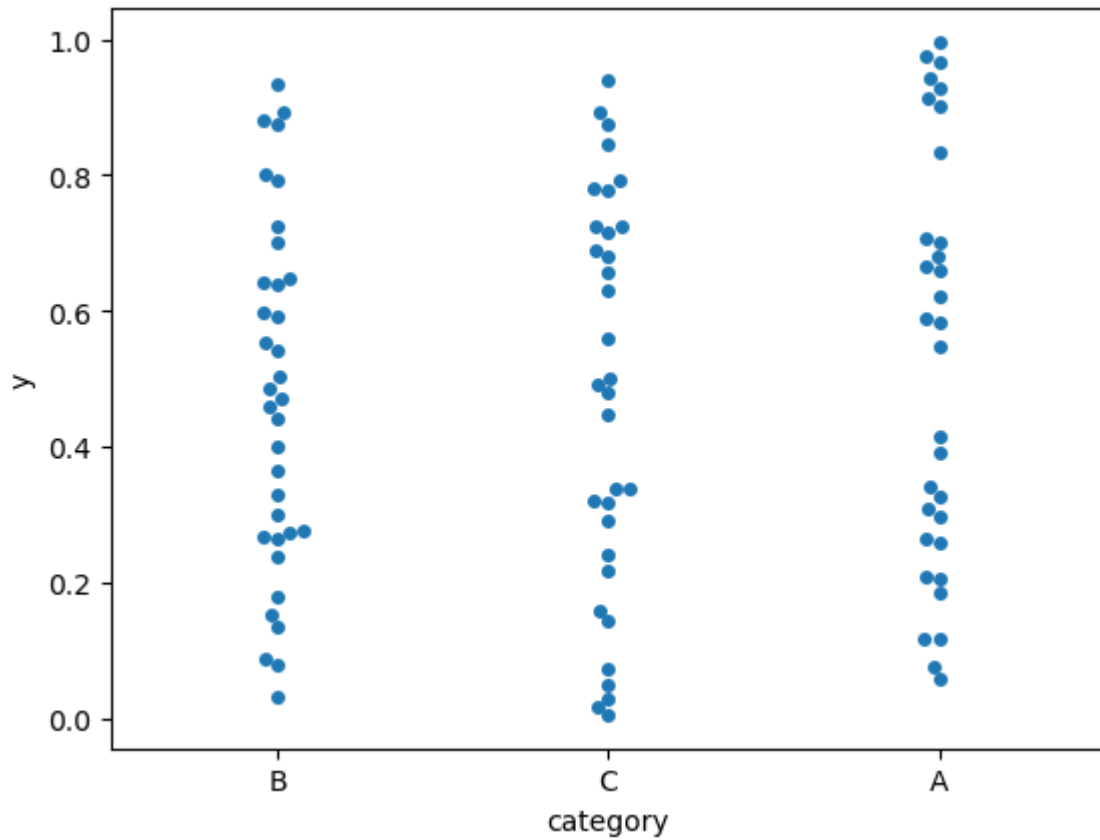
```
In [16]: # Create some example data
data = pd.DataFrame({'x': np.random.rand(100), 'y': np.random.rand(100), 'category': np.random.choice(['A', 'B', 'C'], 100)})
# Strip Plot
plt.figure()
sns.stripplot(x='category', y='y', data=data)
```

Out[16]: <Axes: xlabel='category', ylabel='y'>




```
In [18]: # Create some example data
data = pd.DataFrame({'x': np.random.rand(100), 'y': np.random.rand(100), 'category': np.random.choice(['A', 'B', 'C'], 100)})
# Swarm Plot
plt.figure()
sns.swarmplot(x='category', y='y', data=data)
```

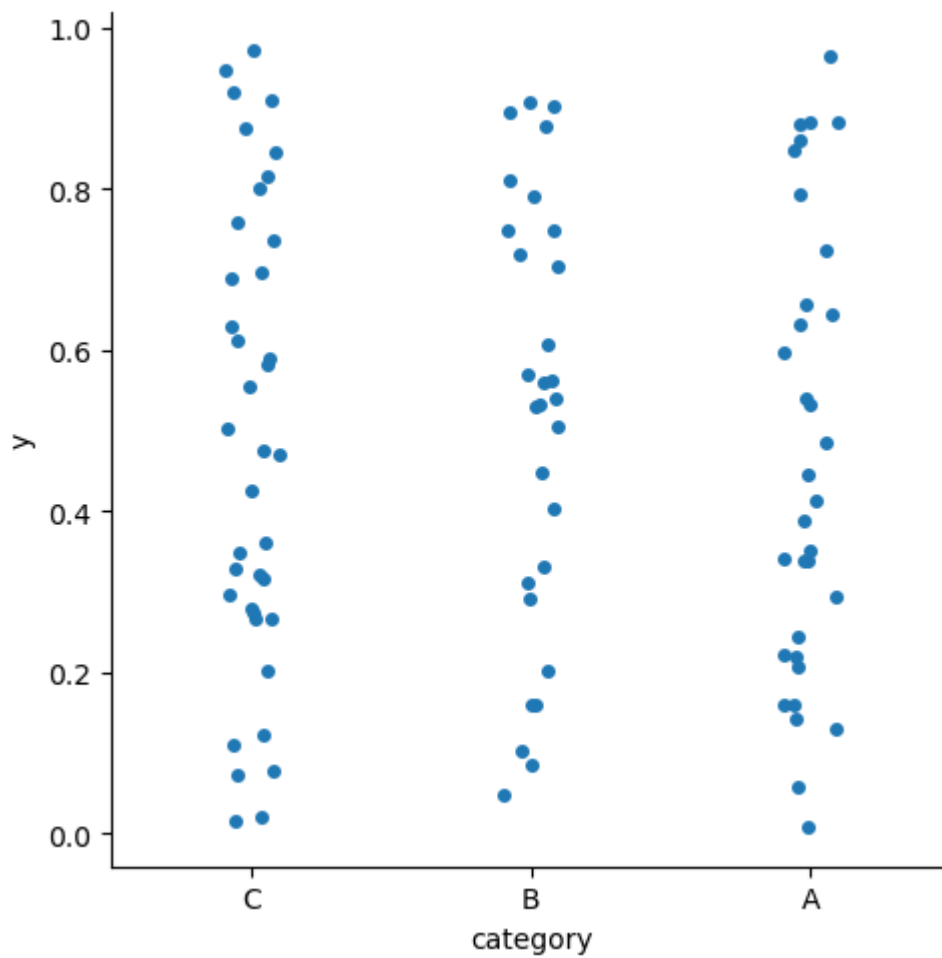
Out[18]: <Axes: xlabel='category', ylabel='y'>



```
In [19]: # Create some example data
data = pd.DataFrame({'x': np.random.rand(100), 'y': np.random.rand(100), 'category': np.random.choice('ABC', 100)})
# Factor Plot (deprecated in newer versions)
# Use catplot instead
plt.figure()
sns.catplot(x='category', y='y', data=data)

plt.show()
```

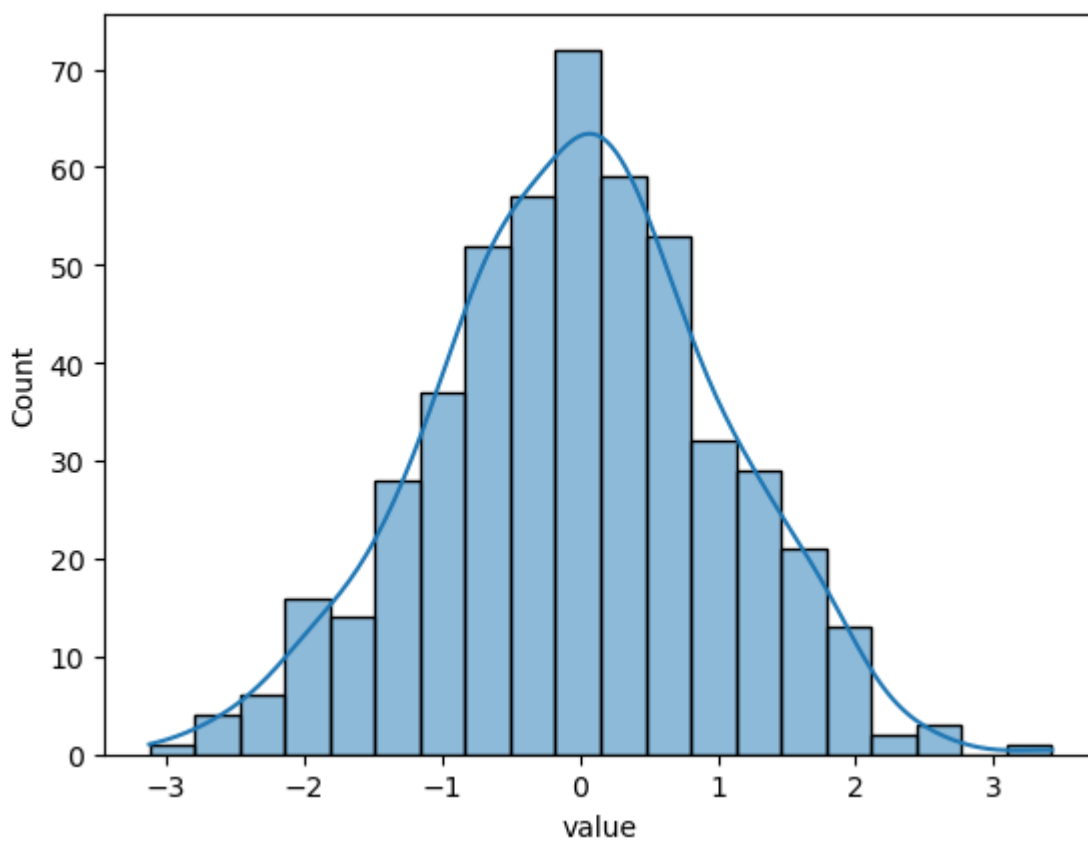
<Figure size 640x480 with 0 Axes>



```
In [20]: # Create some example data
data = pd.DataFrame({'value': np.random.randn(500)})
# Distribution Plots

# Histogram (histplot)
plt.figure()
sns.histplot(data['value'], kde=True)
```

Out[20]: <Axes: xlabel='value', ylabel='Count'>



```
In [24]: # Create some example data
data = pd.DataFrame({'value': np.random.randn(500)})
# Distribution Plot (distplot)
plt.figure()
sns.distplot(data['value'], hist=True, kde=True)
```

C:\Users\Lenovo\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_11336\1194914956.py:5: UserWarning:

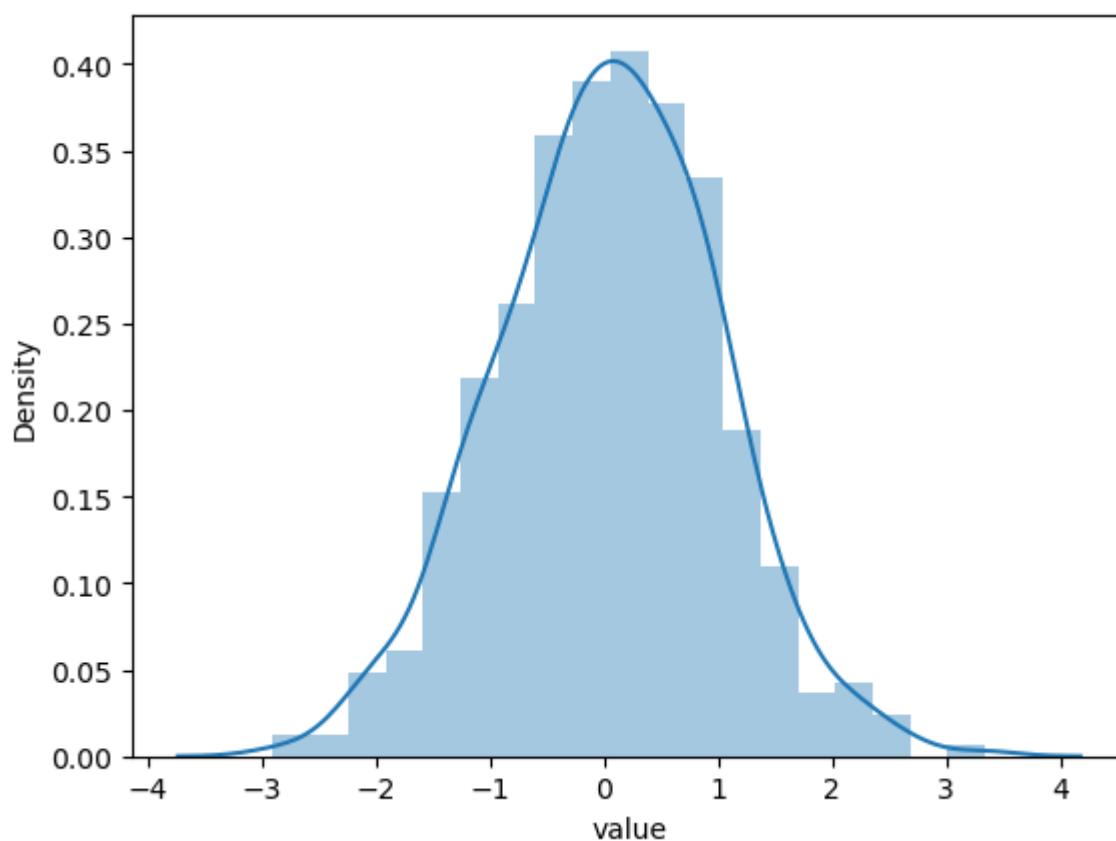
`distplot` is a deprecated function and will be removed in seaborn v0.14.0.

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> (<https://gist.github.com/mwaskom/de44147ed2974457ad6372750bbe5751>)

```
sns.distplot(data['value'], hist=True, kde=True)
```

Out[24]: <Axes: xlabel='value', ylabel='Density'>

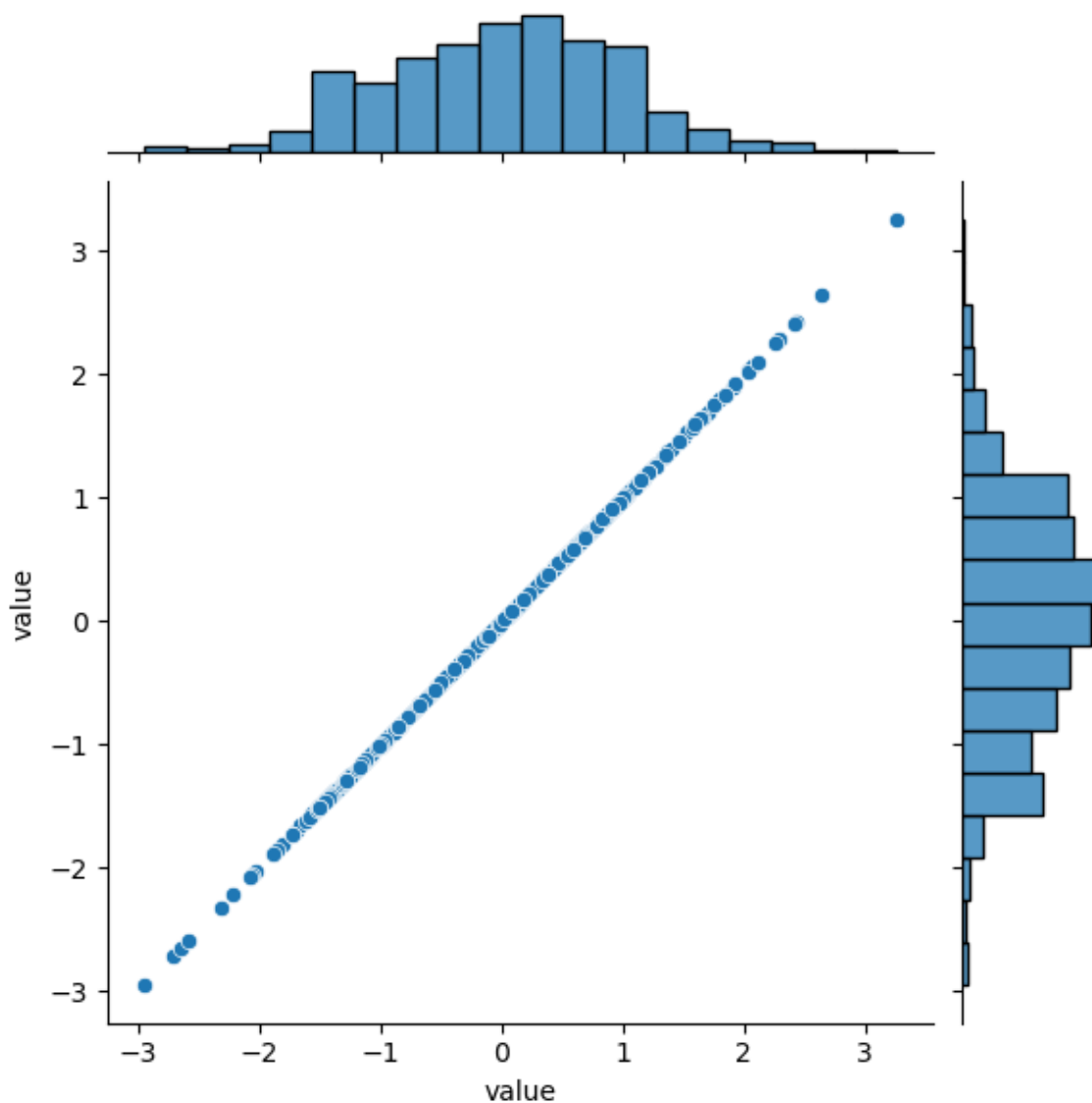


```
In [25]: # Create some example data
data = pd.DataFrame({'value': np.random.randn(500)})

# Joint Plot (jointplot)
plt.figure()
sns.jointplot(x='value', y='value', data=data, kind='scatter')
```

Out[25]: <seaborn.axisgrid.JointGrid at 0x259dc7c6650>

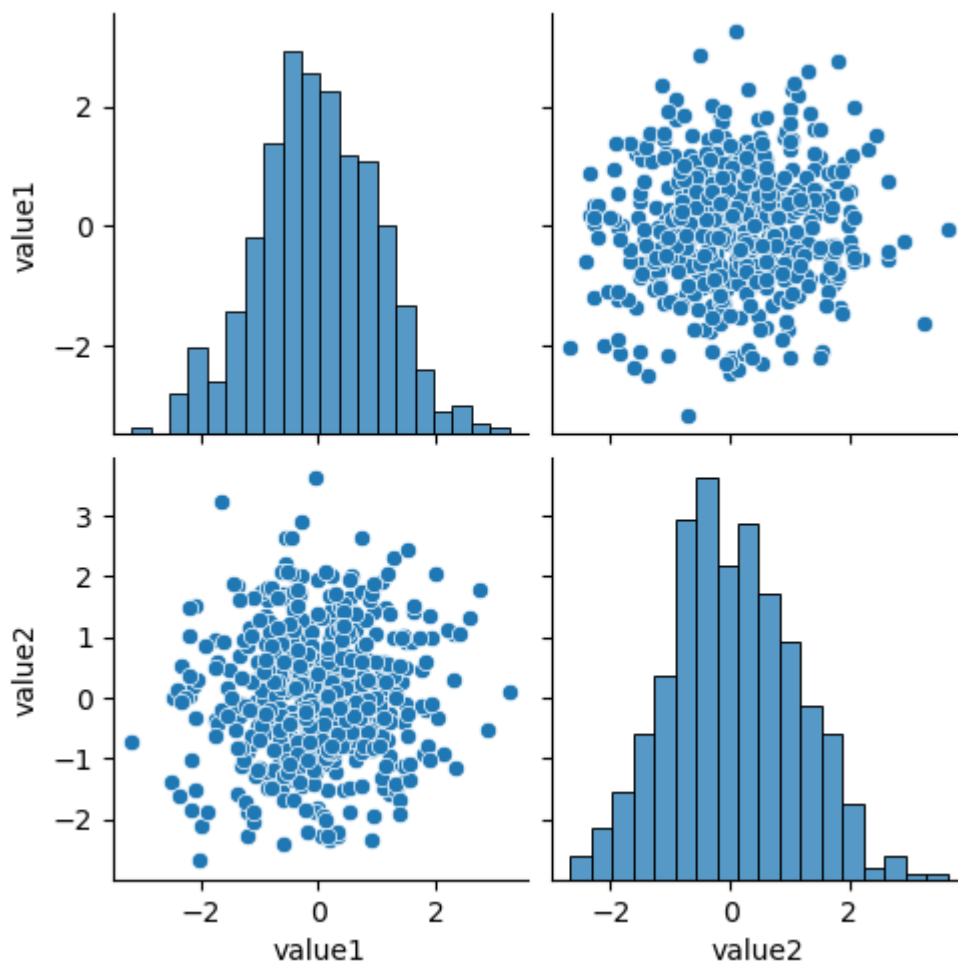
<Figure size 640x480 with 0 Axes>



```
In [26]: # Create some example data
data = pd.DataFrame({'value': np.random.randn(500)})

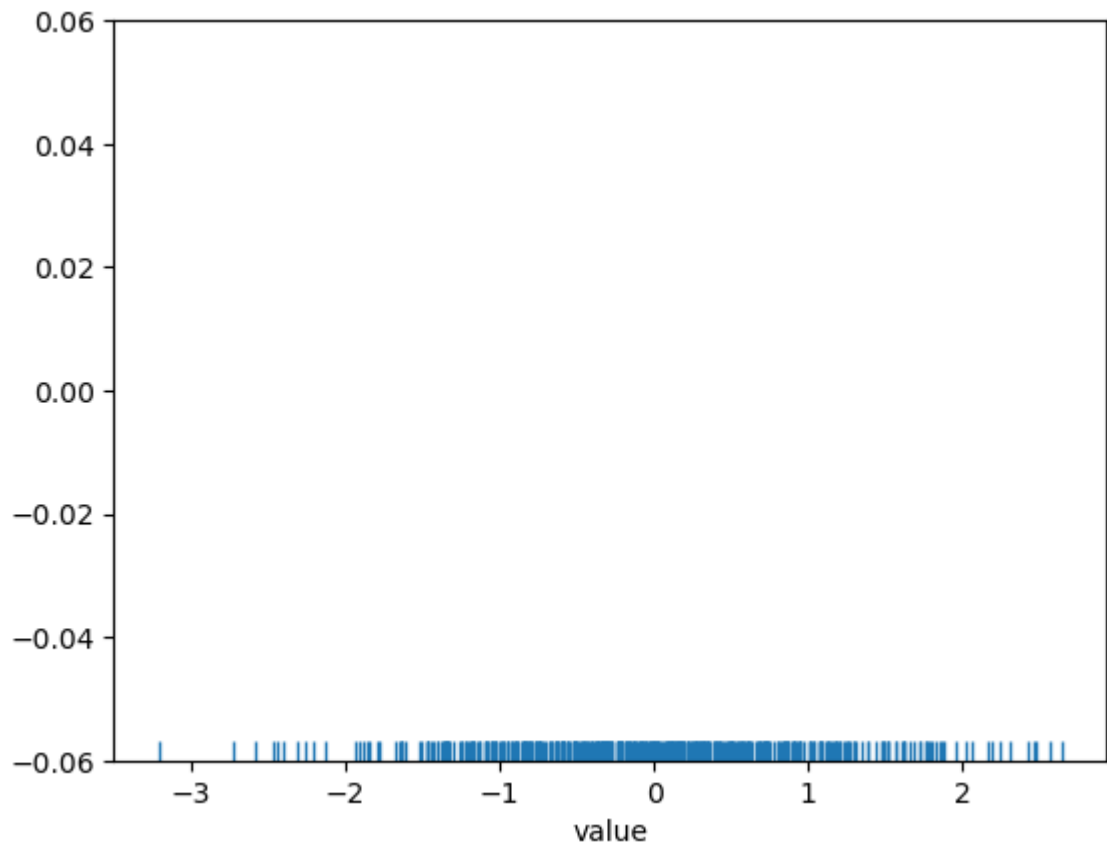
# Pair Plot (pairplot)
data_pairplot = pd.DataFrame({'value1': np.random.randn(500), 'value2': np.r
sns.pairplot(data_pairplot)
```

Out[26]: <seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x259ddf235d0>



```
In [27]: # Create some example data
data = pd.DataFrame({'value': np.random.randn(500)})
# Rug Plot (rugplot)
plt.figure()
sns.rugplot(data['value'])
```

Out[27]: <Axes: xlabel='value'>



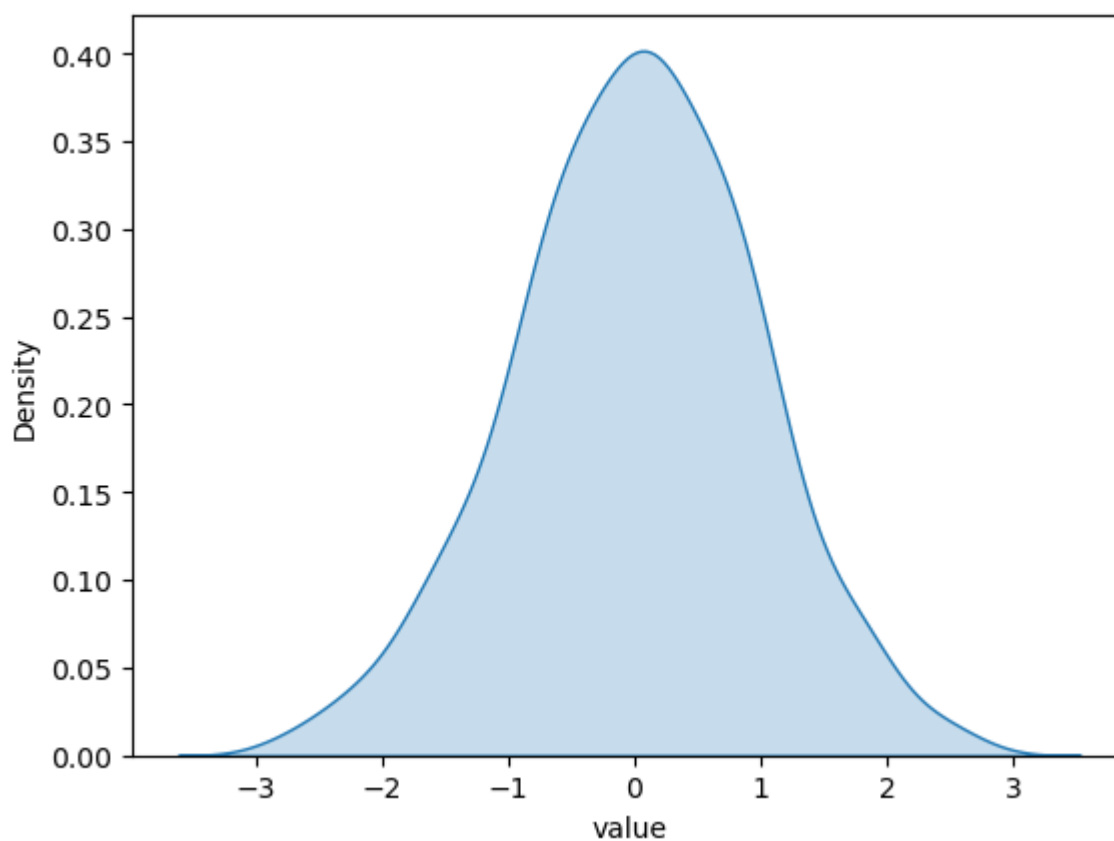
```
In [28]: # Create some example data
data = pd.DataFrame({'value': np.random.randn(500)})
# Kernel Density Estimation Plot (kdeplot)
plt.figure()
sns.kdeplot(data['value'], shade=True)
```

C:\Users\Lenovo\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_11336\1321748908.py:5: Future Warning:

`shade` is now deprecated in favor of `fill`; setting `fill=True`.
This will become an error in seaborn v0.14.0; please update your code.

```
sns.kdeplot(data['value'], shade=True)
```

Out[28]: <Axes: xlabel='value', ylabel='Density'>

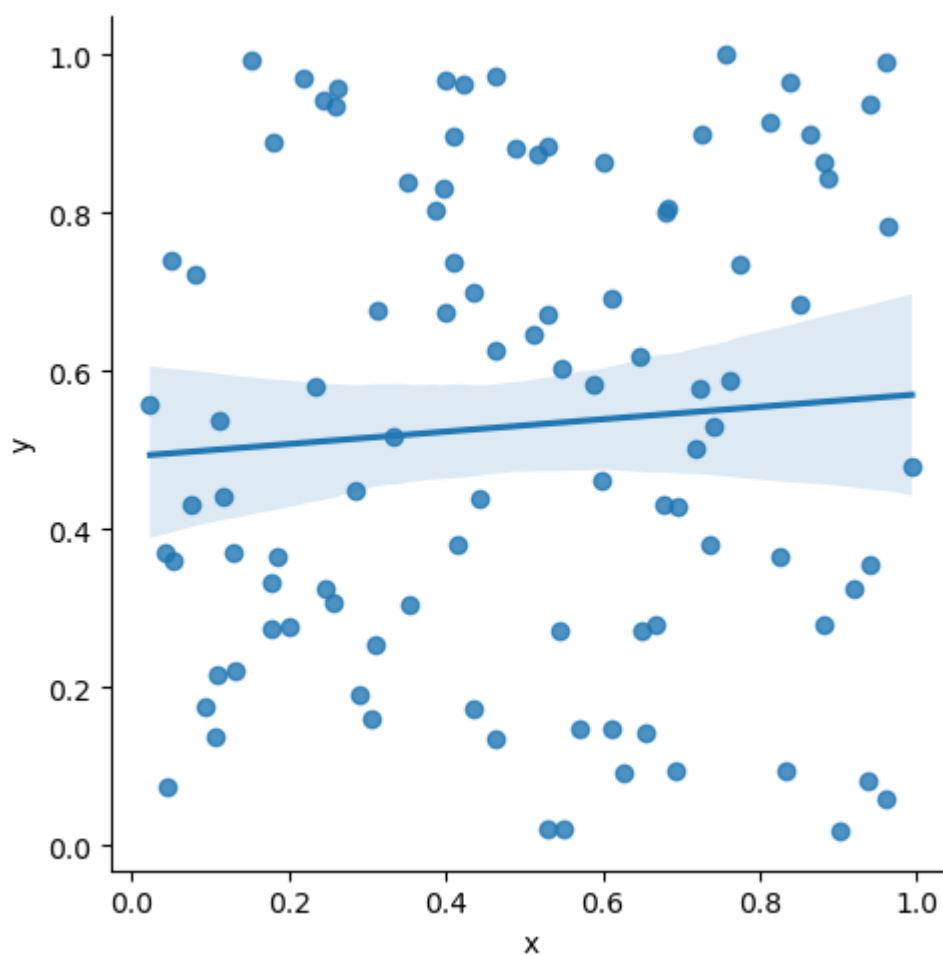



```
In [29]: # Create some example data
data = pd.DataFrame({'x': np.random.rand(100), 'y': np.random.rand(100)})

# Regression Plots

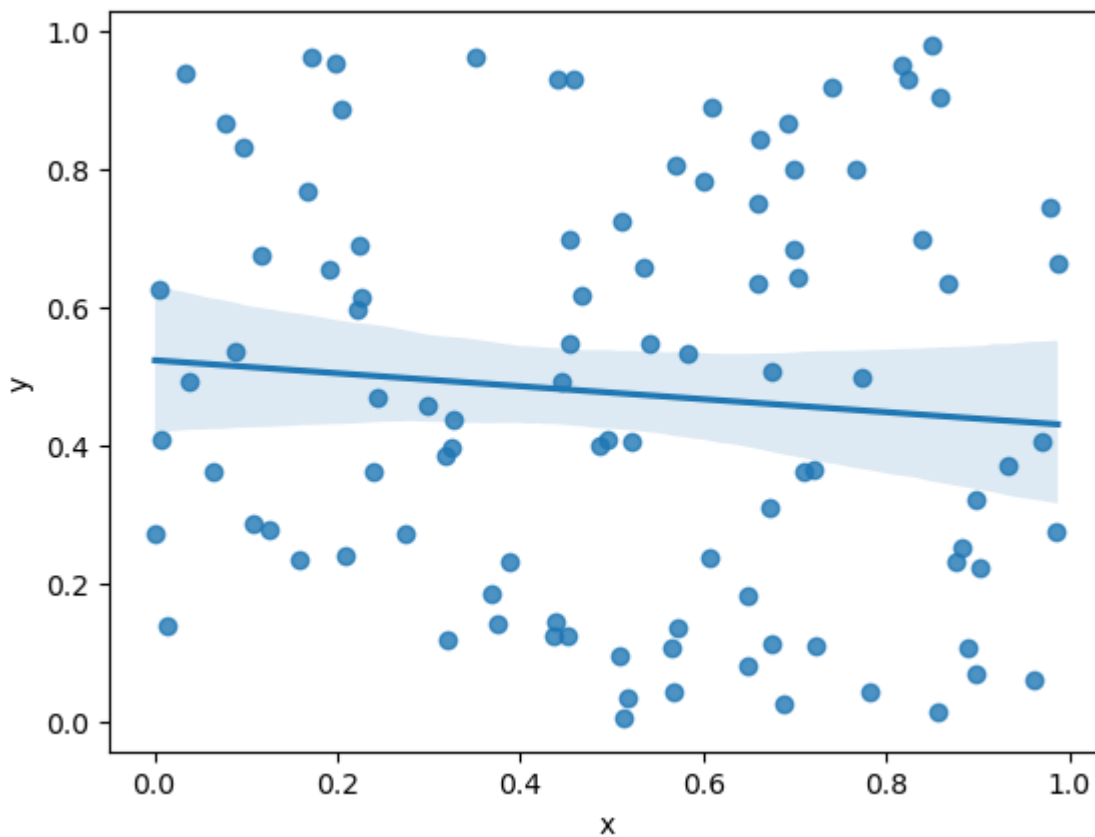
# lmplot
sns.lmplot(x='x', y='y', data=data)
```

Out[29]: <seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x259de5f71d0>



```
In [30]: # Create some example data
data = pd.DataFrame({'x': np.random.rand(100), 'y': np.random.rand(100)})
# regplot
plt.figure()
sns.regplot(x='x', y='y', data=data)
```

Out[30]: <Axes: xlabel='x', ylabel='y'>



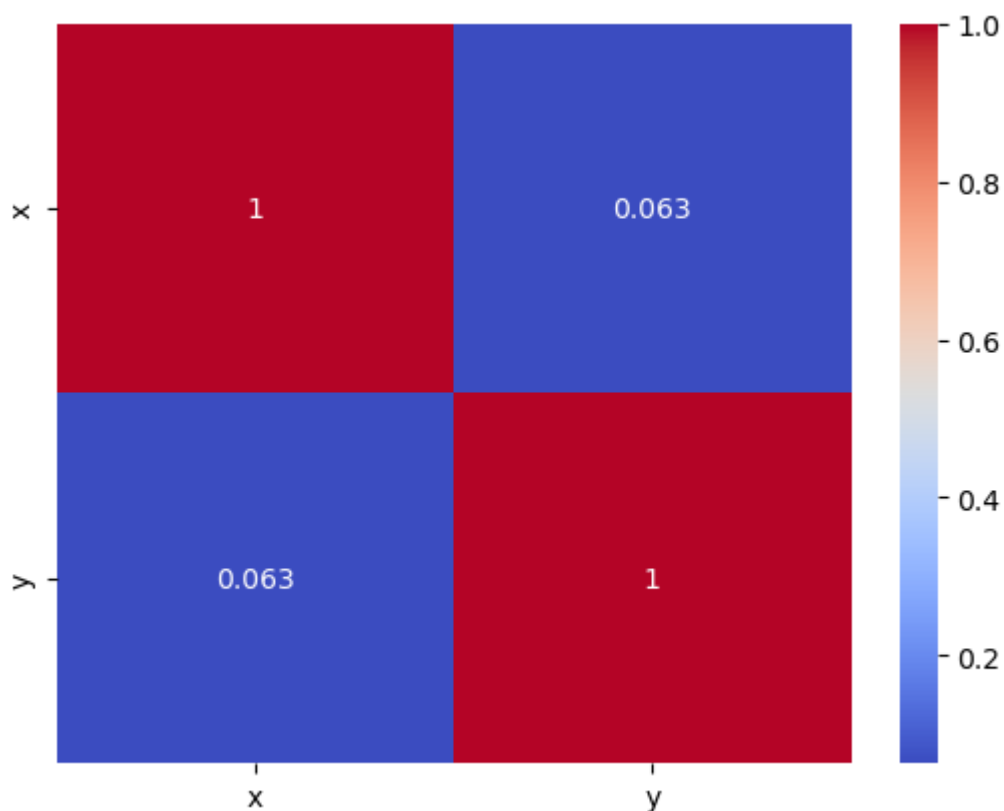
```
In [33]: # Create some example data
data = pd.DataFrame({'x': np.random.rand(100), 'y': np.random.rand(100)})

#Matrix plot

# Create a correlation matrix for heatmap and clustermap
correlation_matrix = data.corr()

# Heatmap
plt.figure()
sns.heatmap(correlation_matrix, annot=True, cmap='coolwarm')

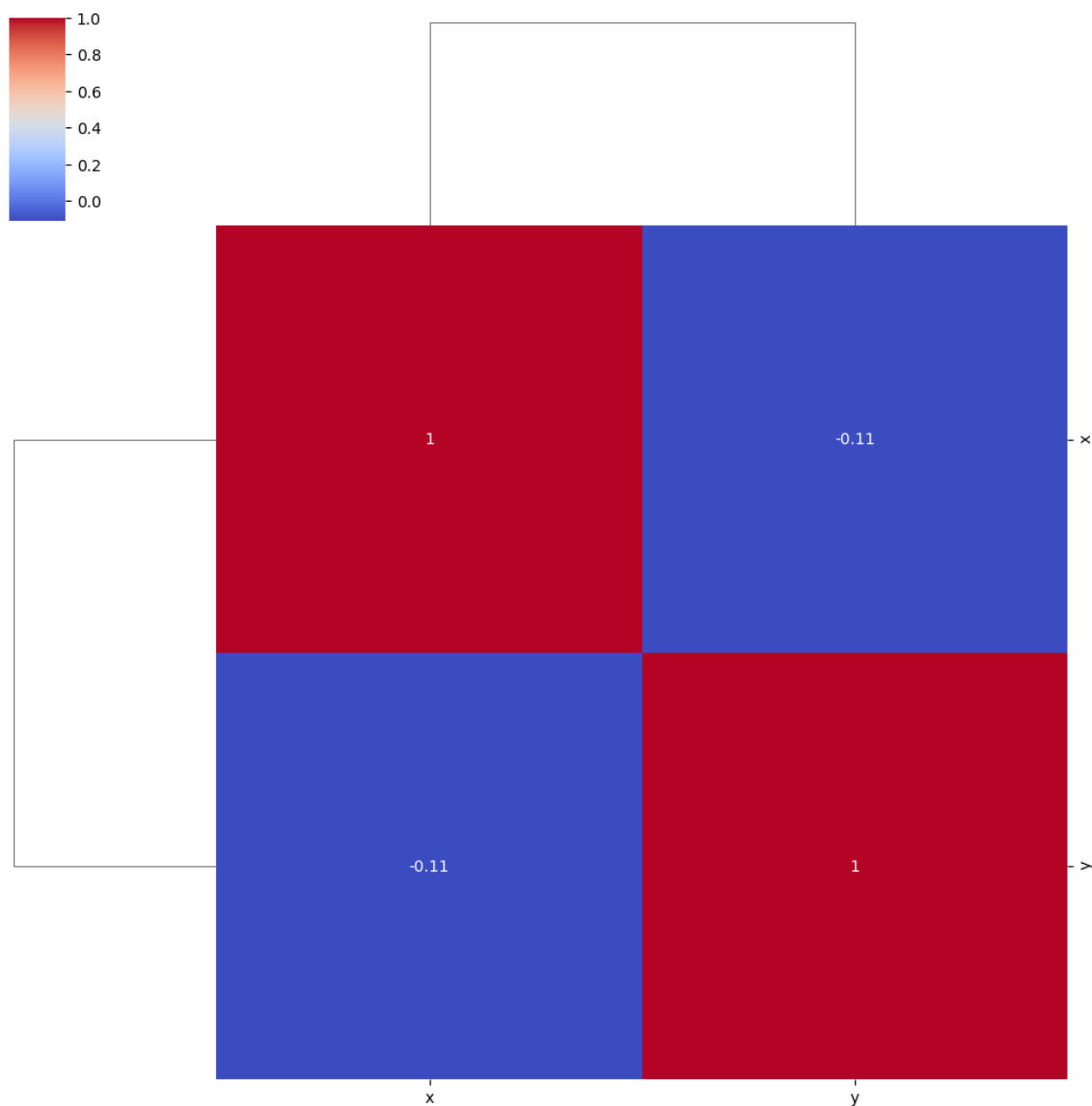
plt.show()
```



```
In [32]: # Create some example data
data = pd.DataFrame({'x': np.random.rand(100), 'y': np.random.rand(100)})
# Clustermap
plt.figure()
sns.clustermap(correlation_matrix, annot=True, cmap='coolwarm')
```

Out[32]: <seaborn.matrix.ClusterGrid at 0x259de768d90>

<Figure size 640x480 with 0 Axes>



In []: