- ploting the graph vth one variable is called univariable.
- ploting the graph vth two variables is called bivariable.
- ploting the graph vth multiple variables is called multivariable.

In [1]:
```
import openpyxl
import pandas as pd

Workbook=openpyxl.Workbook()
sheet=Workbook.active

data=[
    ['Name','Domain','Age','Location','Salary','Exp'],
    ['alex','Testing',25,'Bng',5000,2],
    ['Barb','java',30,'Che',10000,3],
    ['cherry','c',35,'Puna',1500,4],
    ['dipan','da',34,'hyd',4500,3]
]
for row in data:
    sheet.append(row)

Workbook.save('data.xlsx')
```

In [2]:
```
data
```

Out[2]:
```
[['Name', 'Domain', 'Age', 'Location', 'Salary', 'Exp'],
 ['alex', 'Testing', 25, 'Bng', 5000, 2],
 ['Barb', 'java', 30, 'Che', 10000, 3],
 ['cherry', 'c', 35, 'Puna', 1500, 4],
 ['dipan', 'da', 34, 'hyd', 4500, 3]]
```

In [5]:
```
import os
os.getcwd()
```

Out[5]:
```
'C:\\Users\\HP'
```

In [7]:
```
emp=pd.read_excel(r'C:\\Users\\HP\\data.xlsx')
emp
```

Out[7]:

	Name	Domain	Age	Location	Salary	Exp
0	alex	Testing	25	Bng	5000	2
1	Barb	java	30	Che	10000	3
2	cherry	c	35	Puna	1500	4
3	dipan	da	34	hyd	4500	3

In [9]:
```
emp.columns
```

Out[9]:
```
Index(['Name', 'Domain', 'Age', 'Location', 'Salary', 'Exp'], dtype='object')
```

In [11]:
```
emp.shape
```

Out[11]:
```
(4, 6)
```

In [13]:
```
len(emp.columns)
```

Out[13]:
```
6
```

In [15]:
```
len(emp)
```

Out[15]:
```
4
```

In [17]:
```
emp
```

Out[17]:

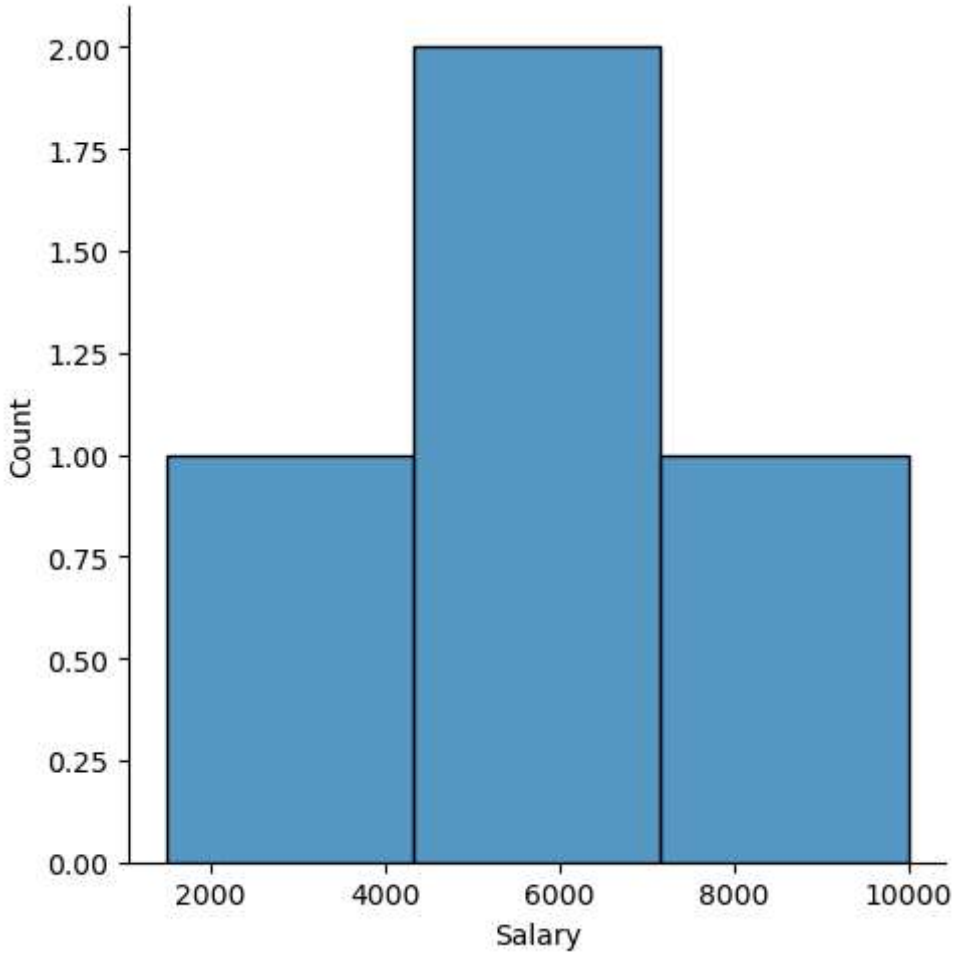
	Name	Domain	Age	Location	Salary	Exp
0	alex	Testing	25	Bng	5000	2
1	Barb	java	30	Che	10000	3
2	cherry	c	35	Puna	1500	4
3	dipan	da	34	hyd	4500	3

In [19]:
```
emp['Salary']
```

Out[19]:
```
0     5000
1    10000
2     1500
3     4500
Name: Salary, dtype: int64
```

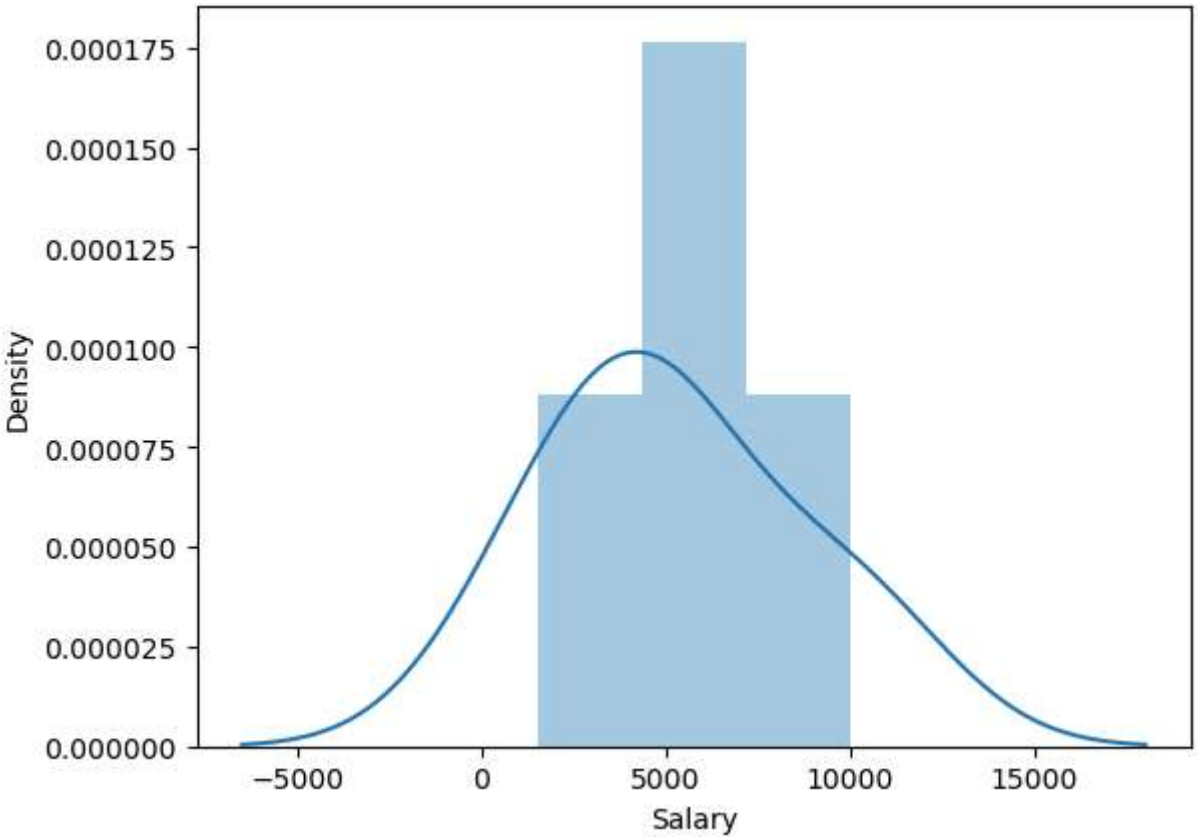
In [22]:
```
import numpy as np #nd array
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt #visualization
import seaborn as sns #statistic
```

In [23]:
```
visl=sns.displot(emp['Salary'])
```

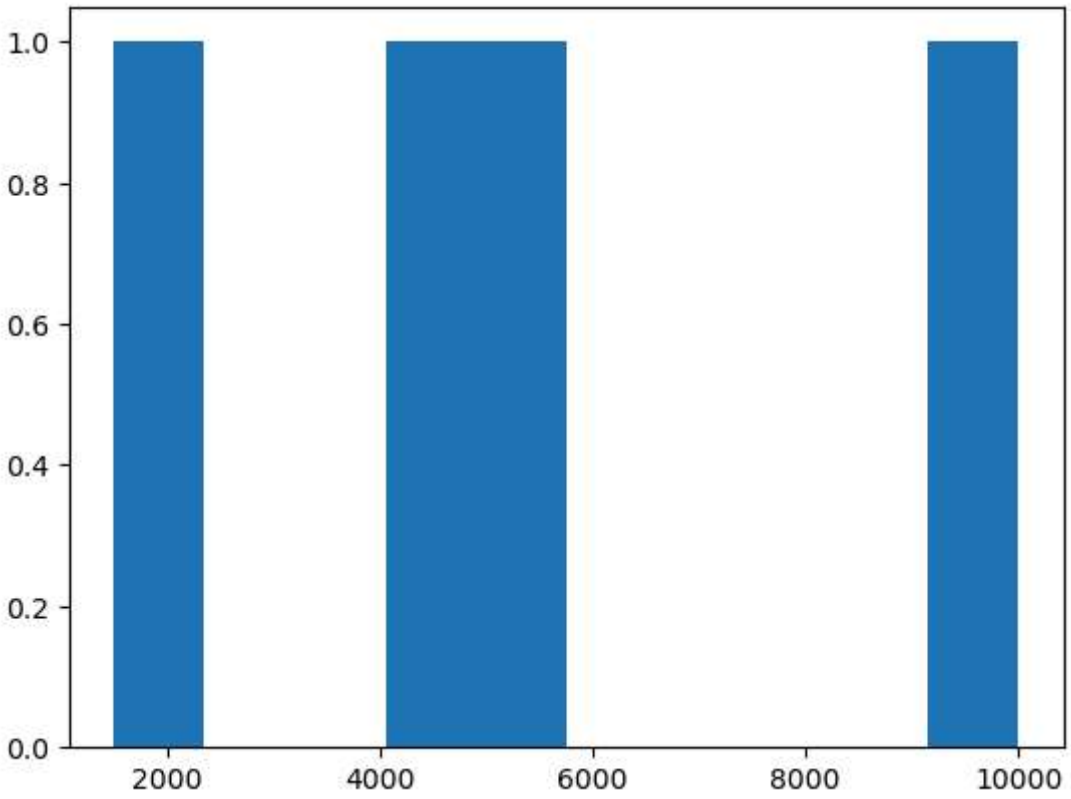


In [26]:
```
vis2=sns.distplot(emp['Salary'])
```

```
C:\Users\HP\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_11156\1196652886.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

  vis2=sns.distplot(emp['Salary'])
```

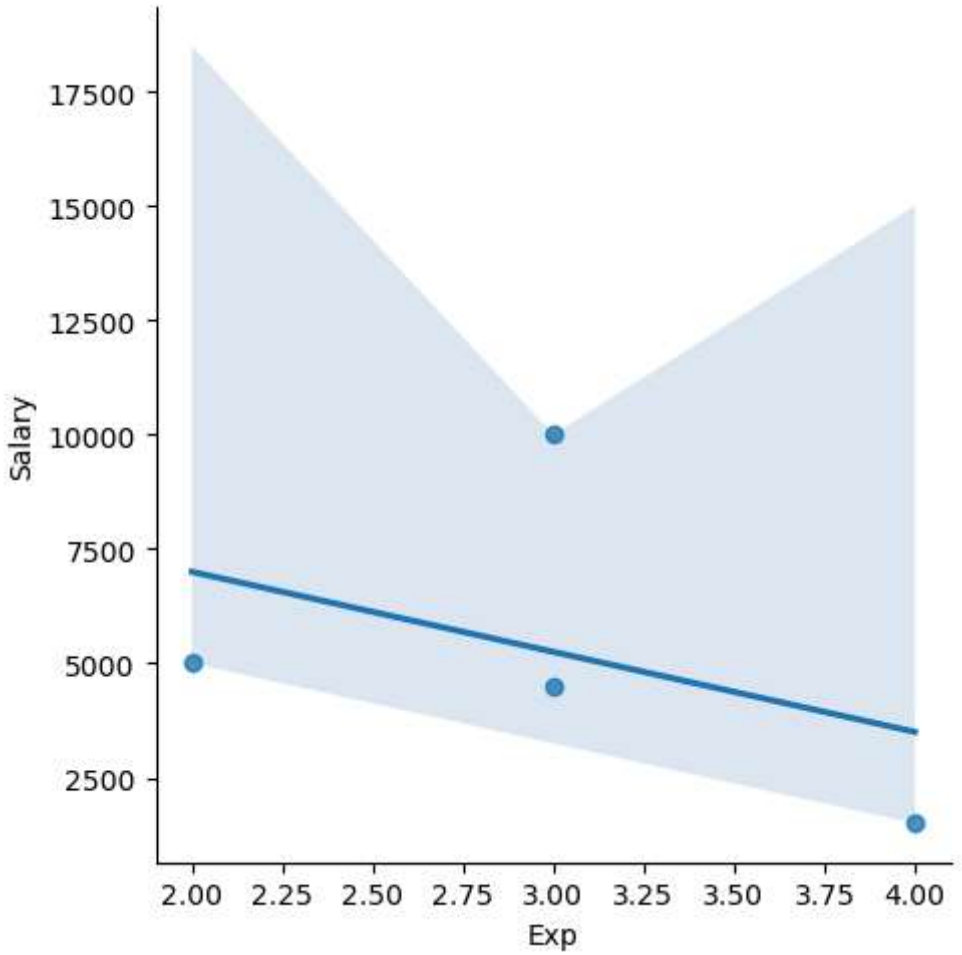


In [28]:
```
vis3=plt.hist(emp['Salary'])
```

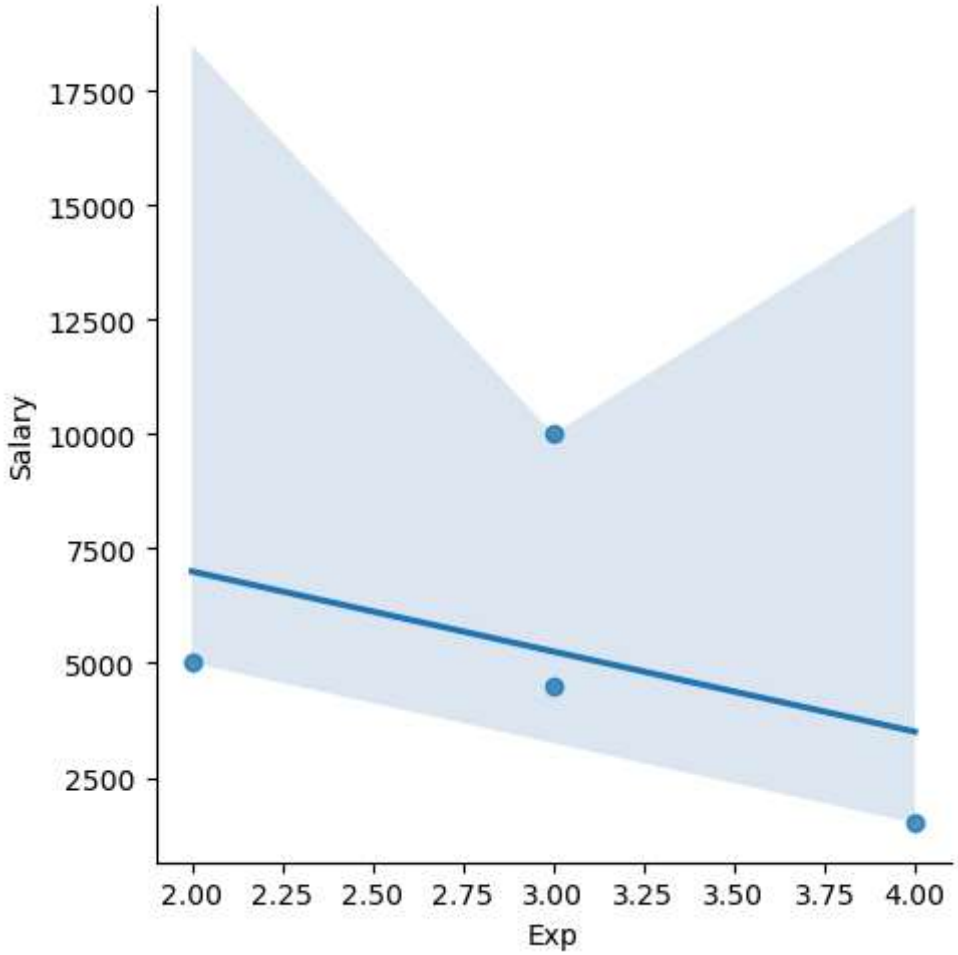


In [36]:
```
plt.rcParams['figure.figsize']=5,1
```

In [34]:
```
vis5=sns.lmplot(data=emp,x='Exp',y='Salary')
```



In [44]:
```
vis5=sns.lmplot(data=emp,x='Exp',y='Salary',fit_reg=True)  # if we dont need line w
```



In [ ]:

In [ ]:

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In [ ]:

In [ ]:

In [ ]:

In [ ]: