Seaborn data visualization types:

Seaborn Function	Primary Plot Type	Primary Use
Distplot	**Distributional** (Histogram, KDE)	Visualizing the **distribution** of a single continuous variable.
Jointplot	**Relational & Distributional**	Showing the **bivariate relationship** between two variables, along with their individual (marginal) distributions.
Pairplot	**Multivariate**	Creating a grid of **pairwise relationships** (scatter plots) and distributions (histograms/KDEs) for all variables in a dataset.
Violinplot	**Categorical/Distributional**	Visualizing the full **probability density** (distribution shape) of a continuous variable across different categories.
Stripplot	**Categorical**	Drawing a **scatter plot** where one variable is categorical. Useful for visualizing all individual data points.
Swarmplot	**Categorical**	Similar to a stripplot, but adjusts points to **avoid overlap** so the distribution density is visible. Ideal for small to moderate datasets.
Barplot	**Categorical**	Visualizing the **mean (or other estimator)** of a continuous variable for different categories, often with error bars.
Countplot	**Categorical**	Showing the **count** (frequency) of observations in each bin or category of a categorical variable.
Pointplot	**Categorical**	Showing the **estimates (e.g., mean)** and confidence intervals of a continuous variable across different categories, useful for emphasizing changes across categories.
Line Chart	**Relational/Temporal**	Showing trends over time or an ordered sequence.
Bar Chart (Column Chart)	**Categorical**	Comparing the quantities or **counts** of different categories or groups.
Scatter Plot	**Relational (Bivariate)**	Visualizing the relationship or **correlation** between two numerical variables.

Seaborn Function	Primary Plot Type	Primary Use
Histogram	**Distributional (Univariate)**	Showing the distribution of a single continuous variable (frequency of values in bins).
Box Plot (Box-and-Whisker Plot)	**Distributional/Categorical**	Displaying the summary statistics (median, quartiles, range, outliers) of a distribution, especially for comparing distributions across categories.
Pie Chart	**Compositional (Part-to-Whole)**	Illustrating the proportion or percentage of a whole that each category represents.
Area Chart	**Temporal/Compositional**	Showing the magnitude of change over time and the relationship of parts to a whole.
Heatmap	**Matrix**	Visualizing the magnitude of values in a matrix using colour intensity (often for correlation).
Bubble Chart	**Relational/Multivariate**	Visualizing three or four dimensions of data where bubble size represents a third variable.
Treemap	**Compositional/Hierarchical**	Displaying hierarchical data using nested rectangles, where the size is proportional to the value.
catplot	**Figure-Level Interface for Categorical plots**	Acts as a wrapper for all specific categorical plots, letting you switch between them using the kind parameter.
regplot	**Relational (Linear Regression)**	Visualizing the relationship between two numerical variables (x and y) and fitting a **straight-line regression** model to the data. It also draws a shaded area representing the confidence interval for the regression estimate.
lmplot	**Figure-Level Interface for Relational plots**	Uses regplot internally.Designed for plotting linear relationships, but its key advantage is the easy use of **faceting** (creating multiple subplots).