Since it's not always easy to decide how to best tell the story behind your data, we've broken the chart types into three broad categories to help with this.

* **Trends** - A trend is defined as a pattern of change.
  + sns.lineplot - **Line charts** are best to show trends over a period of time, and multiple lines can be used to show trends in more than one group.
* **Relationship** - There are many different chart types that you can use to understand relationships between variables in your data.
  + sns.barplot - **Bar charts** are useful for comparing quantities corresponding to different groups.
  + sns.heatmap - **Heatmaps** can be used to find color-coded patterns in tables of numbers.
  + sns.scatterplot - **Scatter plots** show the relationship between two continuous variables; if color-coded, we can also show the relationship with a third [categorical variable](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Categorical_variable).
  + sns.regplot - Including a **regression line** in the scatter plot makes it easier to see any linear relationship between two variables.
  + sns.lmplot - This command is useful for drawing multiple regression lines, if the scatter plot contains multiple, color-coded groups.
  + sns.swarmplot - **Categorical scatter plots** show the relationship between a continuous variable and a categorical variable.
* **Distribution** - We visualize distributions to show the possible values that we can expect to see in a variable, along with how likely they are.
  + sns.distplot - **Histograms** show the distribution of a single numerical variable.
  + sns.kdeplot - **KDE plots** (or **2D KDE plots**) show an estimated, smooth distribution of a single numerical variable (or two numerical variables).
  + sns.jointplot - This command is useful for simultaneously displaying a 2D KDE plot with the corresponding KDE plots for each individual variable.