```
MAHESH SRINIVAS UPPADA
21BCE9465
```

### In [2]:

```
import seaborn as ms
```

# In [4]:

```
ms.get_dataset_names()
Out[4]:
['anagrams',
 'anscombe',
 'attention',
 'brain_networks',
 'car_crashes',
 'diamonds',
 'dots',
 'dowjones',
 'exercise',
 'flights',
 'fmri',
 'geyser',
 'glue',
 'healthexp',
 'iris',
 'mpg',
 'penguins',
 'nlanets'.
```

# In [6]:

```
d=ms.load_dataset("car_crashes")
```

## In [8]:

```
d.head()
```

### Out[8]:

	total	speeding	alcohol	not_distracted	no_previous	ins_premium	ins_losses	abbrev
0	18.8	7.332	5.640	18.048	15.040	784.55	145.08	AL
1	18.1	7.421	4.525	16.290	17.014	1053.48	133.93	AK
2	18.6	6.510	5.208	15.624	17.856	899.47	110.35	AZ
3	22.4	4.032	5.824	21.056	21.280	827.34	142.39	AR
4	12.0	4.200	3.360	10.920	10.680	878.41	165.63	CA

```
In [10]:
```

```
d['not_distracted'].value_counts()
Out[10]:
14.094
          2
18.048
          1
17.472
          1
13.965
          1
10.092
          1
9.632
          1
12.328
          1
10.824
          1
15.792
          1
23.661
13.959
          1
18.308
          1
8.576
          1
10.212
          1
17.976
          1
22.944
          1
19.012
          1
15.990
          1
17.654
          1
9.944
          1
13.056
          1
11.049
          1
8.692
          1
23.086
          1
13.857
          1
14.812
          1
16.290
          1
1.760
          1
15.624
          1
21.056
          1
10.920
          1
10.744
          1
9.396
          1
5.900
          1
16.468
          1
14.820
          1
14.350
          1
13.005
          1
12.032
13.775
          1
15.229
          1
13.706
          1
16.692
          1
14.965
          1
13.137
          1
8.875
          1
7.134
          1
13.395
          1
8.448
          1
5.382
Name: not_distracted, dtype: int64
```

#### DATA VISUALISATION

## In [12]:

```
import numpy as np
print(np.array(d).shape)
print(len(d.columns))
print(len(d.index))
```

(51, 8) 8 51

## In [14]:

```
# checking missing values
np.sum(d.isnull())
```

### Out[14]:

total	0
speeding	0
alcohol	0
not_distracted	0
no_previous	0
ins_premium	0
ins_losses	0
abbrev	0
dtype: int64	

#### In [16]:

### d.corr()

C:\Users\thanu\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel\_9692\2319908662.py:1: FutureWa
rning: The default value of numeric\_only in DataFrame.corr is deprecated.
In a future version, it will default to False. Select only valid columns o
r specify the value of numeric\_only to silence this warning.
 d.corr()

#### Out[16]:

	total	speeding	alcohol	not_distracted	no_previous	ins_premium	ins
total	1.000000	0.611548	0.852613	0.827560	0.956179	-0.199702	
speeding	0.611548	1.000000	0.669719	0.588010	0.571976	-0.077675	-(
alcohol	0.852613	0.669719	1.000000	0.732816	0.783520	-0.170612	-1
not_distracted	0.827560	0.588010	0.732816	1.000000	0.747307	-0.174856	-(
no_previous	0.956179	0.571976	0.783520	0.747307	1.000000	-0.156895	-(
ins_premium	-0.199702	-0.077675	-0.170612	-0.174856	-0.156895	1.000000	1
ins_losses	-0.036011	-0.065928	-0.112547	-0.075970	-0.006359	0.623116	
4							•

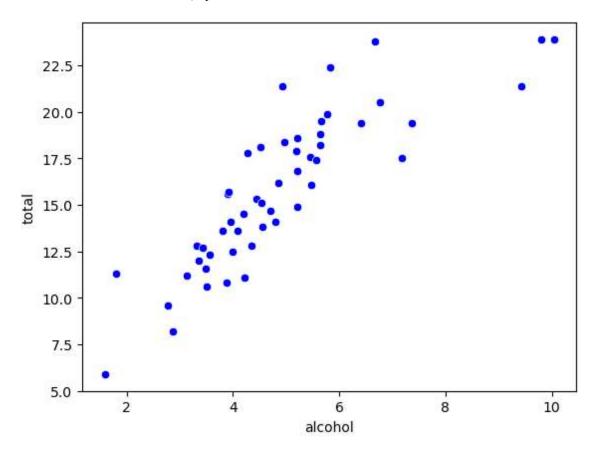
#### SCATTER PLOT

## In [23]:

```
ms.scatterplot(x="alcohol",y="total",data=d,color='blue')
```

## Out[23]:

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



# LINE PLOT

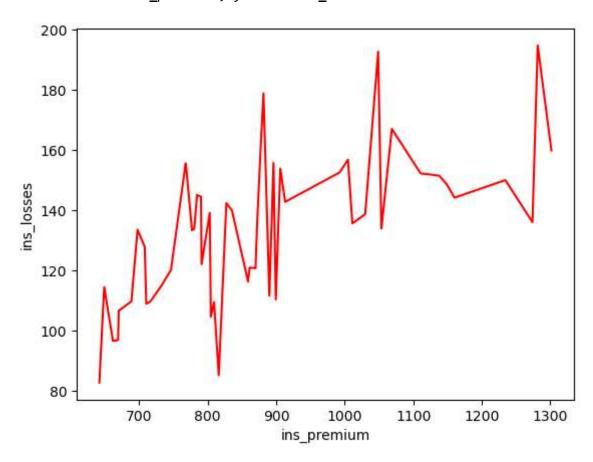
INFERENCE: As the rate of alcohol consumption increasing, the total accedents are also increasing.

## In [25]:

```
ms.lineplot(x="ins_premium",y="ins_losses",data=d,color='red')
```

## Out[25]:

<Axes: xlabel='ins\_premium', ylabel='ins\_losses'>



INFERENCE: As the rate of insurence\_premium increasing, the insurrence\_losses are also increasing.

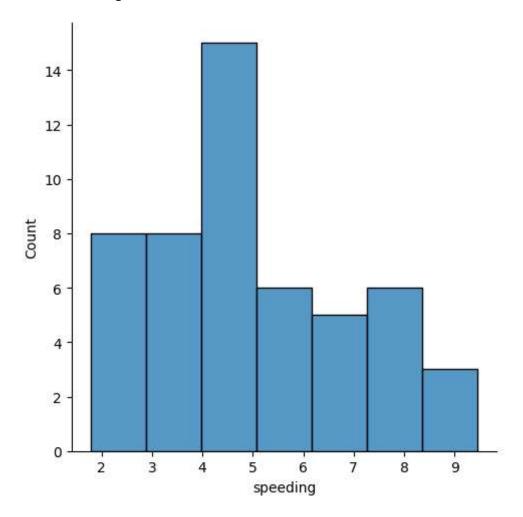
## **DISPLOT**

# In [27]:

ms.displot(d['speeding'])

# Out[27]:

<seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x2b3ca252ad0>



INFERENCE: Maximum car crashes are happened in between 4-5 speed

# **DISTRIBUTION PLOT**

### In [30]:

```
ms.distplot(d['speeding'])
```

C:\Users\thanu\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel\_9692\2289468554.py:1: UserWarn
ing:

`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 wi th similar flexibility) or `histplot` (an axes-level function for histogram

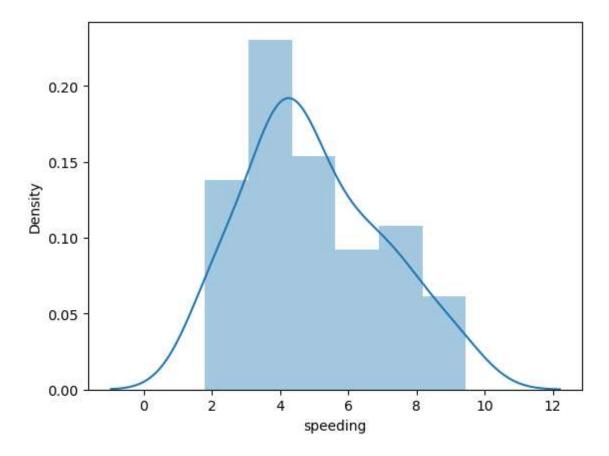
s).
For a guide to updating your code to use the new functions, please see

https://gist.github.com/mwaskom/de44147ed2974457ad6372750bbe5751 (https://gist.github.com/mwaskom/de44147ed2974457ad6372750bbe5751)

ms.distplot(d['speeding'])

### Out[30]:

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



### In [32]:

d['speeding'].mean()

#### Out[32]:

4.998196078431373

```
In [34]:

d['speeding'].median()

Out[34]:
```

4.6080000000000005

```
In [36]:
```

```
d['speeding'].mode()
```

# Out[36]:

0 4.968

Name: speeding, dtype: float64

INFERENCE: The distribution is almost symmetrical

**RELPLOT** 

```
In [39]:
```

```
ms.relplot(x="alcohol",y="total",data=d,hue="abbrev")
```

# Out[39]:

<seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x2b3cb378250>

INFERENCE: The plotting is done based on states

#### **BARPLOT**

### In [41]:

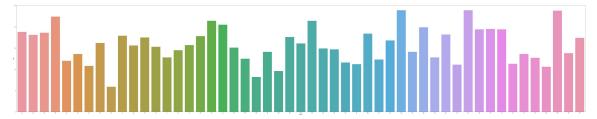
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as p
```

## In [44]:

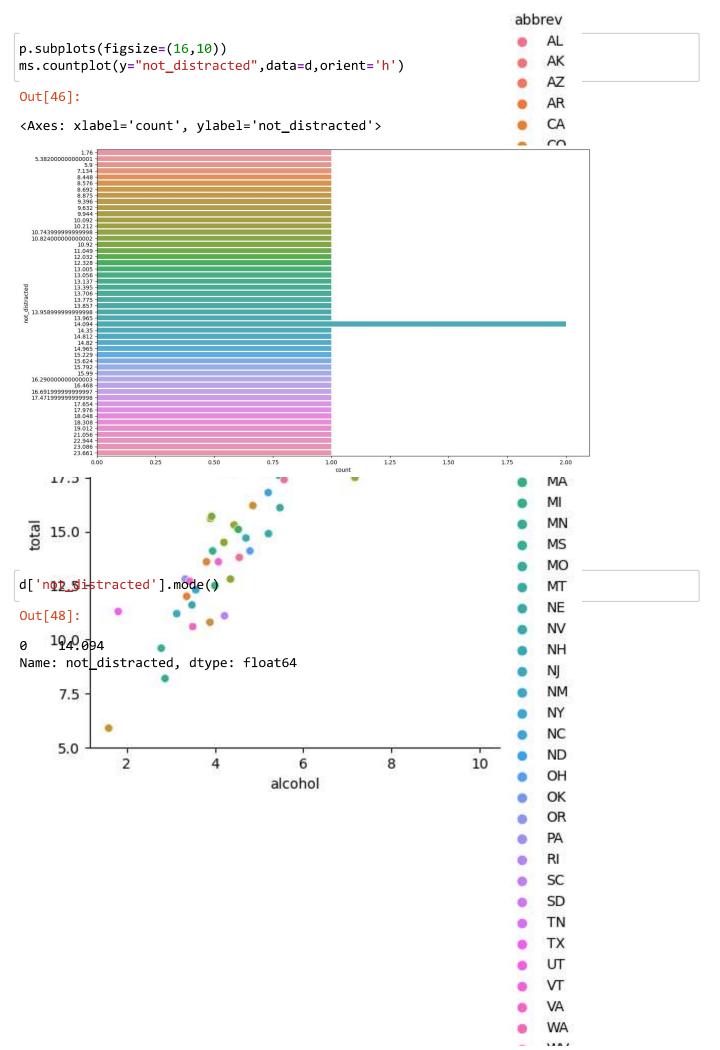
```
p.subplots(figsize=(106,20))
ms.barplot(x="abbrev",y="total",data=d)
```

### Out[44]:

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



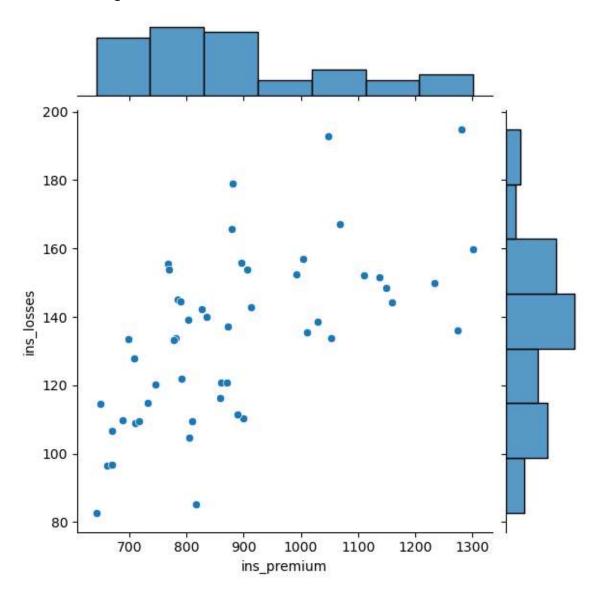
#### COUNTPLOT



ms.jointplot(x="ins\_premium",y="ins\_losses",data=d) WY

# Out[50]:

<seaborn.axisgrid.JointGrid at 0x2b3d07cb5d0>



INFERENCE: As the Insurance Premium is taken but the Insurance losses are also high in state wise

# **HEATMAP FOR CORRELATION**

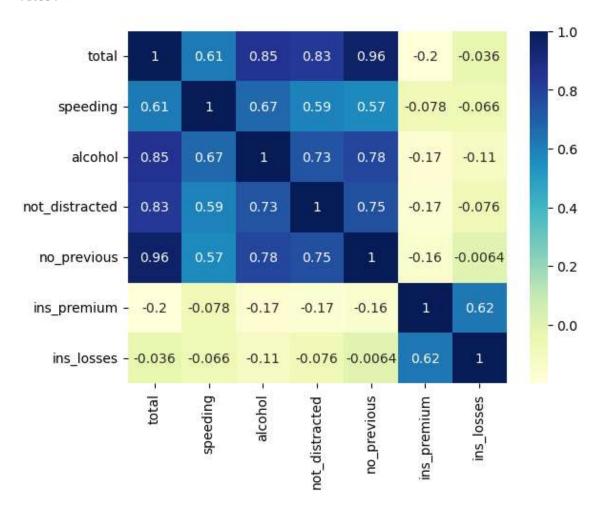
### In [53]:

ms.heatmap(d.corr(),annot=True,cmap="YlGnBu")

C:\Users\thanu\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel\_9692\1006457501.py:1: FutureWa
rning: The default value of numeric\_only in DataFrame.corr is deprecated.
In a future version, it will default to False. Select only valid columns o
r specify the value of numeric\_only to silence this warning.
 ms.heatmap(d.corr(),annot=True,cmap="YlGnBu")

### Out[53]:

#### <Axes: >



INFERENCE: Total is highly correlated with Alcohol to test car crash

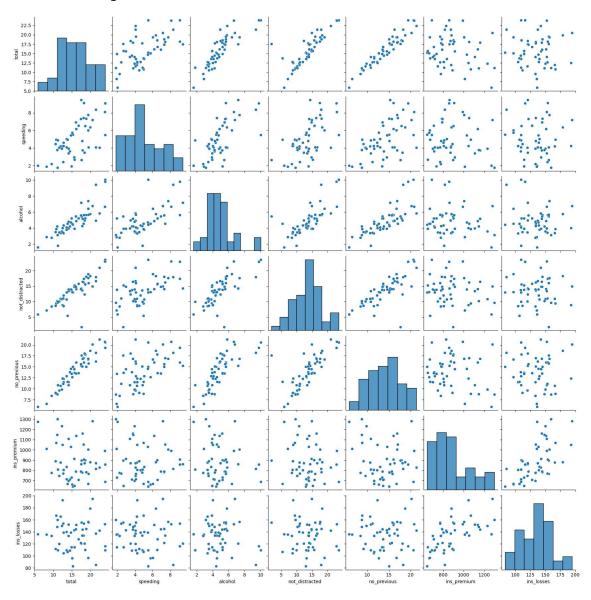
#### **PAIRPLOT**

## In [58]:

ms.pairplot(d)

# Out[58]:

<seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x2b3deffbad0>



INFERENCE: Above methods tells us the Trend between all Numerical Analasys

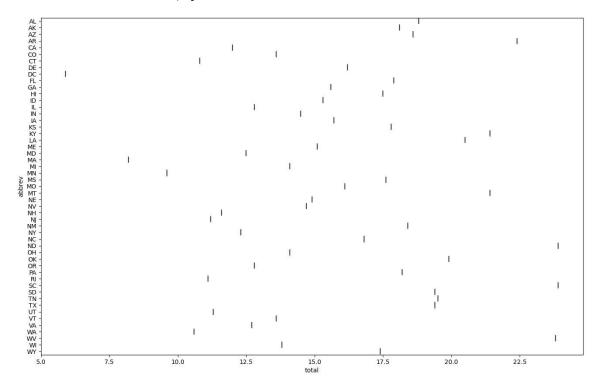
## **BOXPLOT**

## In [60]:

```
p.subplots(figsize=(16,10))
ms.boxplot(x="total",y="abbrev",data=d)
```

## Out[60]:

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



INFERENCE: As the states of USA are unique so as mean, median and mode are equal. It indicates only one value