

ASSIGNMENT-2

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```
pip install seaborn #library installed
```

```
Requirement already satisfied: seaborn in c:\users\tejos\anaconda\lib\site-packages (0.12.2)
```

```
Requirement already satisfied: numpy!=1.24.0,>=1.17 in c:\users\tejos\anaconda\lib\site-packages (from seaborn) (1.24.3)
```

```
Requirement already satisfied: pandas>=0.25 in c:\users\tejos\anaconda\lib\site-packages (from seaborn) (1.5.3)
```

```
Requirement already satisfied: matplotlib!=3.6.1,>=3.1 in c:\users\tejos\anaconda\lib\site-packages (from seaborn) (3.7.1)
```

```
Requirement already satisfied: contourpy>=1.0.1 in c:\users\tejos\anaconda\lib\site-packages (from matplotlib!=3.6.1,>=3.1->seaborn) (1.0.5)
```

```
Requirement already satisfied: cycler>=0.10 in c:\users\tejos\anaconda\lib\site-packages (from matplotlib!=3.6.1,>=3.1->seaborn) (0.11.0)
```

```
Requirement already satisfied: fonttools>=4.22.0 in c:\users\tejos\anaconda\lib\site-packages (from matplotlib!=3.6.1,>=3.1->seaborn) (4.25.0)
```

```
Requirement already satisfied: kiwisolver>=1.0.1 in c:\users\tejos\anaconda\lib\site-packages (from matplotlib!=3.6.1,>=3.1->seaborn) (1.4.4)
```

```
Requirement already satisfied: packaging>=20.0 in c:\users\tejos\anaconda\lib\site-packages (from matplotlib!=3.6.1,>=3.1->seaborn) (23.0)
```

```
Requirement already satisfied: pillow>=6.2.0 in c:\users\tejos\anaconda\lib\site-packages (from matplotlib!=3.6.1,>=3.1->seaborn) (9.4.0)
```

```
Requirement already satisfied: pyparsing>=2.3.1 in c:\users\tejos\anaconda\lib\site-packages (from matplotlib!=3.6.1,>=3.1->seaborn) (3.0.9)
```

```
Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil>=2.7 in c:\users\tejos\anaconda\lib\site-packages (from matplotlib!=3.6.1,>=3.1->seaborn) (2.8.2)
```

```
Requirement already satisfied: pytz>=2020.1 in c:\users\tejos\anaconda\lib\site-packages (from pandas>=0.25->seaborn) (2022.7)
```

```
Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.5 in c:\users\tejos\anaconda\lib\site-packages (from python-dateutil>=2.7->matplotlib!=3.6.1,>=3.1->seaborn) (1.16.0)
```

```
Note: you may need to restart the kernel to use updated packages.
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt #import the matplotlib.pyplot module and alias it as plt.
```

```
import seaborn as sns #import the seaborn library and alias it as 'sns'

print(sns.get_dataset_names()) #car_crashes is the inbuilt dataset which we import

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

df=sns.load_dataset('car_crashes') # load the 'car_crashes' dataset from seaborn and assign it to the variable 'df'

df #'df' contains the 'car_crashes' dataset, which provides information about car crash statistics.
```

	total	speeding	alcohol	not_distracted	no_previous	ins_premium
0	18.8	7.332	5.640	18.048	15.040	784.55
1	18.1	7.421	4.525	16.290	17.014	1053.48
2	18.6	6.510	5.208	15.624	17.856	899.47
3	22.4	4.032	5.824	21.056	21.280	827.34
4	12.0	4.200	3.360	10.920	10.680	878.41
5	13.6	5.032	3.808	10.744	12.920	835.50
6	10.8	4.968	3.888	9.396	8.856	1068.73
7	16.2	6.156	4.860	14.094	16.038	1137.87
8	5.9	2.006	1.593	5.900	5.900	1273.89
9	17.9	3.759	5.191	16.468	16.826	1160.13
10	15.6	2.964	3.900	14.820	14.508	913.15
11	17.5	9.450	7.175	14.350	15.225	861.18
12	15.3	5.508	4.437	13.005	14.994	641.96
13	12.8	4.608	4.352	12.032	12.288	803.11
14	14.5	3.625	4.205	13.775	13.775	710.46
15	15.7	2.669	3.925	15.229	13.659	649.06
16	17.8	4.806	4.272	13.706	15.130	780.45

17	21.4	4.066	4.922	16.692	16.264	872.51
18	20.5	7.175	6.765	14.965	20.090	1281.55
19	15.1	5.738	4.530	13.137	12.684	661.88
20	12.5	4.250	4.000	8.875	12.375	1048.78
21	8.2	1.886	2.870	7.134	6.560	1011.14
22	14.1	3.384	3.948	13.395	10.857	1110.61
23	9.6	2.208	2.784	8.448	8.448	777.18
24	17.6	2.640	5.456	1.760	17.600	896.07
25	16.1	6.923	5.474	14.812	13.524	790.32
26	21.4	8.346	9.416	17.976	18.190	816.21
27	14.9	1.937	5.215	13.857	13.410	732.28
28	14.7	5.439	4.704	13.965	14.553	1029.87
29	11.6	4.060	3.480	10.092	9.628	746.54
30	11.2	1.792	3.136	9.632	8.736	1301.52
31	18.4	3.496	4.968	12.328	18.032	869.85
32	12.3	3.936	3.567	10.824	9.840	1234.31
33	16.8	6.552	5.208	15.792	13.608	708.24
34	23.9	5.497	10.038	23.661	20.554	688.75
35	14.1	3.948	4.794	13.959	11.562	697.73
36	19.9	6.368	5.771	18.308	18.706	881.51
37	12.8	4.224	3.328	8.576	11.520	804.71
38	18.2	9.100	5.642	17.472	16.016	905.99
39	11.1	3.774	4.218	10.212	8.769	1148.99
40	23.9	9.082	9.799	22.944	19.359	858.97
41	19.4	6.014	6.402	19.012	16.684	669.31
42	19.5	4.095	5.655	15.990	15.795	767.91

43	19.4	7.760	7.372	17.654	16.878	1004.75
44	11.3	4.859	1.808	9.944	10.848	809.38
45	13.6	4.080	4.080	13.056	12.920	716.20
46	12.7	2.413	3.429	11.049	11.176	768.95
47	10.6	4.452	3.498	8.692	9.116	890.03
48	23.8	8.092	6.664	23.086	20.706	992.61
49	13.8	4.968	4.554	5.382	11.592	670.31
50	17.4	7.308	5.568	14.094	15.660	791.14

	ins_losses	abbrev
0	145.08	AL
1	133.93	AK
2	110.35	AZ
3	142.39	AR
4	165.63	CA
5	139.91	CO
6	167.02	CT
7	151.48	DE
8	136.05	DC
9	144.18	FL
10	142.80	GA
11	120.92	HI
12	82.75	ID
13	139.15	IL
14	108.92	IN
15	114.47	IA
16	133.80	KS
17	137.13	KY
18	194.78	LA
19	96.57	ME
20	192.70	MD
21	135.63	MA
22	152.26	MI
23	133.35	MN
24	155.77	MS
25	144.45	MO
26	85.15	MT
27	114.82	NE
28	138.71	NV
29	120.21	NH
30	159.85	NJ

31	120.75	NM
32	150.01	NY
33	127.82	NC
34	109.72	ND
35	133.52	OH
36	178.86	OK
37	104.61	OR
38	153.86	PA
39	148.58	RI
40	116.29	SC
41	96.87	SD
42	155.57	TN
43	156.83	TX
44	109.48	UT
45	109.61	VT
46	153.72	VA
47	111.62	WA
48	152.56	WV
49	106.62	WI
50	122.04	WY

`df.info()` *# Display information about the DataFrame 'df', including data types, non-null counts, and memory usage.*

```
<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
```

`df.head(5)` *# Display the first 5 rows of the DataFrame 'df' to provide an overview of its data.*

	total	speeding	alcohol	not_distracted	no_previous	ins_premium
0	18.8	7.332	5.640	18.048	15.040	784.55
1	18.1	7.421	4.525	16.290	17.014	1053.48
2	18.6	6.510	5.208	15.624	17.856	899.47

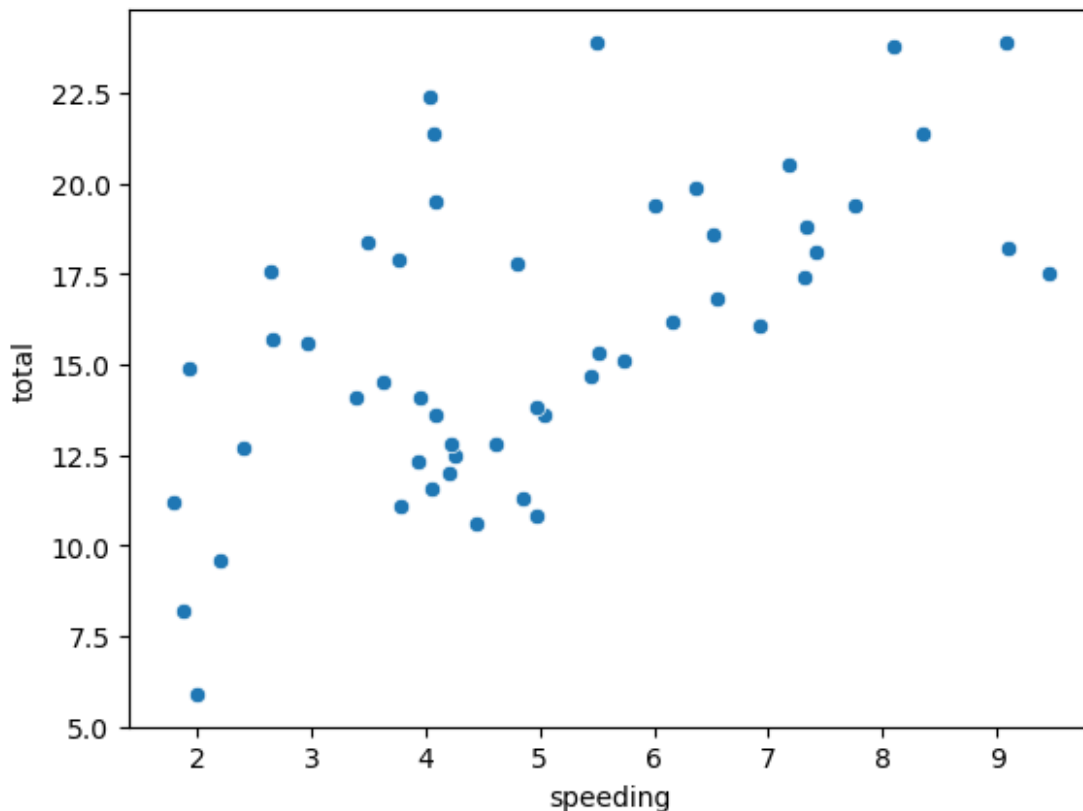
3	22.4	4.032	5.824	21.056	21.280	827.34
4	12.0	4.200	3.360	10.920	10.680	878.41

	ins_losses	abbrev
0	145.08	AL
1	133.93	AK
2	110.35	AZ
3	142.39	AR
4	165.63	CA

```
sns.scatterplot(x="speeding",y="total",data=df) # Create a scatter plot to visualize the relationship between speeding-related crashes and total crashes.
```

As the number of speeding-related crashes increases, the total number of crashes also tends to increase

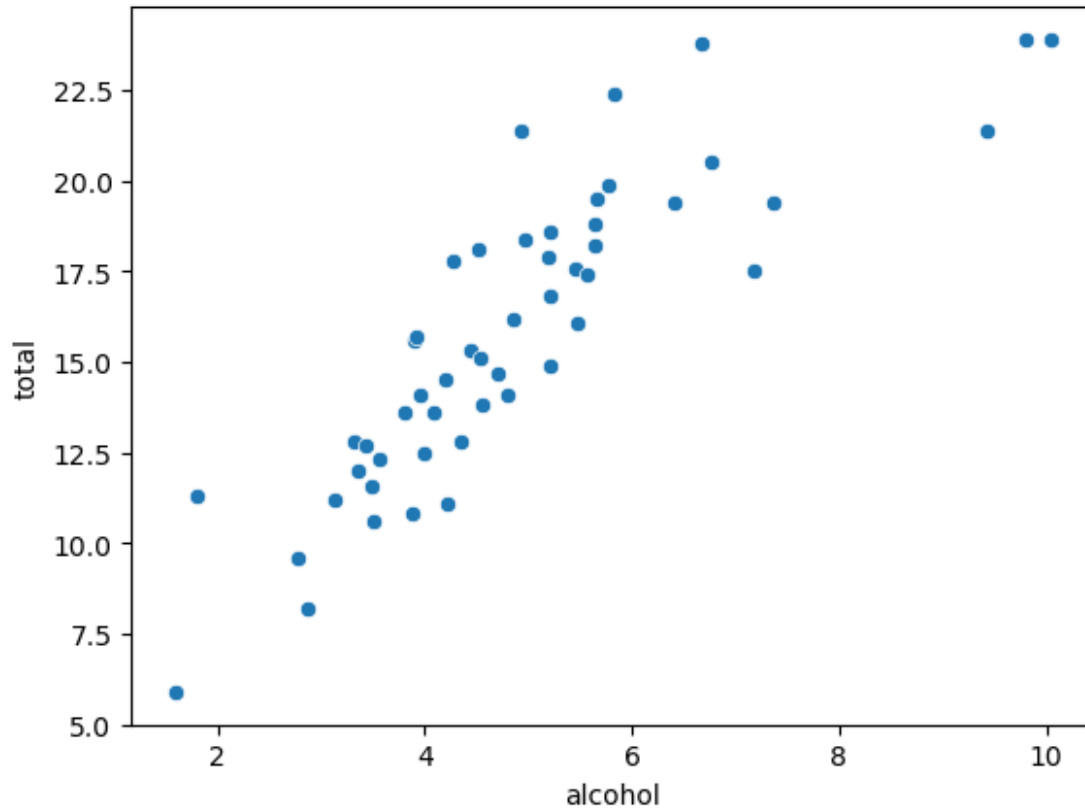
```
<Axes: xlabel='speeding', ylabel='total'>
```



```
sns.scatterplot(x="alcohol",y="total",data=df) # Create a scatter plot to visualize the relationship between alcohol-related crashes and total crashes.
```

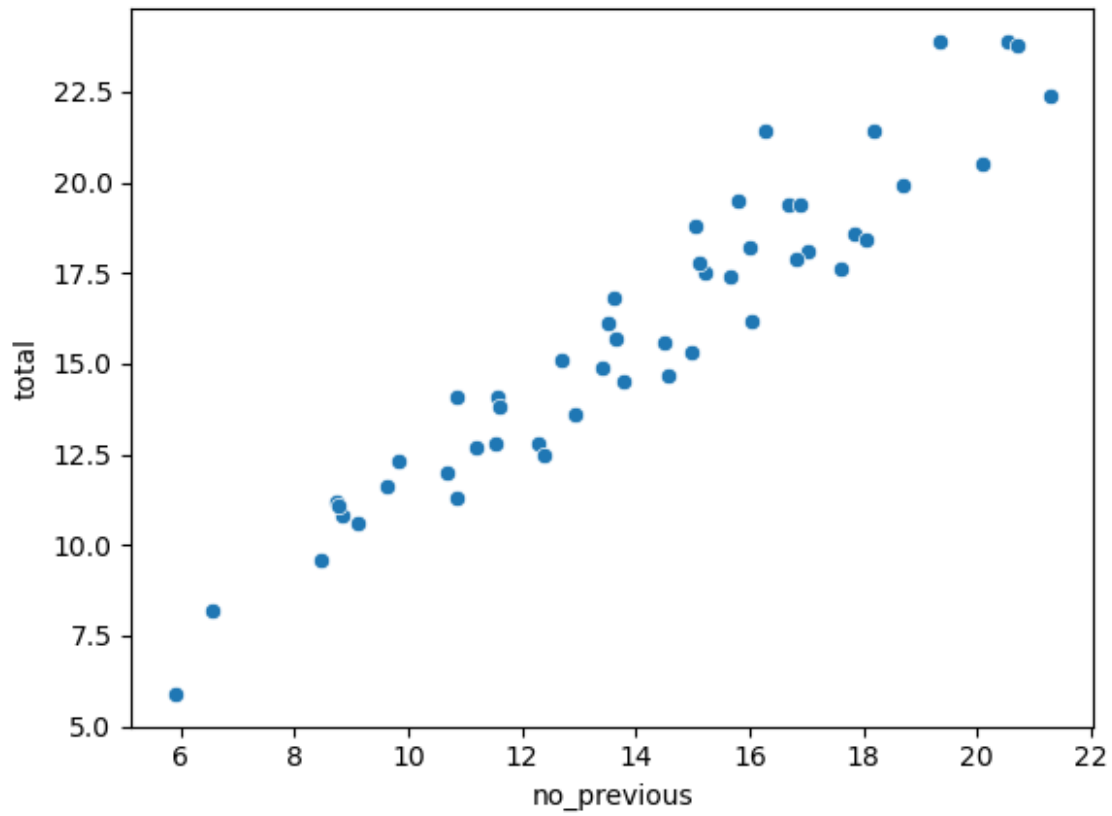
As the number of alcohol-related crashes increases, the total number of crashes also tends to increase

<Axes: xlabel='alcohol', ylabel='total'>

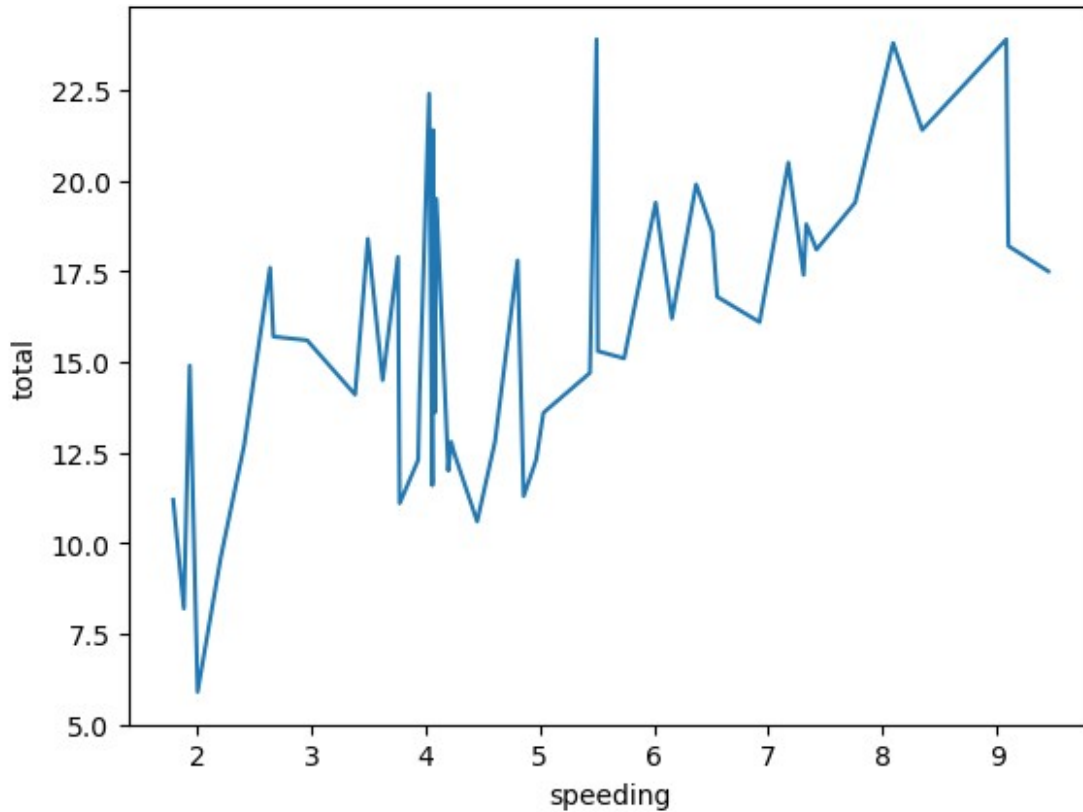


```
sns.scatterplot(x="no_previous",y="total",data=df)
```

<Axes: xlabel='no_previous', ylabel='total'>



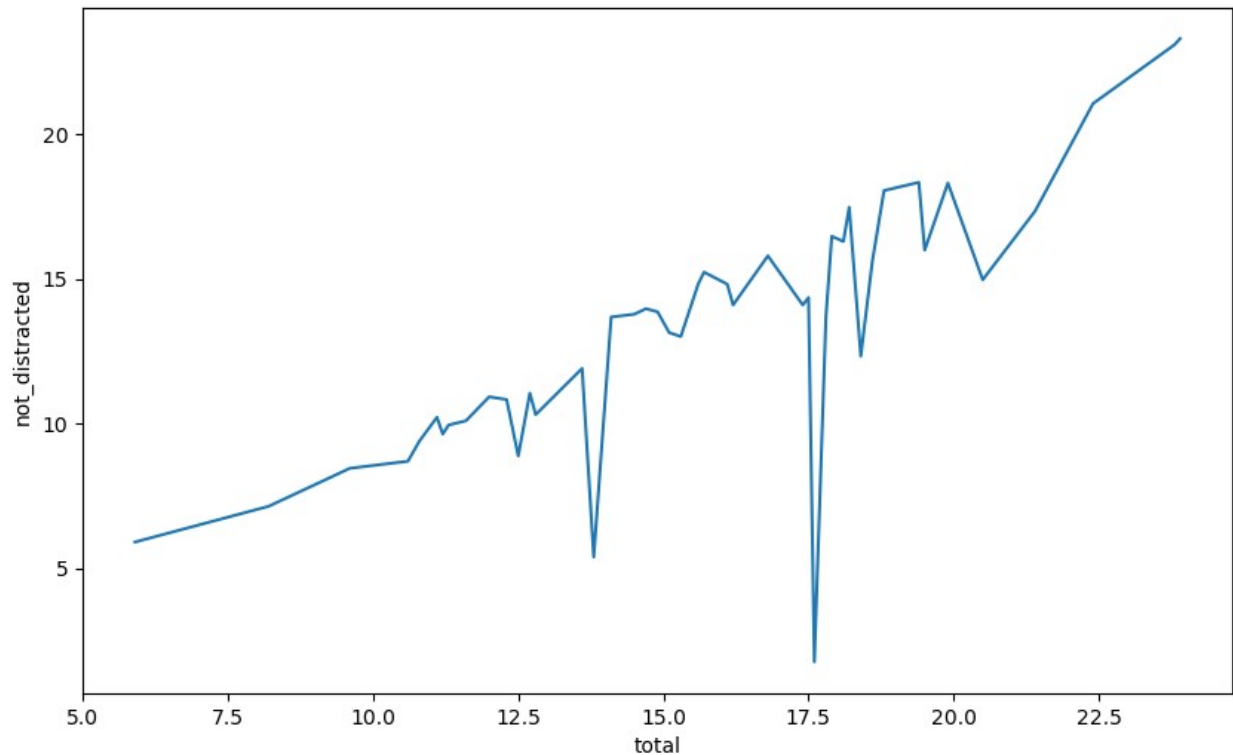
```
sns.lineplot(x="speeding",y="total",data=df,errorbar=None)  
<Axes: xlabel='speeding', ylabel='total'>
```

*#this line plots provides an initial visual insight into the relationship between speeding and car crashes
#speed increases the total car crashes by the above plot*

```
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))  
sns.lineplot(data=df, x='total',  
y='not_distracted',errorbar=None)#error bar is used since data  
contains a string type data
```

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



*#The line plot suggests a relationship between the 'total' (possibly total car crashes or incidents) and 'not_distracted' (possibly incidents where there were no distracted accidents) variables
#as the increase in not_distracted increases the total car crashes increases*

```
sns.distplot(df["speeding"])
```

C:\Users\tejos\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_18468\2127910581.py:1:
UserWarning:

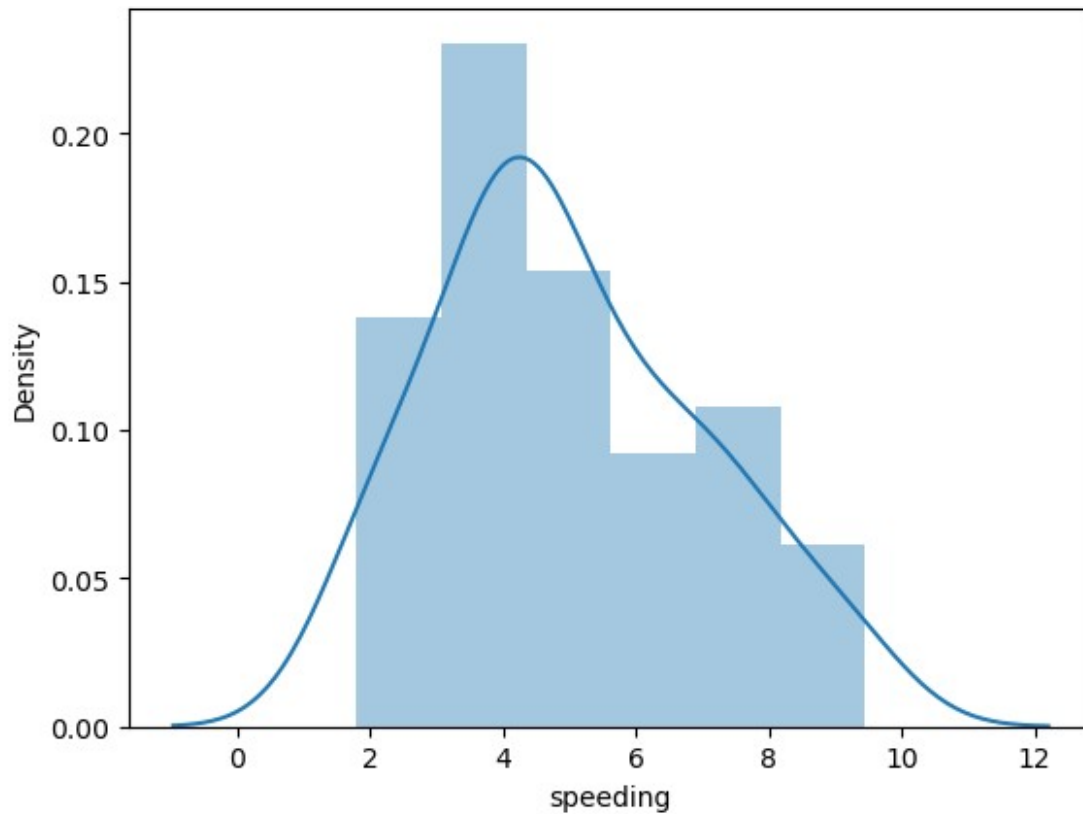
`distplot` is a deprecated function and will be removed in seaborn v0.14.0.

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>

```
sns.distplot(df["speeding"])
```

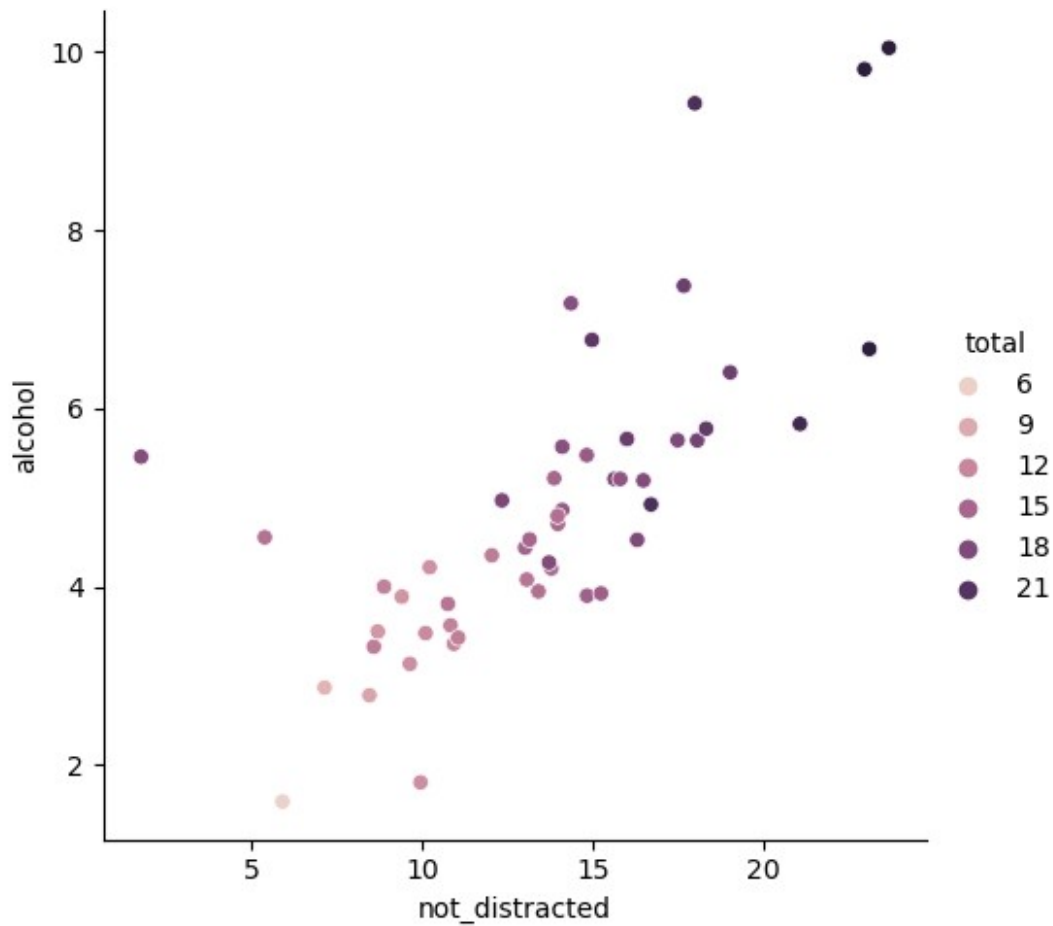
<Axes: xlabel='speeding', ylabel='Density'>



*#this plot helps you understand the distribution of the "speeding" data,including the central tendency(e.g.,where the data tends to cluster)and any patterns,such as whether it follows a normal distribution,is skewed,or has multiple modes.
#data represented in the histogram is roughly symmetrically distributed around a central value,and the histogram takes on a shape that resembles a bell curve.
#this curve is bell shaped.*

```
sns.relplot(x="not_distracted",y="alcohol",data=df,hue="total")
```

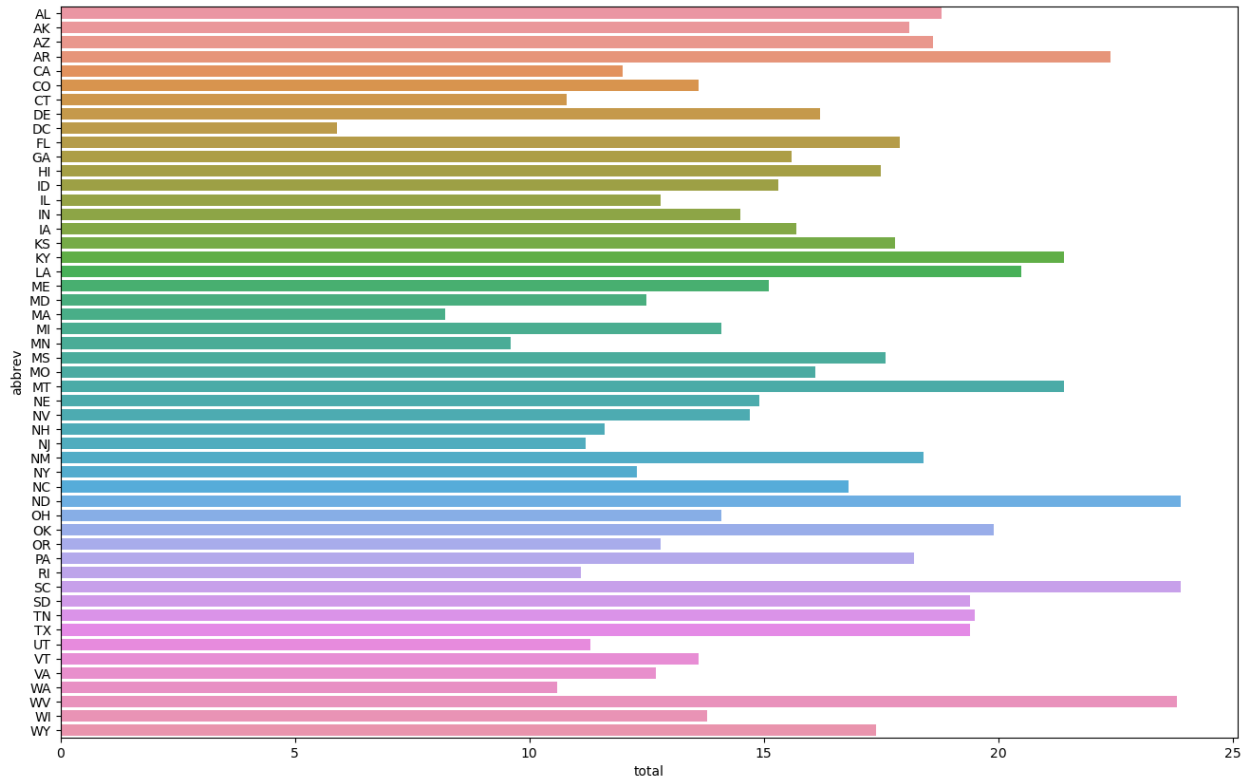
```
<seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x204df05f050>
```



#this plot will display the datapoints with "not_distracted" values on x-axis, "alcohol" values on y-axis, and use different colors to distinguish between different categories or values in the "total" column.

```
plt.subplots(figsize=(16,10))  
sns.scatterplot(x='total', y='alcohol', data=df)
```

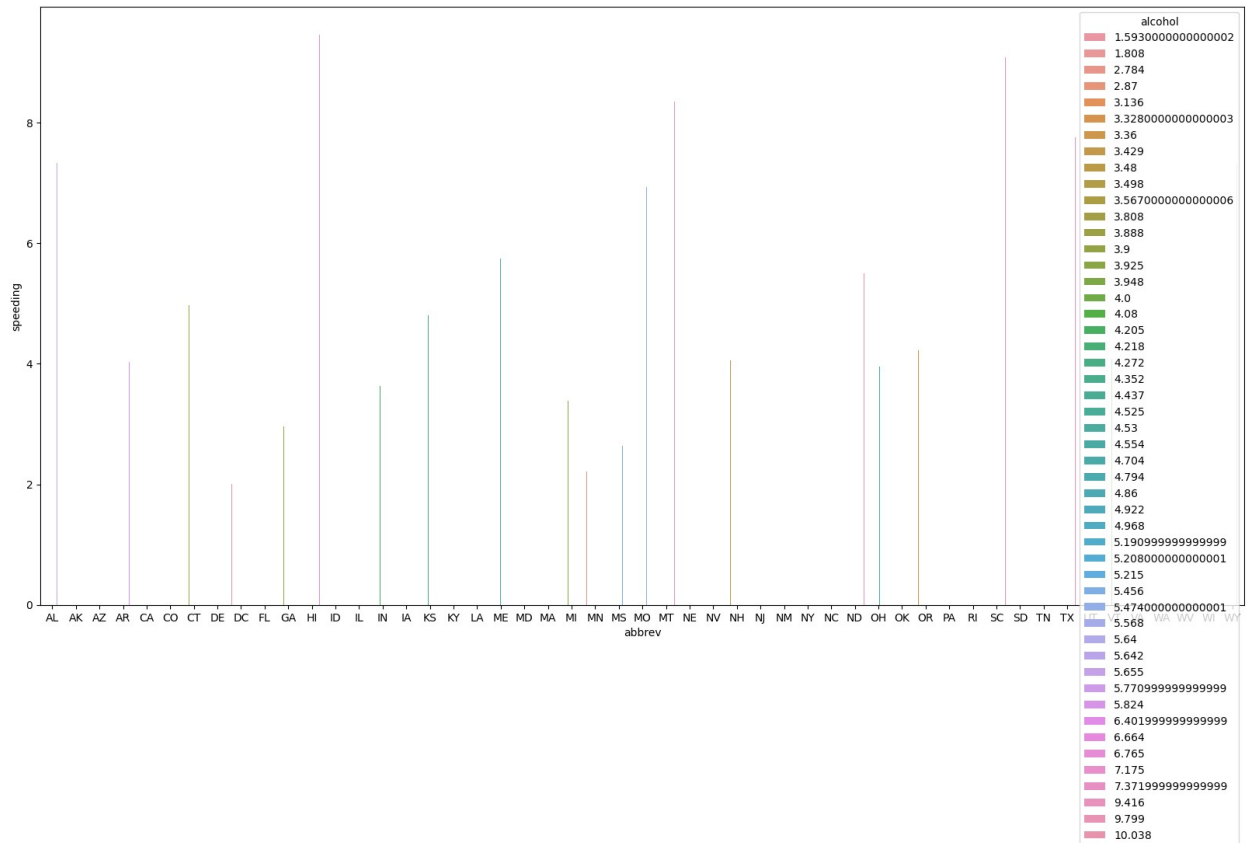
```
<Axes: xlabel='total', ylabel='alcohol'>
```



the resulting barplot will display bars for each unique value in the "abbrev" column(assuming 'abbrev' represents abbreviations or labels),with the height of each bar corresponding to the 'total' value associated with that abbreviation.

```
plt.figure(figsize=(20, 10)) #adjust the figure size as needed
sns.barplot(data=df, x='abbrev', y='speeding', hue='alcohol')
```

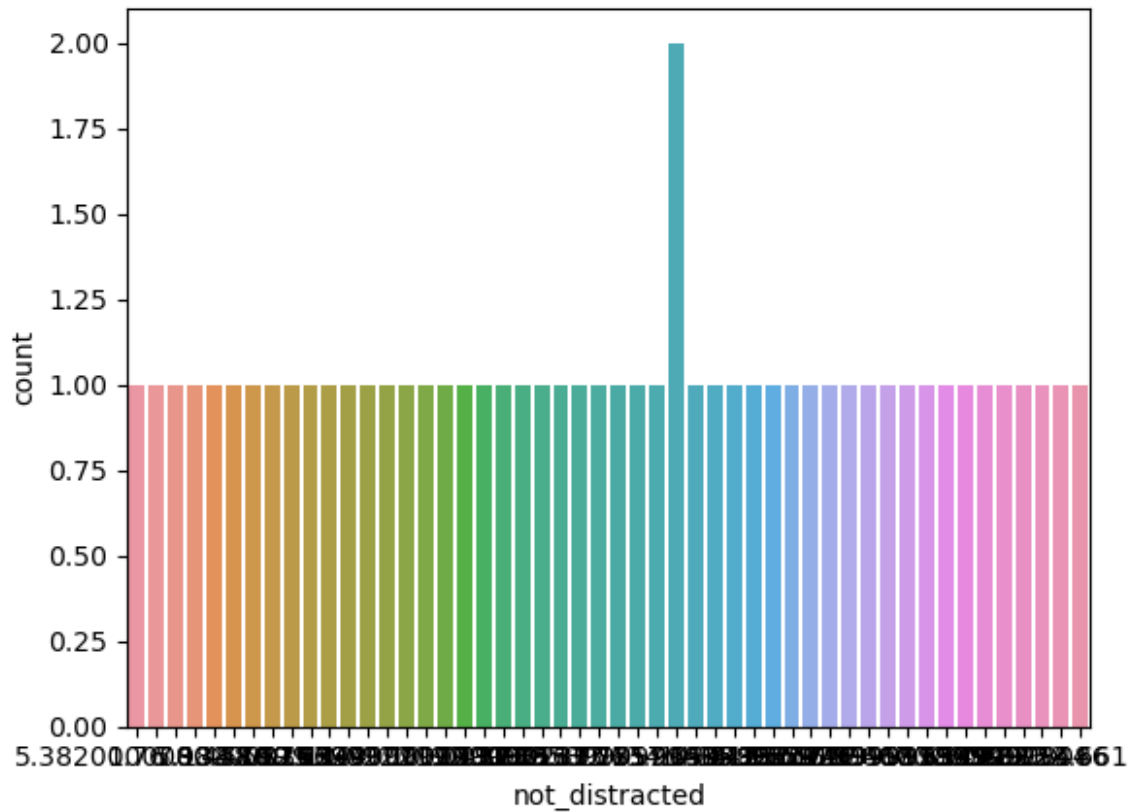
<Axes: xlabel='abbrev', ylabel='speeding'>



#creating a seaborn barplot with a larger figure size(width:20 units,height:10 units)to visualize the relationship between the 'speeding'column and the 'abbrev'column,with the 'alcohol'column for the hue.

```
sns.countplot(x="not_distracted",data=df)
```

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

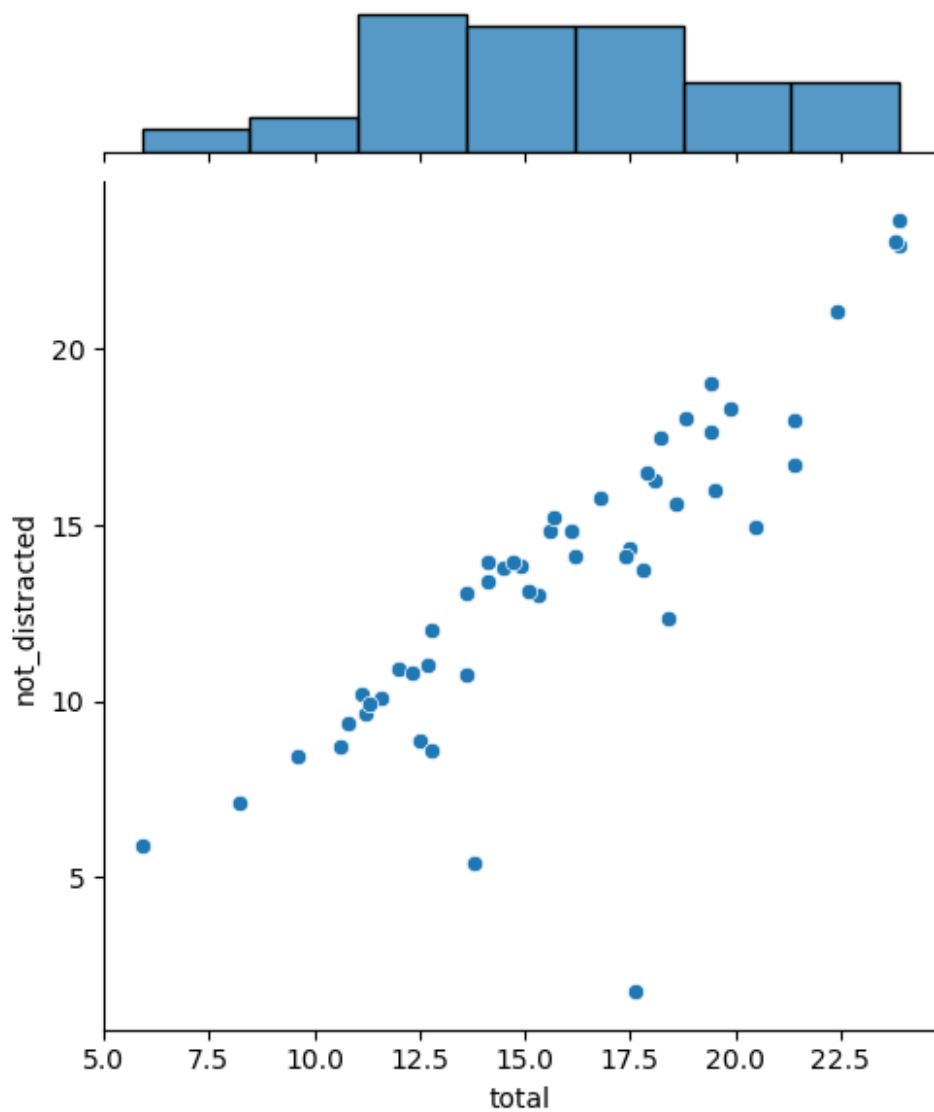


#the resulting countplot displays bars fo each unique value in the "not_distracted" column, showing the frequency or count of each category

#we can also see the same count in the value count.

```
sns.jointplot(x="total",y="not_distracted",data=df)
```

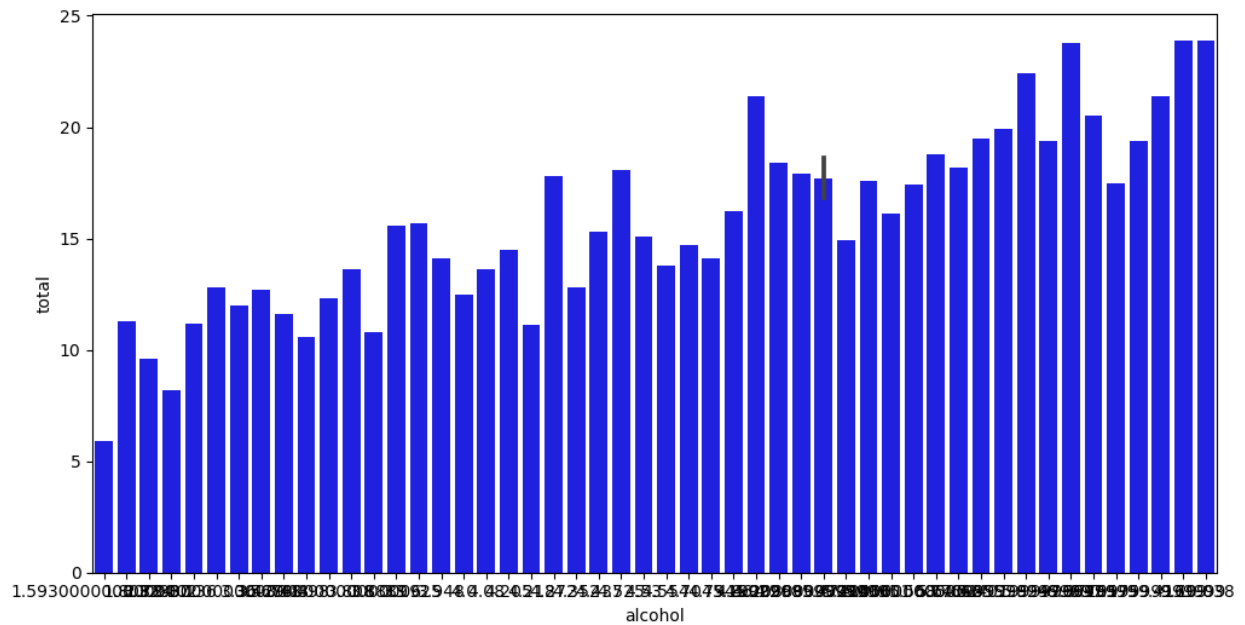
```
<seaborn.axisgrid.JointGrid at 0x204f20801d0>
```



#the resulting jointplot provides several insights into the relationship between the "total" and "not_distracted" columns.

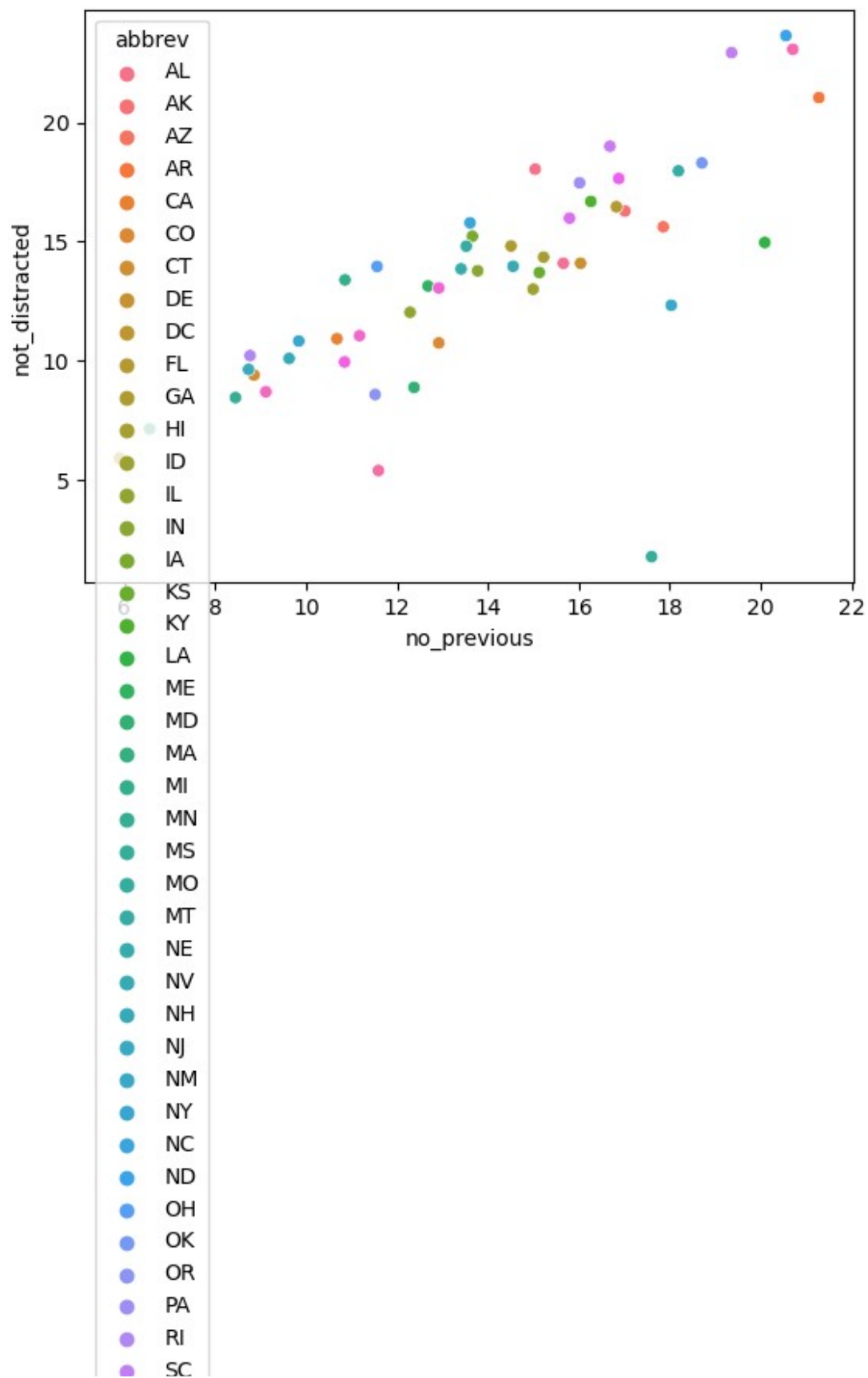
```
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
sns.barplot(data=df, x='alcohol', y='total', color='blue',
label='Total Crashes')
```

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

#The resulting bar plot will display bars for each unique value in the 'alcohol' column, with the height of each bar representing the 'total' value associated with that abbreviation.

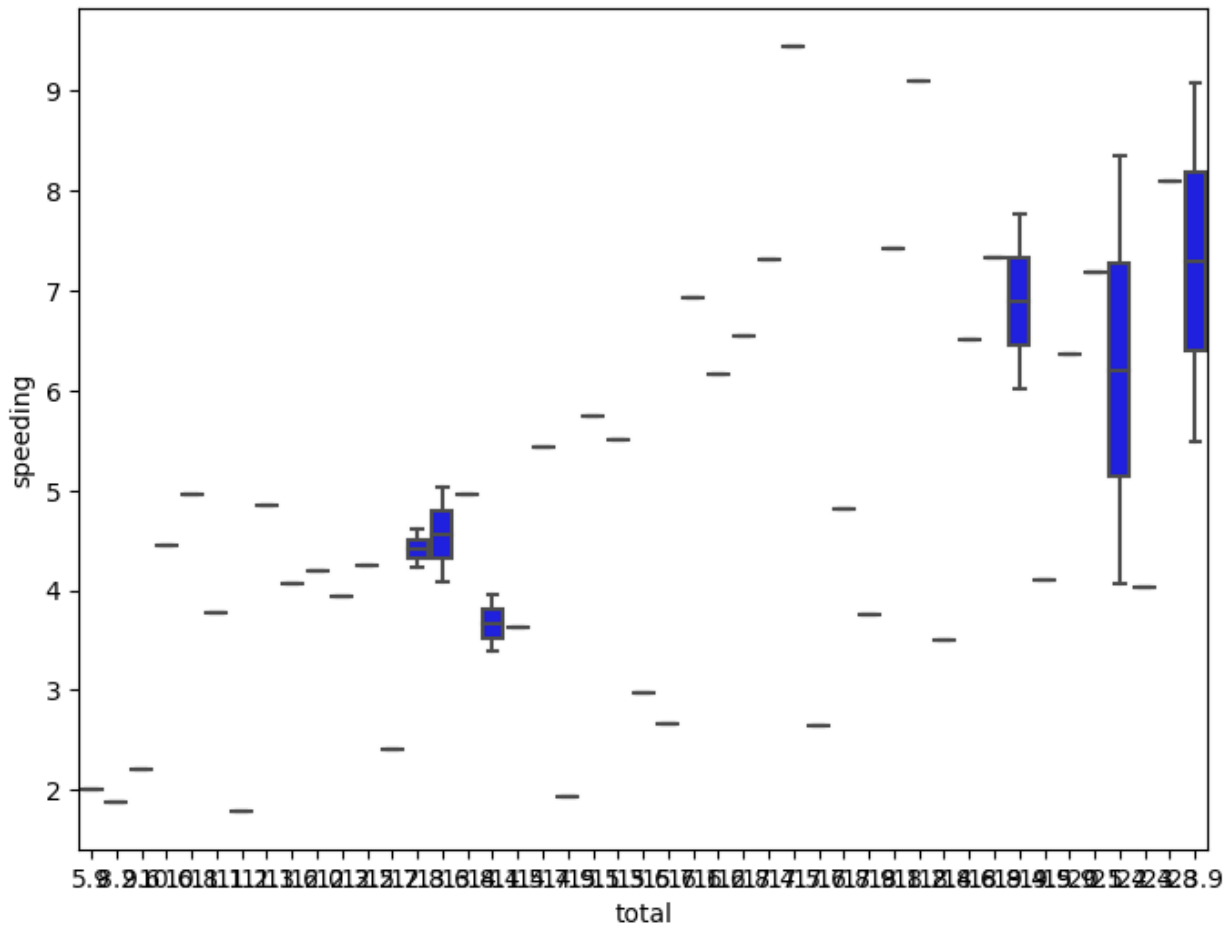
```
sns.scatterplot(data=df, x='no_previous', y='not_distracted',
hue='abbrev')
plt.xlabel('no_previous')
Text(0.5, 0, 'no_previous')
```



#The resulting scatter plot provides several insights into the relationship between 'no_previous' and 'not_distracted,' with consideration of the 'abbrev'

```
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.boxplot(data=df, x='total', y="speeding", color='blue')
```

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



To analyze the relationship between the total number of crashes ('total') and the number of speed-related crashes ('speeding').

```
corr=df.corr()
corr
```

C:\Users\tejos\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_18468\4178516133.py:1:
FutureWarning: The default value of numeric_only in DataFrame.corr is deprecated. In a future version, it will default to False. Select only valid columns or specify the value of numeric_only to silence this warning.

```
corr=df.corr()
```

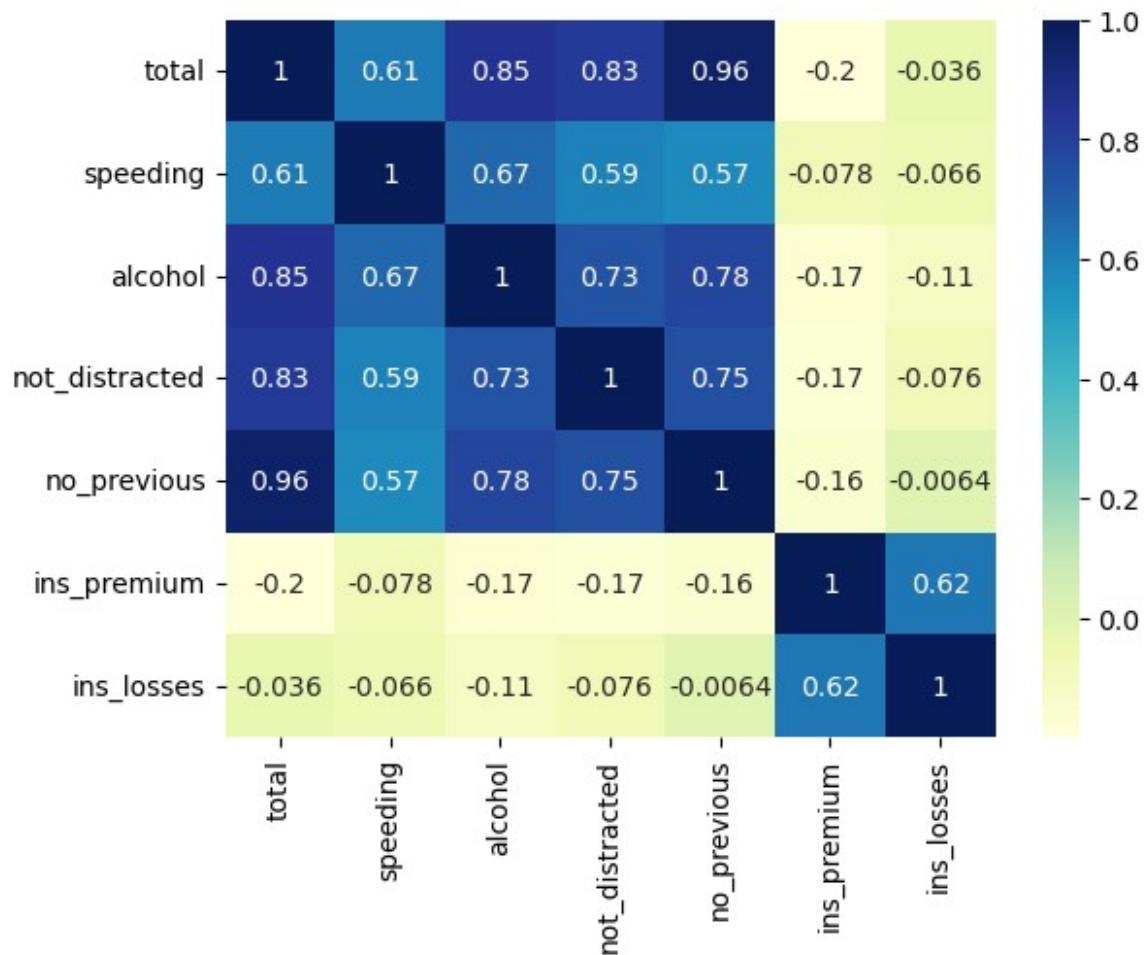
	total	speeding	alcohol	not_distracted	
no_previous \					
total	1.000000	0.611548	0.852613	0.827560	
0.956179					
speeding	0.611548	1.000000	0.669719	0.588010	
0.571976					
alcohol	0.852613	0.669719	1.000000	0.732816	
0.783520					
not_distracted	0.827560	0.588010	0.732816	1.000000	
0.747307					
no_previous	0.956179	0.571976	0.783520	0.747307	
1.000000					
ins_premium	-0.199702	-0.077675	-0.170612	-0.174856	-
0.156895					
ins_losses	-0.036011	-0.065928	-0.112547	-0.075970	-
0.006359					

	ins_premium	ins_losses
total	-0.199702	-0.036011
speeding	-0.077675	-0.065928
alcohol	-0.170612	-0.112547
not_distracted	-0.174856	-0.075970
no_previous	-0.156895	-0.006359
ins_premium	1.000000	0.623116
ins_losses	0.623116	1.000000

#we can see that "no_previous" is highly correlated to "total".we can also see all the correlations

```
sns.heatmap(corr,annot=True,cmap="YlGnBu")
```

<Axes: >



```
#corellation between every attribute is given here
#>0.5 is highly correlated
#<0.5 is less correlated
#infernce:no_previous is highly collerated to total car crashes

sns.pairplot(df) #all the scatter plots and barplots
<seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x204f4f3fdd0>
```

