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In [21]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
```

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In [22]: df = sns.load_dataset('Car_sales')
df
```

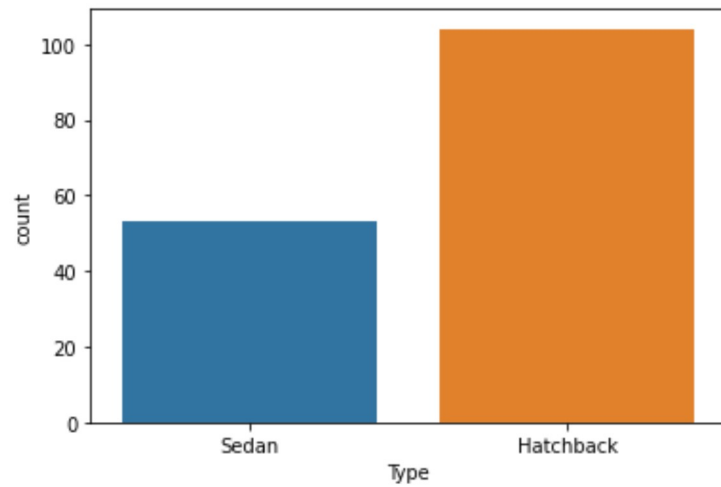
```
Out[22]:
```

	Manufacturer	Model	Sales_in_thousands	Type	_year_resale_value	Vehicle_type	Price_in_thousands	Engine_size	Horsepower	Wheelbase
0	Acura	Integra	16.919	Sedan	16.360	Passenger	21.50	1.8	140.0	101.2
1	Acura	TL	39.384	Hatchback	19.875	Passenger	28.40	3.2	225.0	108.1
2	Acura	CL	14.114	Sedan	18.225	Passenger	NaN	3.2	225.0	106.9
3	Acura	RL	8.588	Sedan	29.725	Passenger	42.00	3.5	210.0	114.6
4	Audi	A4	20.397	Sedan	22.255	Passenger	23.99	1.8	150.0	102.6
...
152	Volvo	V40	3.545	Hatchback	NaN	Passenger	24.40	1.9	160.0	100.5
153	Volvo	S70	15.245	Hatchback	NaN	Passenger	27.50	2.4	168.0	104.9
154	Volvo	V70	17.531	Hatchback	NaN	Passenger	28.80	2.4	168.0	104.9
155	Volvo	C70	3.493	Hatchback	NaN	Passenger	45.50	2.3	236.0	104.9
156	Volvo	S80	18.969	Hatchback	NaN	Passenger	36.00	2.9	201.0	109.9

157 rows × 11 columns

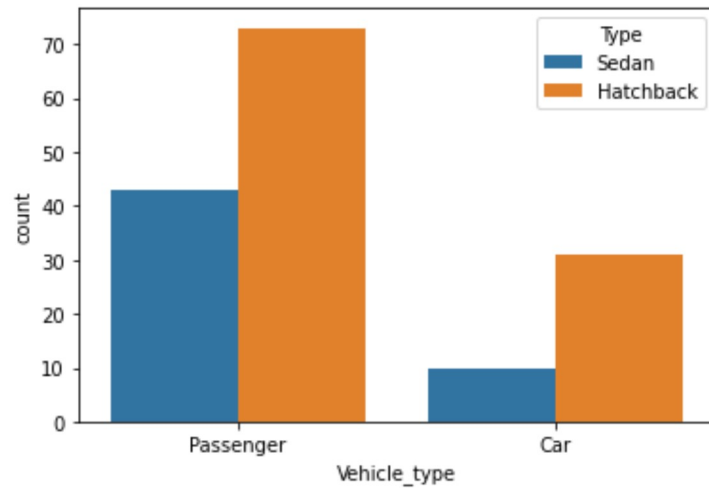
```
In [23]: # Fetch value counts for a single categorical variable.
sns.countplot(x = 'Type', data = df)

plt.show()
```



In above plot we got sedan & hatchback type car data. In which hatchback type is more than sedan.

```
In [24]: # Fetch value counts for two categorical variables.  
  
sns.countplot(x = 'Vehicle_type', hue = 'Type', data = df)  
  
plt.show()
```

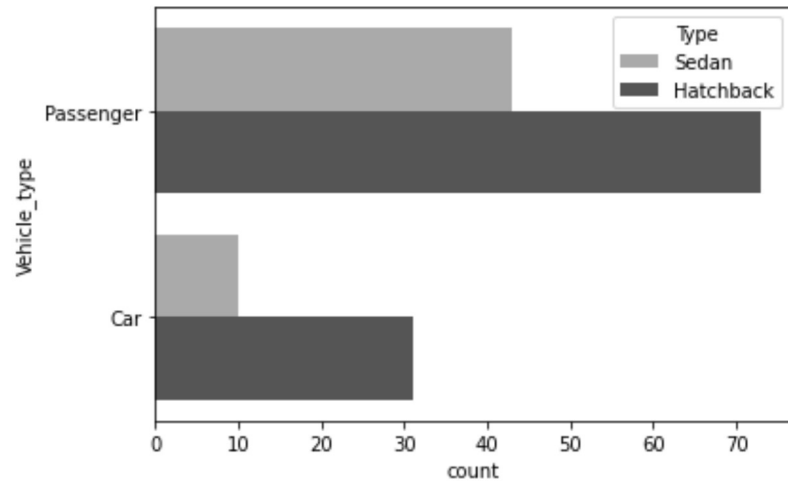


In above plot we got passenger & car type data. In both type hatchback is more than sedan i.e Its shows that public demand is more for hatchback.

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In [25]: # Get the above same plot horizontally, with different color.

sns.countplot(y = 'Vehicle_type', hue = 'Type', data = df, palette='gray_r')

plt.show()
```



In above plot we take Y-value instead of X-value for horizontal view

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In [ ]:
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