```
import seaborn as sns


df=sns.get_dataset_names()
df
```

```
['anagrams',
 'anscombe',
 'attention',
 'brain_networks',
 'car_crashes',
 'diamonds',
 'dots',
 'dowjones',
 'exercise',
 'flights',
 'fmri',
 'geyser',
 'glue',
 'healthexp',
 'iris',
 'mpg',
 'penguins',
 'planets',
 'seaice',
 'taxis',
 'tips',
 'titanic']
```

```
df=sns.load_dataset("car_crashes")


df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 51 entries, 0 to 50
Data columns (total 8 columns):
 #   Column          Non-Null Count  Dtype  
---  ------          --------------  -----  
 0   total           51 non-null     float64
 1   speeding        51 non-null     float64
 2   alcohol         51 non-null     float64
 3   not_distracted  51 non-null     float64
 4   no_previous     51 non-null     float64
 5   ins_premium     51 non-null     float64
 6   ins_losses      51 non-null     float64
 7   abbrev          51 non-null     object
```

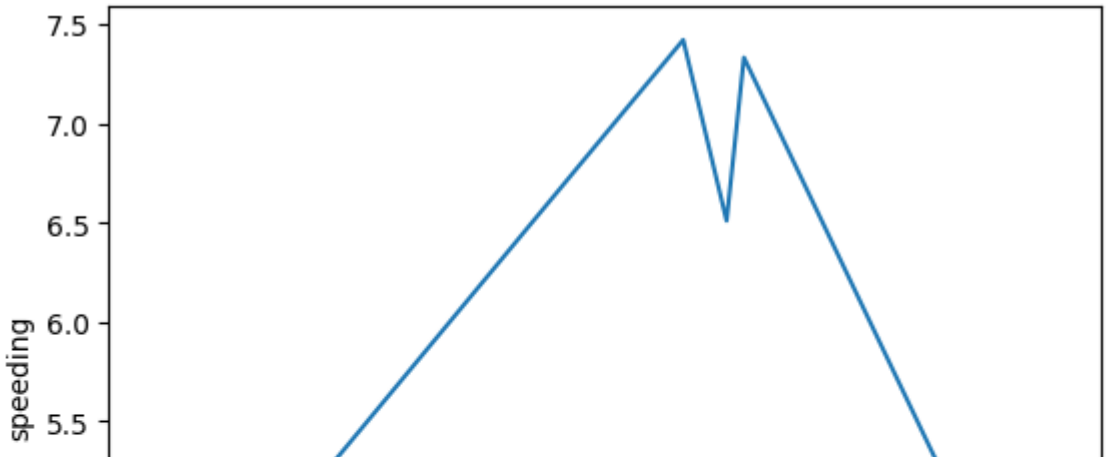
```
dtypes: float64(7), object(1)
memory usage: 3.3+ KB
```

```
smalldata=df.head()
smalldata
```

	total	speeding	alcohol	not_distracted	no_
0	18.8	7.332	5.640	18.048	
1	18.1	7.421	4.525	16.290	
2	18.6	6.510	5.208	15.624	
3	22.4	4.032	5.824	21.056	
4	12.0	4.200	3.360	10.920	

```
sns.lineplot(x="total",y="speeding",data=smalldata)
```

```
<Axes: xlabel='total', ylabel='speeding'>
```




```
inference:   The line plot of "total" vs. "speeding" likely shows the relationship between
             the rate of speeding incidents ("speeding") for different states or regions,
```

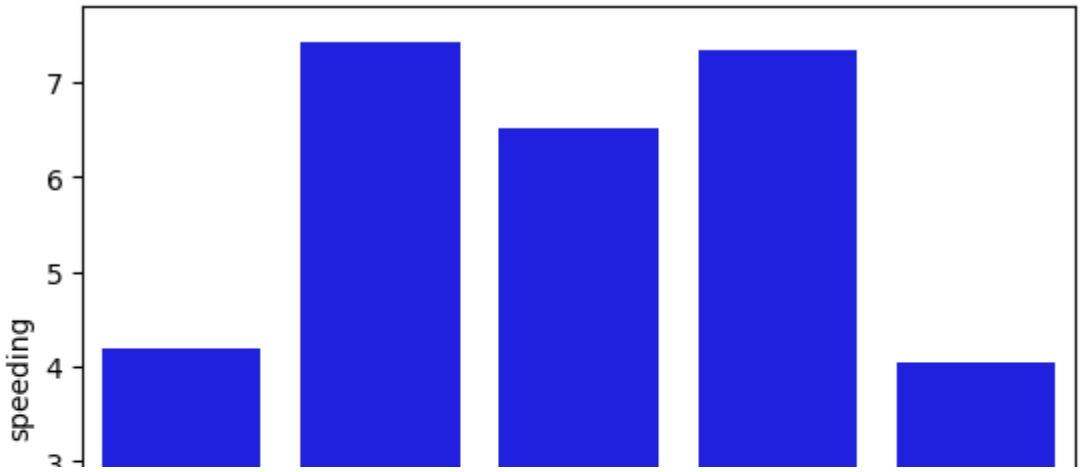
```
sns.scatterplot(x="not_distracted",y="no_previous",data=smalldata)
```

```
<Axes: xlabel='not_distracted', ylabel='no_previous'>
```

inference: he scatter plot of "not_distracted" vs. "no_previous" likely explores the rela
non-distracted driving and the absence of previous offenses, possibly indicati

```
sns.barplot(x="total",y="speeding",data=smalldata,color="blue")
```

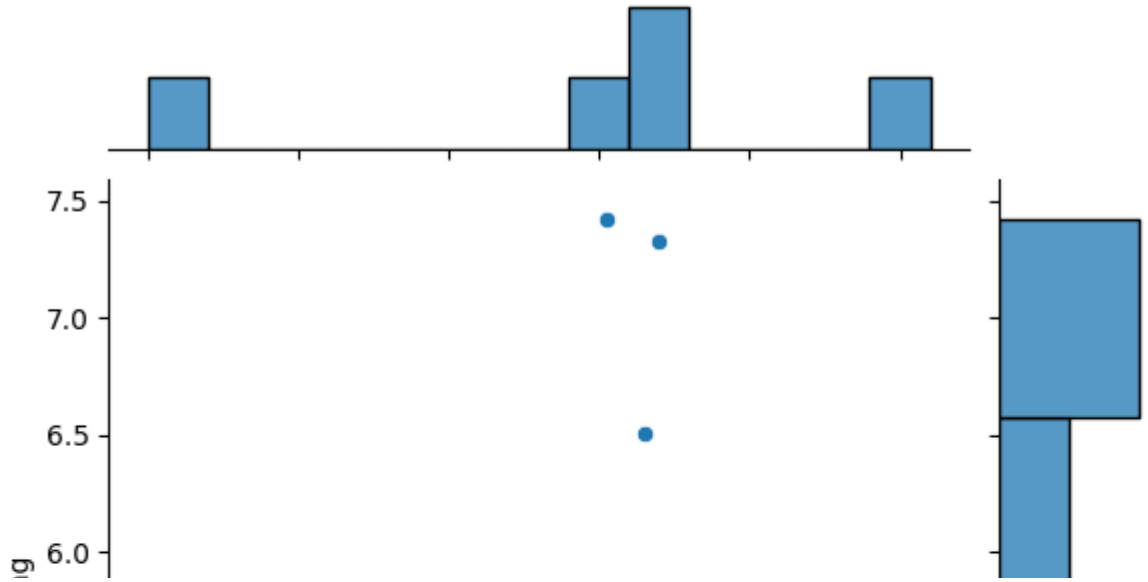
```
<Axes: xlabel='total', ylabel='speeding'>
```



inference:
The bar plot of "total" vs. "speeding" likely displays the average or
total speeding incidents for different categories represented by "total," sugges

```
sns.jointplot(x="total",y="speeding",data=smalldata)
```

```
<seaborn.axisgrid.JointGrid at 0x7d6b541c5f00>
```



inference:
The joint plot of "total" vs. "speeding" likely provides a visual representat
if there's any correlation or clustering between the total metric and the rat

```
sns.distplot(smalldata["total"])
```

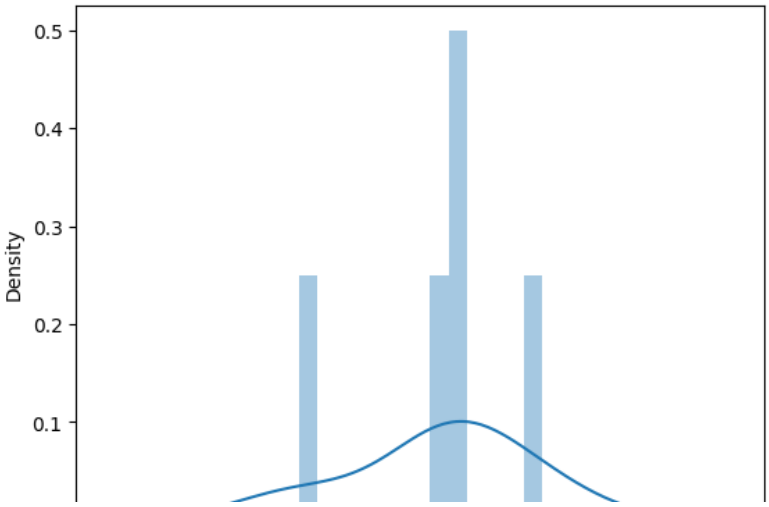
```
<ipython-input-35-dc78ed30bf49>:1: UserWarning:

`distplot` is a deprecated function and will be

Please adapt your code to use either `displot`
similar flexibility) or `histplot` (an axes-lev

For a guide to updating your code to use the ne
https://gist.github.com/mwaskom/de44147ed297445

  sns.distplot(smalldata["total"])
<Axes: xlabel='total', ylabel='Density'>
```




```
inference:  The distribution plot of "total" in the "smalldata" likely illustrates the fre
             allowing us to observe its underlying data distribution,which can be useful f
```

```
sns.relplot(x="total",y="speeding",data=smalldata)
```

```
<seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x7d6b53b3e8f0>
```


```
inference:  The relational plot (relplot) of "total" vs. "speeding" likely displays the in
              or trends in the data, such as correlations or clusters between the two vari
```

```
sns.countplot(x="total",data=smalldata)
```

```
<Axes: xlabel='total', ylabel='count'>
```

inference: The count plot of "total" in the "smalldata" dataset likely shows the frequenc
the "total" variable, providing insight into the distribution of these values

```
sns.boxplot(smalldata.speeding)
```

```
<Axes: >
```

inference: The box plot of the "speeding" variable in the "smalldata" likely displays the
showing key statistics such as the median, quartiles, and any potential outlie