```
In [51]: import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

In [52]: df=sns.load_dataset('car_crashes')
df
```

Out[52]:

	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
5	13.6	5.032	3.808	10.744	12.920	835.50	139.91	СО
6	10.8	4.968	3.888	9.396	8.856	1068.73	167.02	СТ
7	16.2	6.156	4.860	14.094	16.038	1137.87	151.48	DE
8	5.9	2.006	1.593	5.900	5.900	1273.89	136.05	DC
9	17.9	3.759	5.191	16.468	16.826	1160.13	144.18	FL
10	15.6	2.964	3.900	14.820	14.508	913.15	142.80	GA
11	17.5	9.450	7.175	14.350	15.225	861.18	120.92	HI
12	15.3	5.508	4.437	13.005	14.994	641.96	82.75	ID
13	12.8	4.608	4.352	12.032	12.288	803.11	139.15	IL
14	14.5	3.625	4.205	13.775	13.775	710.46	108.92	IN
15	15.7	2.669	3.925	15.229	13.659	649.06	114.47	IA
16	17.8	4.806	4.272	13.706	15.130	780.45	133.80	KS
17	21.4	4.066	4.922	16.692	16.264	872.51	137.13	KY
18	20.5	7.175	6.765	14.965	20.090	1281.55	194.78	LA
19	15.1	5.738	4.530	13.137	12.684	661.88	96.57	ME
20	12.5	4.250	4.000	8.875	12.375	1048.78	192.70	MD
21	8.2	1.886	2.870	7.134	6.560	1011.14	135.63	MA
22	14.1	3.384	3.948	13.395	10.857	1110.61	152.26	MI
23	9.6	2.208	2.784	8.448	8.448	777.18	133.35	MN
24	17.6	2.640	5.456	1.760	17.600	896.07	155.77	MS
25	16.1	6.923	5.474	14.812	13.524	790.32	144.45	МО
26	21.4	8.346	9.416	17.976	18.190	816.21	85.15	MT
27	14.9	1.937	5.215	13.857	13.410	732.28	114.82	NE
28	14.7	5.439	4.704	13.965	14.553	1029.87	138.71	NV
29	11.6	4.060	3.480	10.092	9.628	746.54	120.21	NH
30	11.2	1.792	3.136	9.632	8.736	1301.52	159.85	NJ
31	18.4	3.496	4.968	12.328	18.032	869.85	120.75	NM
32	12.3	3.936	3.567	10.824	9.840	1234.31	150.01	NY
33	16.8	6.552	5.208	15.792	13.608	708.24	127.82	NC
34	23.9	5.497	10.038	23.661	20.554	688.75	109.72	ND
35	14.1	3.948	4.794	13.959	11.562	697.73	133.52	ОН

	total	speeding	alcohol	not_distracted	no_previous	ins_premium	ins_losses	abbrev
36	19.9	6.368	5.771	18.308	18.706	881.51	178.86	ОК
37	12.8	4.224	3.328	8.576	11.520	804.71	104.61	OR
38	18.2	9.100	5.642	17.472	16.016	905.99	153.86	PA
39	11.1	3.774	4.218	10.212	8.769	1148.99	148.58	RI
40	23.9	9.082	9.799	22.944	19.359	858.97	116.29	SC
41	19.4	6.014	6.402	19.012	16.684	669.31	96.87	SD
42	19.5	4.095	5.655	15.990	15.795	767.91	155.57	TN
43	19.4	7.760	7.372	17.654	16.878	1004.75	156.83	TX
44	11.3	4.859	1.808	9.944	10.848	809.38	109.48	UT
45	13.6	4.080	4.080	13.056	12.920	716.20	109.61	VT
46	12.7	2.413	3.429	11.049	11.176	768.95	153.72	VA
47	10.6	4.452	3.498	8.692	9.116	890.03	111.62	WA
48	23.8	8.092	6.664	23.086	20.706	992.61	152.56	WV
49	13.8	4.968	4.554	5.382	11.592	670.31	106.62	WI
50	17.4	7.308	5.568	14.094	15.660	791.14	122.04	WY

In [53]: 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

In [54]: df.head()

Out[54]:

	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

total -> Number of drivers involved in fatal collisions per billion miles

speeding -> Percentage Of Drivers Involved In Fatal Collisions Who Were Speeding alcohol -> Percentage Of Drivers Involved In Fatal Collisions Who Were Alcohol-Impaired

not_distracted -> Percentage Of Drivers Involved In Fatal Collisions Who Were Not Distracted

no_previous -> Percentage Of Drivers Involved In Fatal Collisions Who Had Not Been Involved In Any Previous Accidents

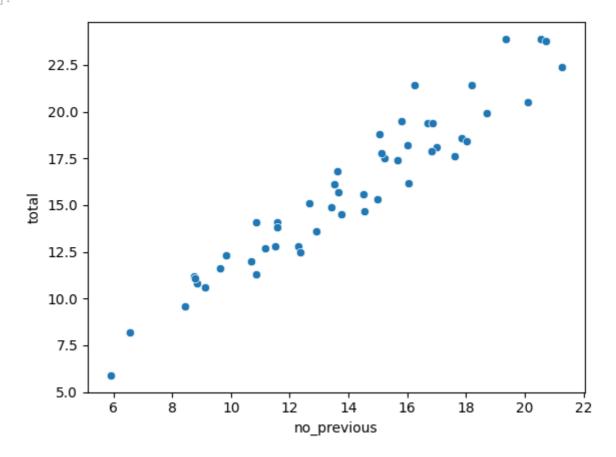
ins_premium -> Car Insurance Premiums

ins_losses -> Losses incurred by insurance companies for collisions per insured driver abbrev -> USA states

ScatterPlot

In [55]: sns.scatterplot(x="no_previous",y="total",data=df)

Out[55]: <Axes: xlabel='no_previous', ylabel='total'>

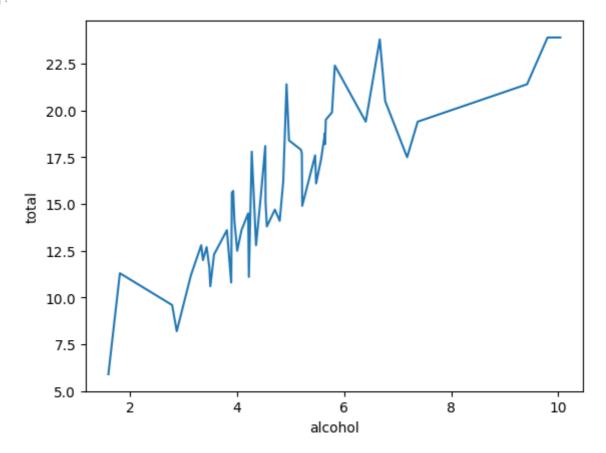


Inference: from the plot we can say that as the people with no previous accident can also face accident, because of which total number of accidents also increases.

Line Graph

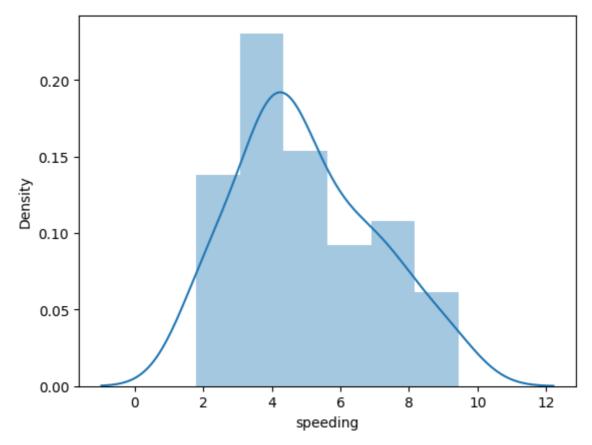
```
In [58]: sns.lineplot(x="alcohol",y="total",data=df,ci=None)
```

Out[58]:



Inference: Overall, the total number of accidents increases with the increase in accidents caused by consumption of alcohol, but for some state the accidents caused because of that reason is less and for some state that is more. It is depicted by the zig-zag nature of the graph.

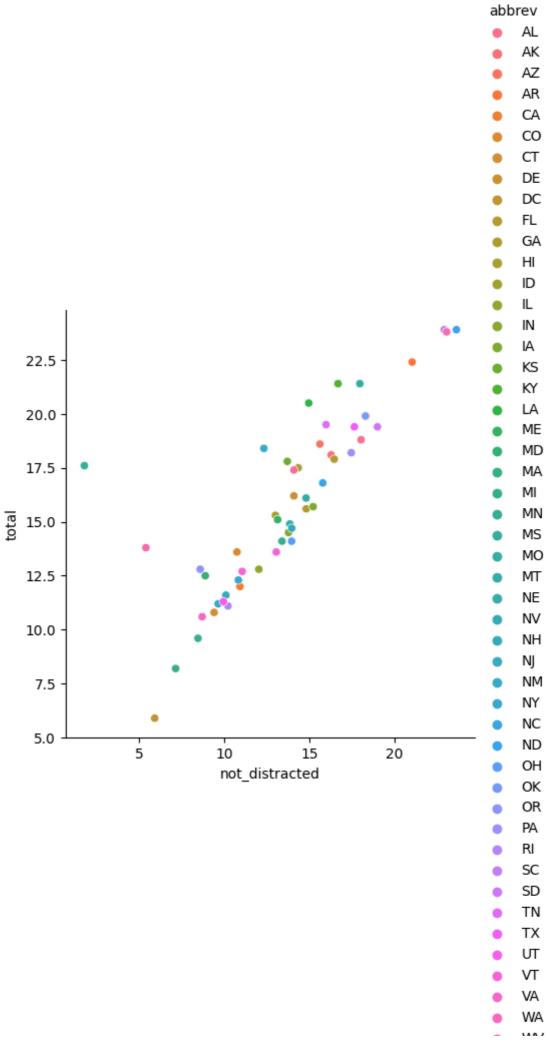
Distribution Plot



Inference: Percent of accidents caused due to speeding is ranging from 4 to 7.

Relation Plot

```
In [59]: sns.relplot(x="not_distracted",y="total",data=df,hue="abbrev")
Out[59]: <seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x7916967cbf10>
```



WY WY

Inference: The above plot shows the relation between Total number of accidents occured and accidents caused where the drivers were not distracted in the states of USA.

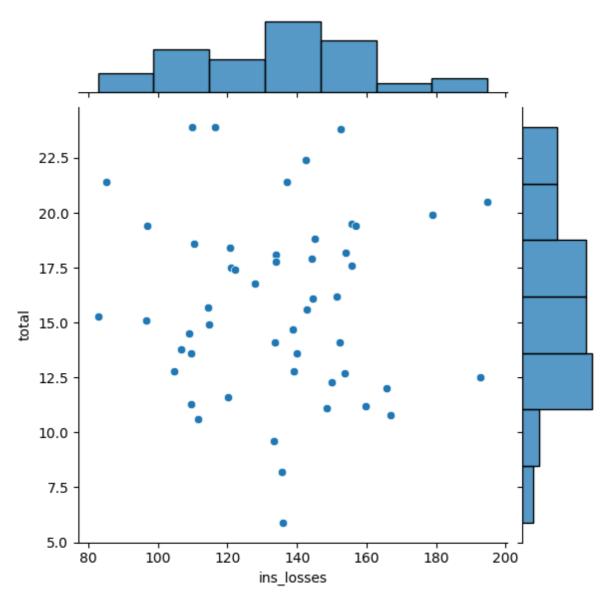
Bar Plot

```
plt.subplots(figsize=(20,15))
In [ ]:
         sns.barplot(data=df,x="abbrev",y="total",ci=None)
         <ipython-input-25-5f8b147885b5>:2: FutureWarning:
        The `ci` parameter is deprecated. Use `errorbar=None` for the same effect.
          sns.barplot(data=df,x="abbrev",y="total",ci=None)
         <Axes: xlabel='abbrev', ylabel='total'>
Out[ ]:
        total
```

Inference: This plot shows all the states with its total number of accidents in form of bar graph.

Joint Plot

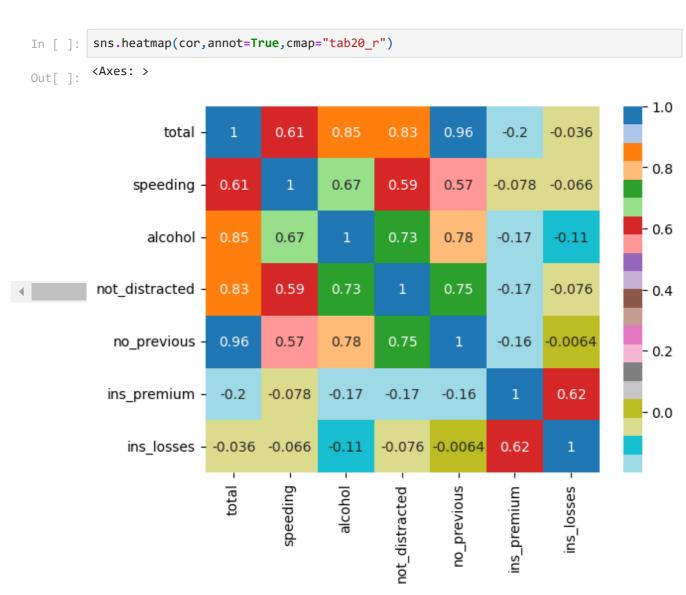
```
In [60]: sns.jointplot(x="ins_losses",y="total",data=df)
Out[60]: <seaborn.axisgrid.JointGrid at 0x7916973249a0>
```



Inference: The relation between total number of accidents taking place and insurance companies facing losses is depicted in the plot.

Correlation and Heatmap

Out[]:		total	speeding	alcohol	not_distracted	no_previous	ins_premium	ins_losse
	total	1.000000	0.611548	0.852613	0.827560	0.956179	-0.199702	-0.03601
	speeding	0.611548	1.000000	0.669719	0.588010	0.571976	-0.077675	-0.06592
	alcohol	0.852613	0.669719	1.000000	0.732816	0.783520	-0.170612	-0.11254
	not_distracted	0.827560	0.588010	0.732816	1.000000	0.747307	-0.174856	-0.07597
	no_previous	0.956179	0.571976	0.783520	0.747307	1.000000	-0.156895	-0.00635
	ins_premium	-0.199702	-0.077675	-0.170612	-0.174856	-0.156895	1.000000	0.62311
	ins_losses	-0.036011	-0.065928	-0.112547	-0.075970	-0.006359	0.623116	1.00000



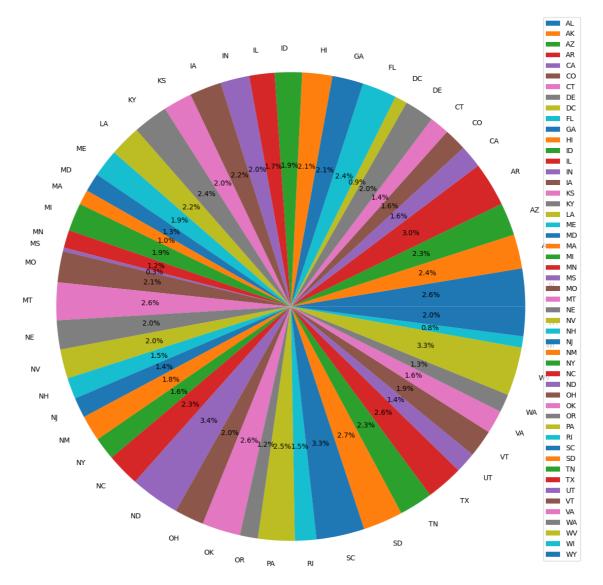
Inference: This shows dependencies between two variables, as shown in the charts.

Pie Chart

```
In [ ]: plt.subplots(figsize=(20,15))
    x=df.not_distracted
    plt.pie(x,labels="abbrev",data=df,autopct="%0.1f%%")
    plt.legend()

Out[ ]: 

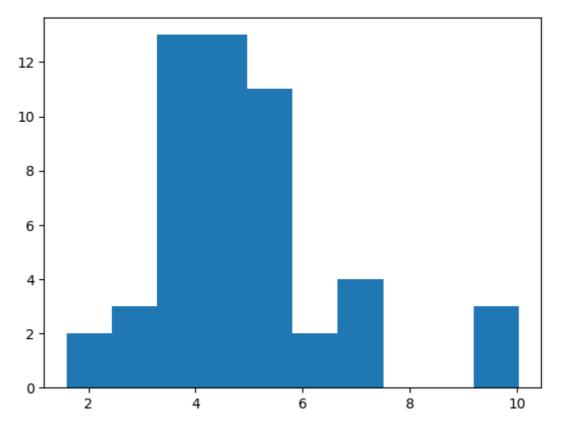
cmatplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x791696eea8c0>
```



Inference: This plot shows all the states with its total percentage of accidents caused although the drivers were not distracted is depicted in form of pie graph.

Histogram

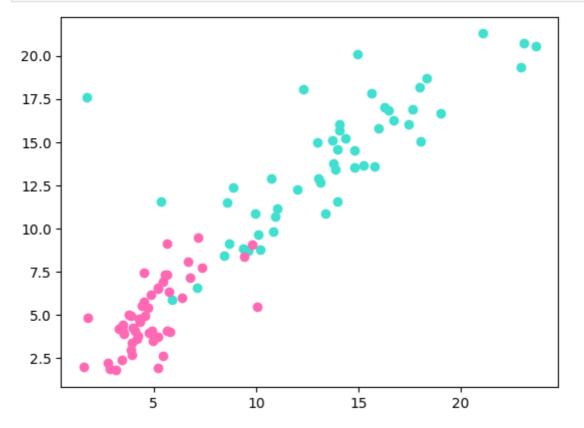
```
In [ ]: plt.hist(x="alcohol",data=df)
    plt.show()
```



Inference: Shows graph of number of accidents caused due to alcohol consumption.

Comparing two Plots

```
In [ ]: plt.scatter(x="not_distracted",y="no_previous",data=df,color="turquoise")
    plt.scatter(x="alcohol",y="speeding",data=df,color="hotpink")
    plt.show()
```



Inference: comparing two scatterplots, one with accidents caused due to speeding and consumption of alcohol and two with accidents caused when driver was not distracted and drivers having no previous accident records.

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