

```
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")
```

Saved successfully!

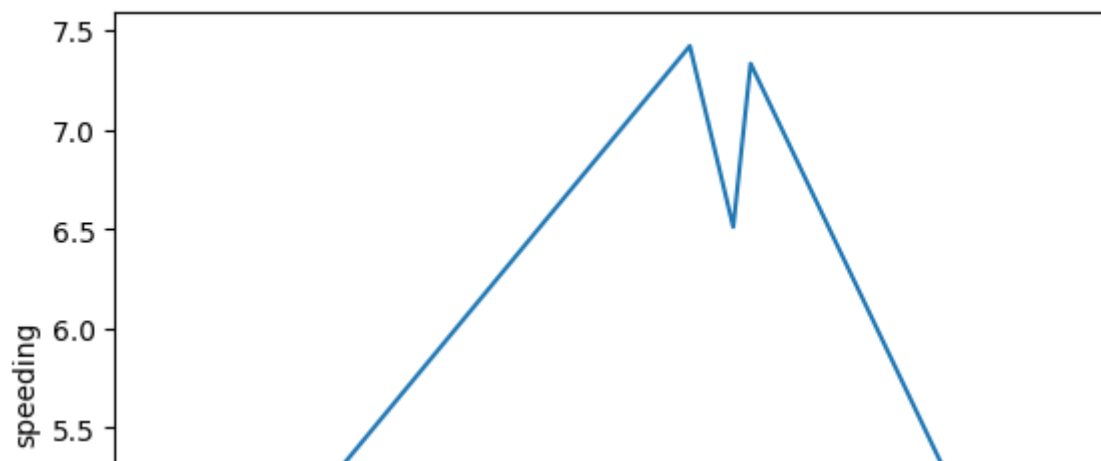
```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 51 entries, 0 to 50
Data columns (total 8 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   total                  51 non-null    float64
1   speeding               51 non-null    float64
2   alcohol                51 non-null    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_previous | ins_premium | i |
|---|-------|----------|---------|----------------|-------------|-------------|---|
| 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      |   |

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

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



Saved successfully!



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=smallldata)
```

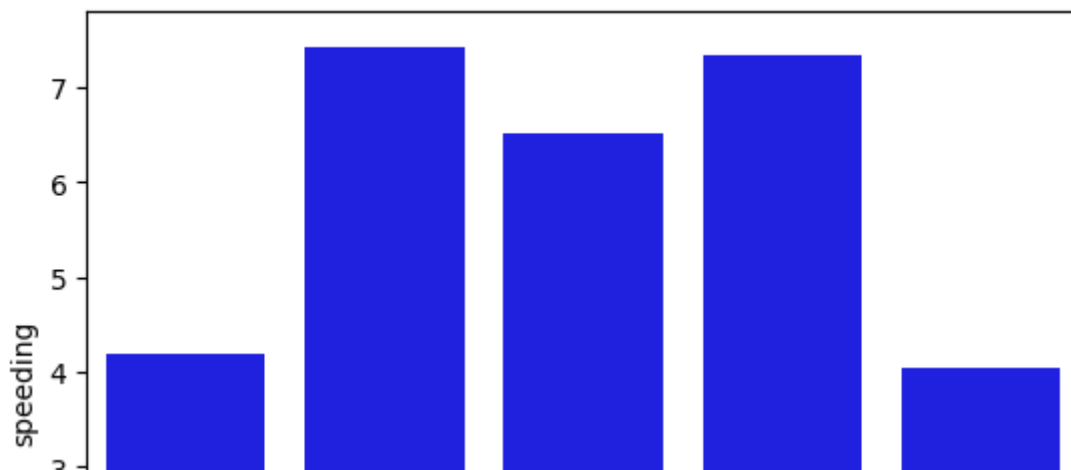
```
<Axes: xlabel='not_distracted', ylabel='no_previous'>
```



inference: The scatter plot of "not\_distracted" vs. "no\_previous" likely explores the relationship between non-distracted driving and the absence of previous offenses, possibly indicating a positive correlation.

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

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



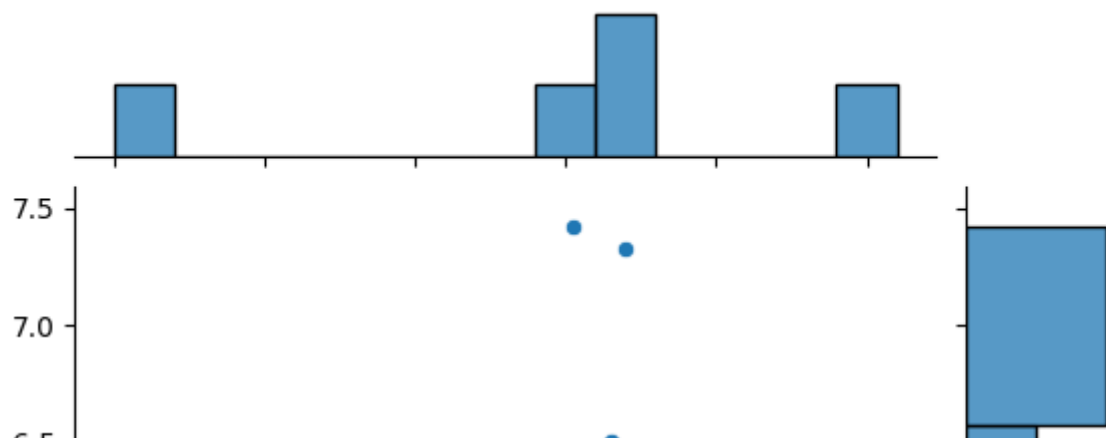
Saved successfully!



inference: The bar plot of "total" vs. "speeding" likely displays the average or total speeding incidents for different categories represented by "total," suggesting that categories 2 and 4 have the highest average speeding incidents.

```
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 representation of the relationship between the two variables. It can help identify any correlation or clustering between the total metric and the speeding metric.

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

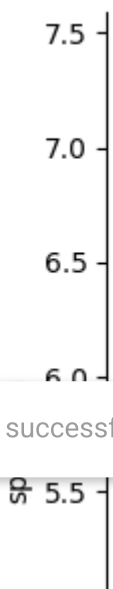
```
`distplot` is a deprecated function and will be removed in seaborn v0.1
```

```
Please adapt your code to use either `displot` (a figure-level function with similar flexibility) or `histplot` (an axes-level function for histograms)
```

inference: The distribution plot of "total" in the "smalldata" likely illustrates the distribution of the variable, allowing us to observe its underlying data distribution, which can be useful for understanding the data's characteristics.

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

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



Saved successfully!



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

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

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



inference: The count plot of "total" in the "smalldata" dataset likely shows the frequency of values for 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 showing key statistics such as the median, quartiles, and any potential out.

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