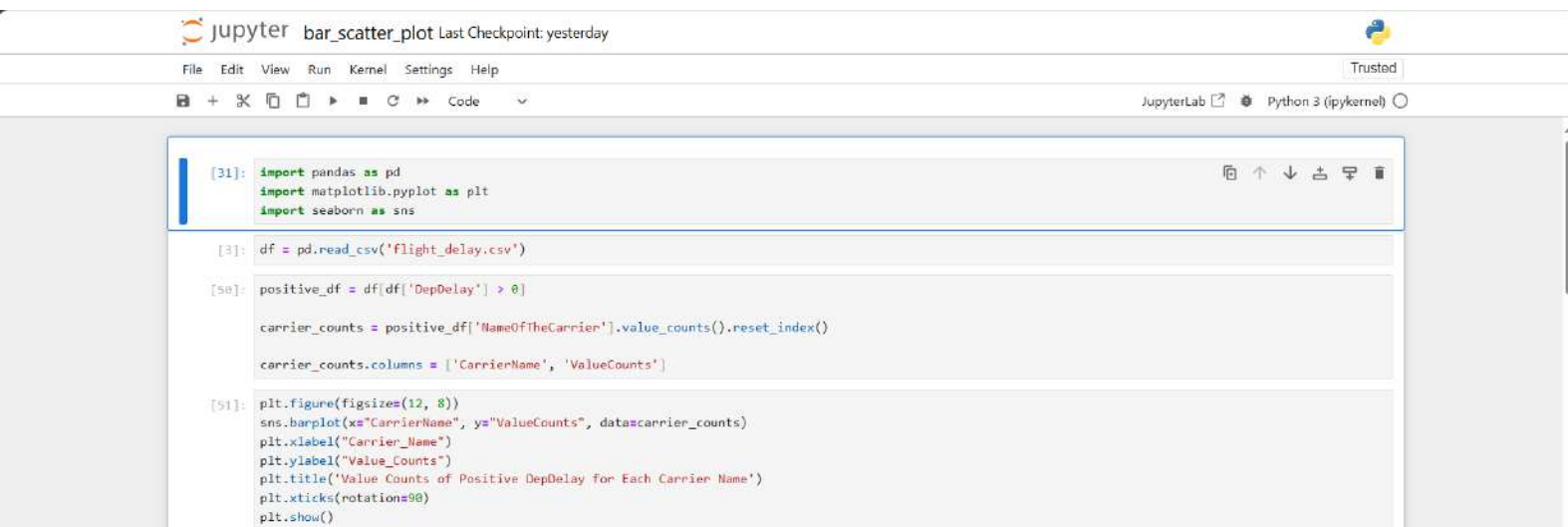


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Imported the final query as a new table and filtered positive 'DepDelay' as well as counts of positive values.



The image shows a JupyterLab interface with a code cell containing the following Python code:

```
[31]: import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

[3]: df = pd.read_csv('flight_delay.csv')

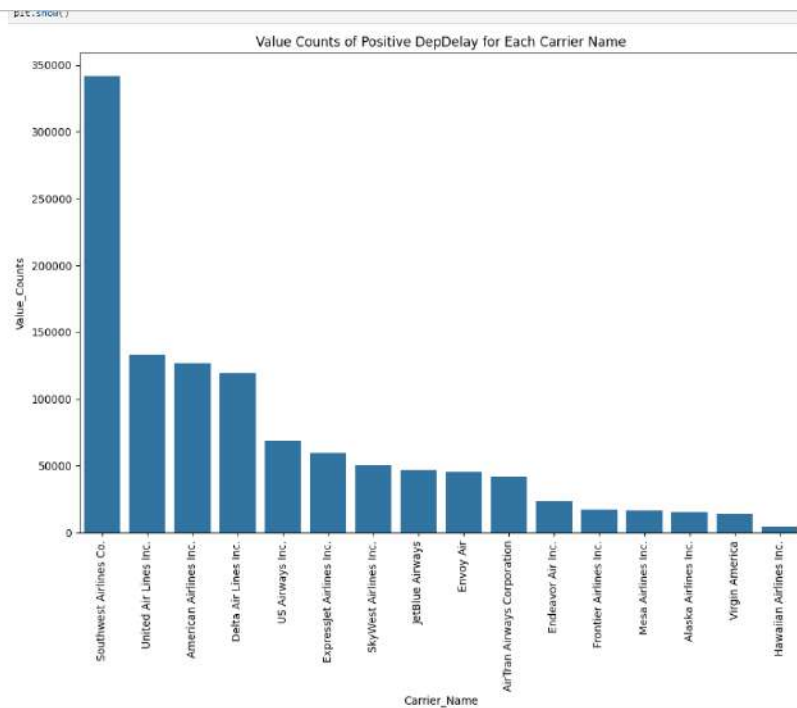
[50]: positive_df = df[df['DepDelay'] > 0]

carrier_counts = positive_df['NameOfTheCarrier'].value_counts().reset_index()

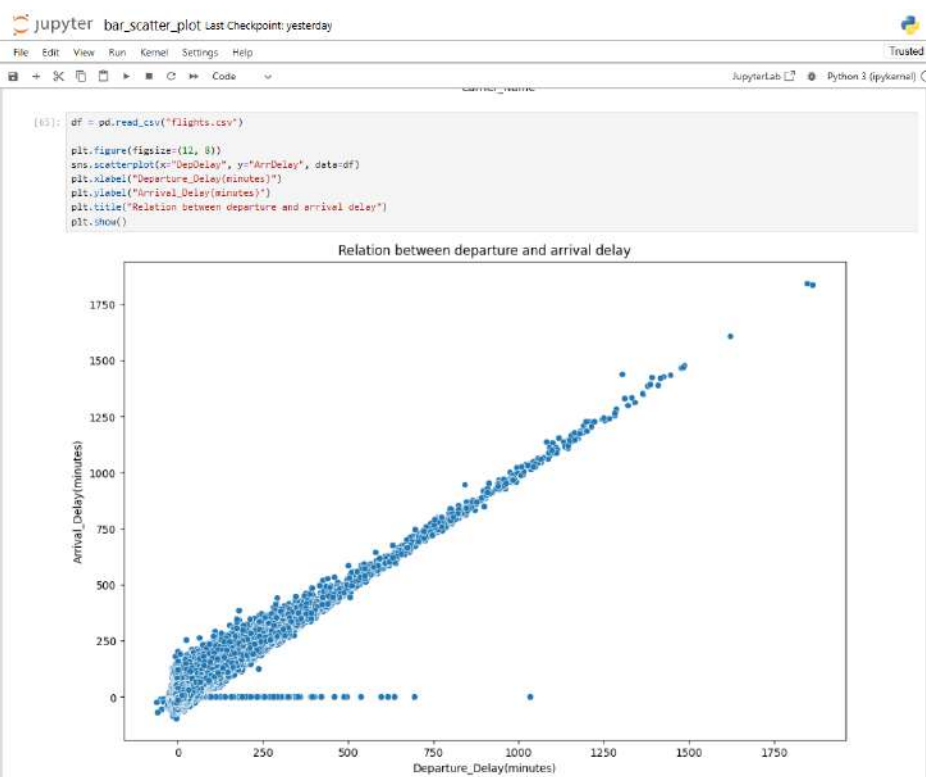
carrier_counts.columns = ['CarrierName', 'ValueCounts']

[51]: plt.figure(figsize=(12, 8))
sns.barplot(x="CarrierName", y="ValueCounts", data=carrier_counts)
plt.xlabel("Carrier Name")
plt.ylabel("Value Counts")
plt.title("Value Counts of Positive DepDelay for Each Carrier Name")
plt.xticks(rotation=90)
plt.show()
```

Plotted 'Bar graph' for CarrierName and ValueCounts.



Plotted scatter graph for the correlation of DepDelay and ArrDelay.



## My view of the above two graphs

```
[ ]: """
1. Bar graph shows that some of the flights have high number of positive departure delay and others has very few departure delay.
2. Scatter plot shows that departure delay and arrival delay has correlation between them, which means that if a flight depart late, it will arrive late.
"""

[ ]:

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[ ]:

[ ]:

[ ]:
```