

HW-1.1:

Provide code to read the data and reproduce the figure using Python and seaborn. You may use the pandas package to read and munge the data, and the numpy and matplotlib packages as needed.

See website for an overview, submission details, and more information on the data-set

Import

Here are just a few packages you may need, you are welcome to import more

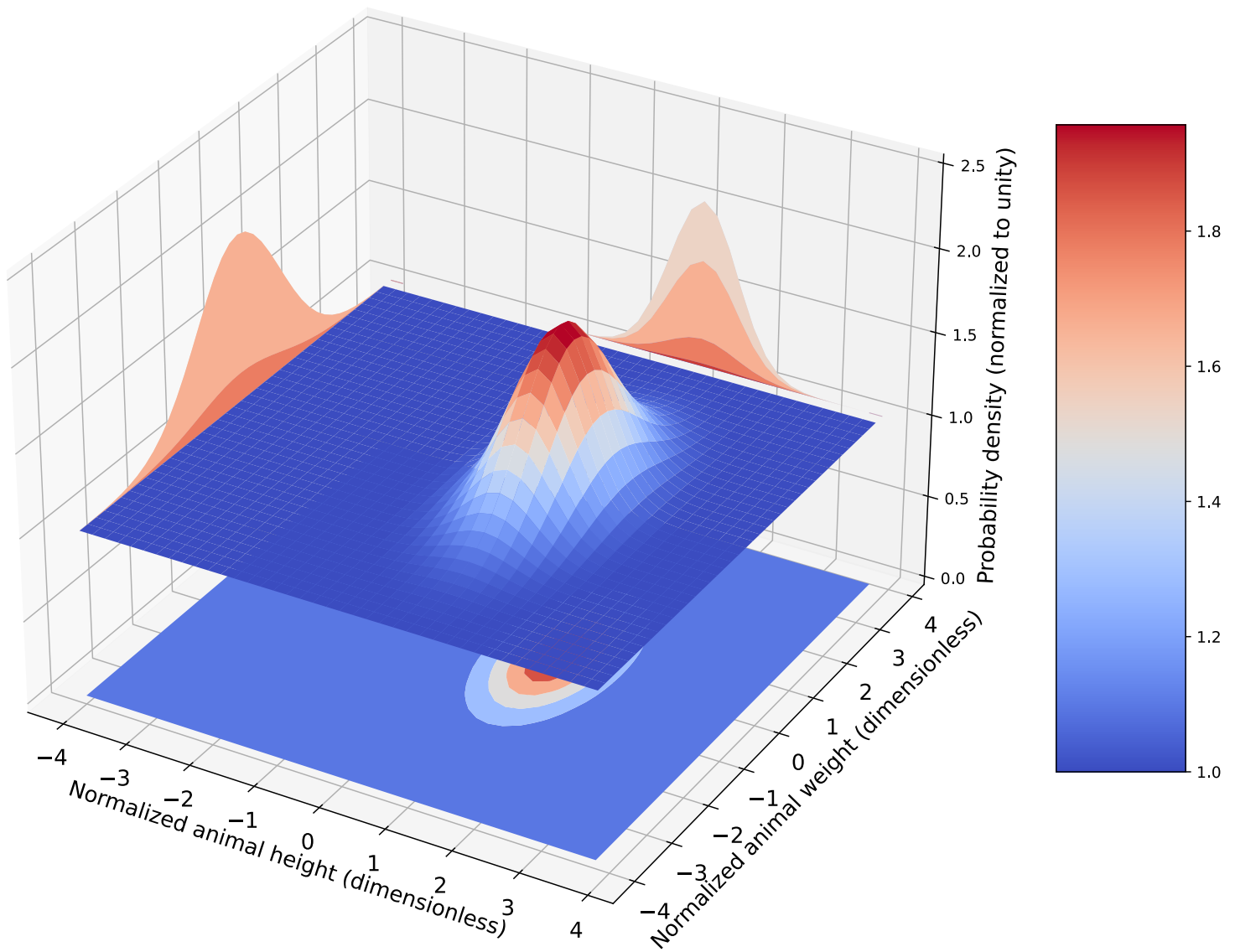
```
import statsmodels.api as sm
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
```

HW-1.1.1:

Use `matplotlib` to re-create the following plot as closely as possible.

```
# FUNCTION TO VISUALIZE
def fun(x, y):
    # return np.sin(x)*np.sin(y)
    return np.exp(-((x-1)/0.75)**2)*np.exp(-(y/1.5)**2)
```

```
# INSERT CODE HERE
```



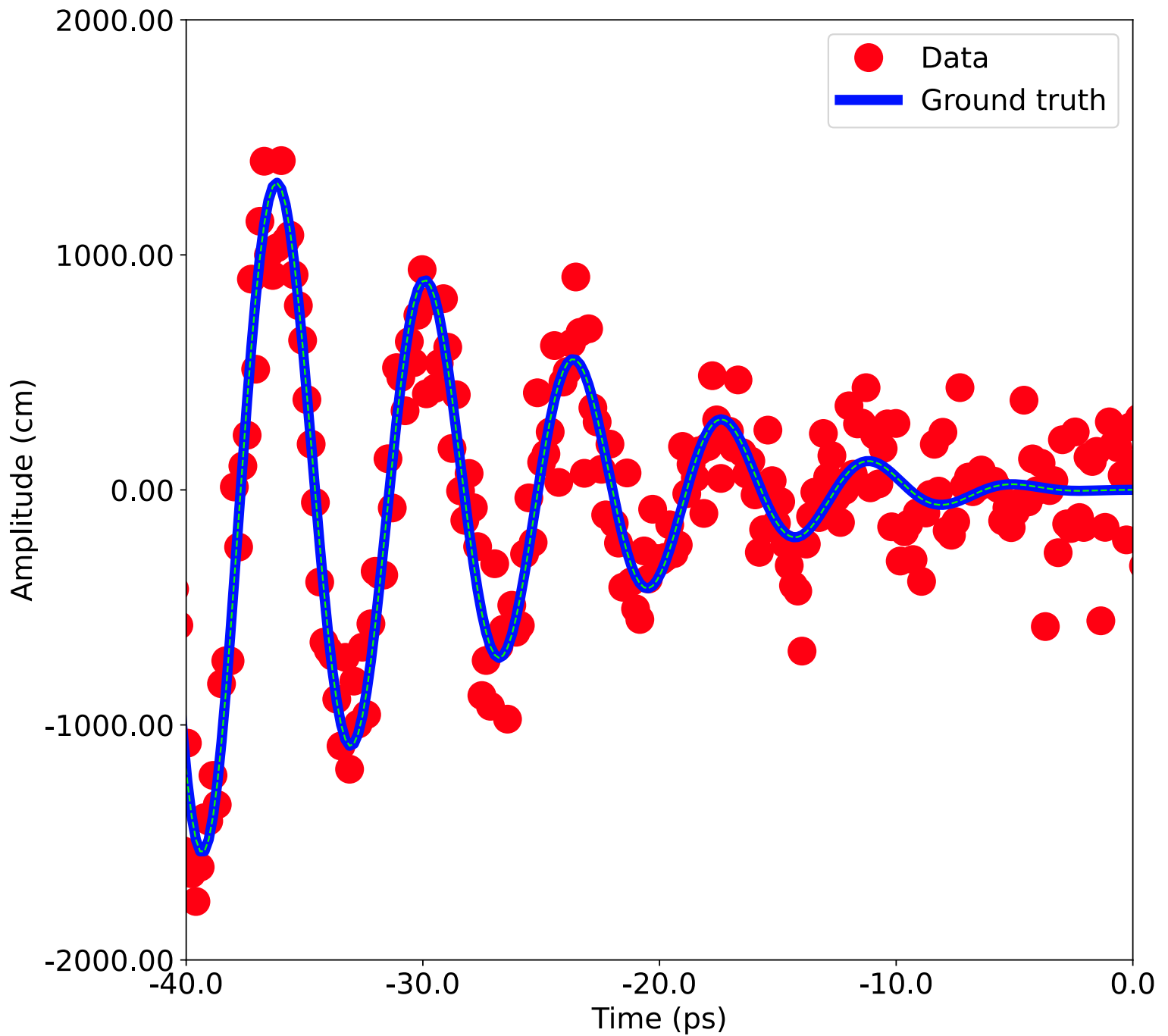
HW-1.1.2

Use `matplotlib` to re-create the following plot as closely as possible.

```
#GENERATE DATA
N=500 #number of data points
x=np.linspace(-45,45.0, N);
ye=x*x*np.sin(x) #exact
y=ye+np.random.normal(0, 200, N) #add noise
```

```
# INSERT CODE HERE
```

Decaying oscillations



HW-1.1.3:

Use `seaborn` & `matplotlib` to re-create the following plot as closely as possible.

```
# GET THE DATA
PhDPublications = sm.datasets.get_rdataset("PhDPublications", "AER")
PhDPublications = pd.read_csv(
    "https://vincentarelbundock.github.io/Rdatasets/csv/AER/PhDPublications.csv"
)
```

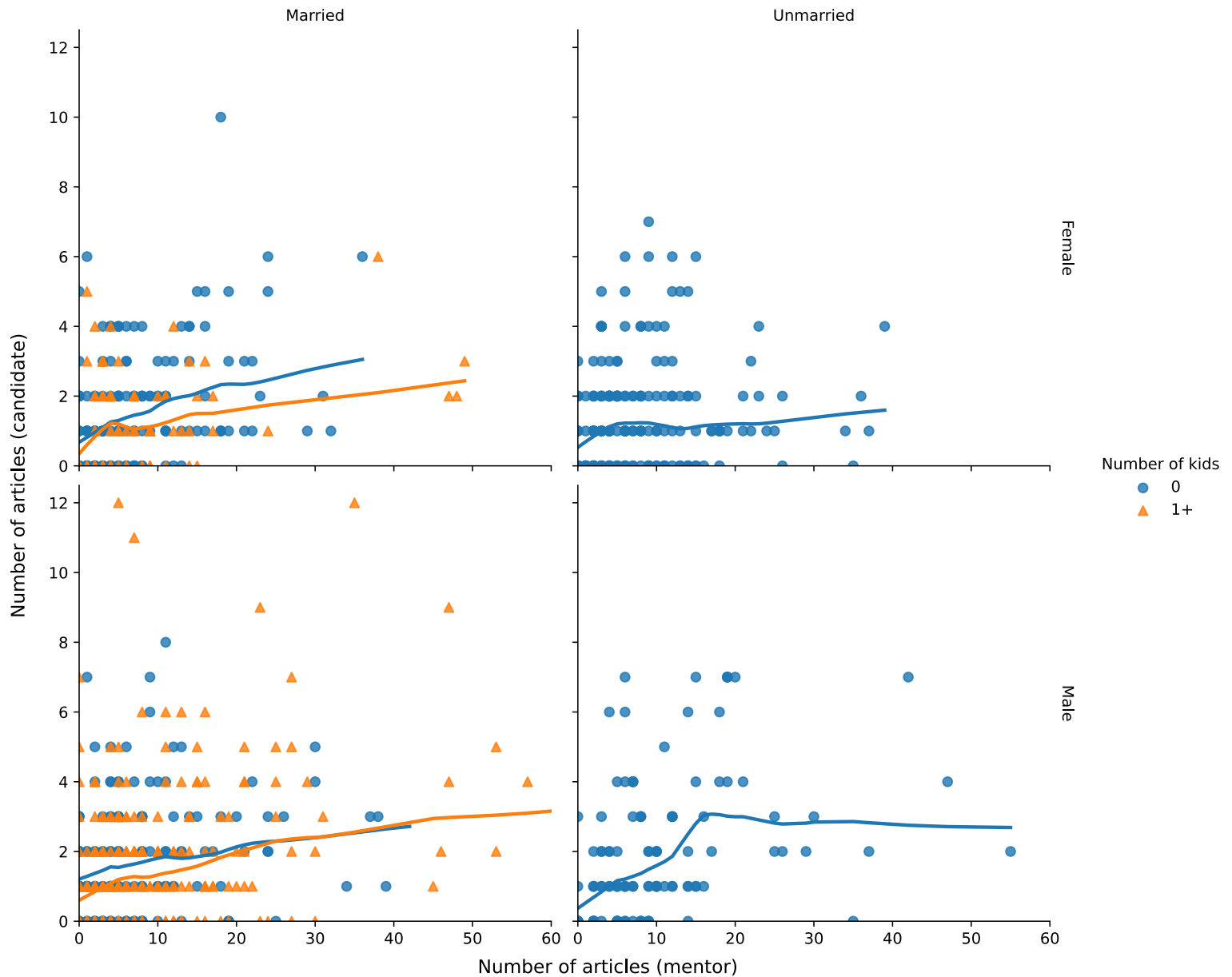
```
# INSERT CODE HERE TO GET THE DATA INTO A FORMAT SUITABLE TO RE-CREATE THE VISUALIZATIONS
```

```
# INSERT CODE HERE
```

```
/var/folders/0l/7994y9sn0l1d6cxc7lqc26p80000gn/T/ipykernel_62020/3031859546.py:44: UserWarning:
Matplotlib is currently using module://matplotlib_inline.backend_inline, which is a non-GUI
backend, so cannot show the figure.
```

```
p.fig.show()
```

Relation between PhD candidate and mentor's publication number
Created using seaborn version 0.12.2



Data from Long, J.S. (1990). Regression Models for Categorical and Limited Dependent Variables.

HW-1.1.4:

Use `seaborn` & `matplotlib` to re-create the following plot as closely as possible.

The lines are the populations for each of the countries in the continent

```
# GET DATA
```

```
gapminder = sm.datasets.get_rdataset("gapminder", "causaldata")["data"]
gapminder["continent"] = pd.Categorical(gapminder["continent"])
```

```
print(gapminder)
```

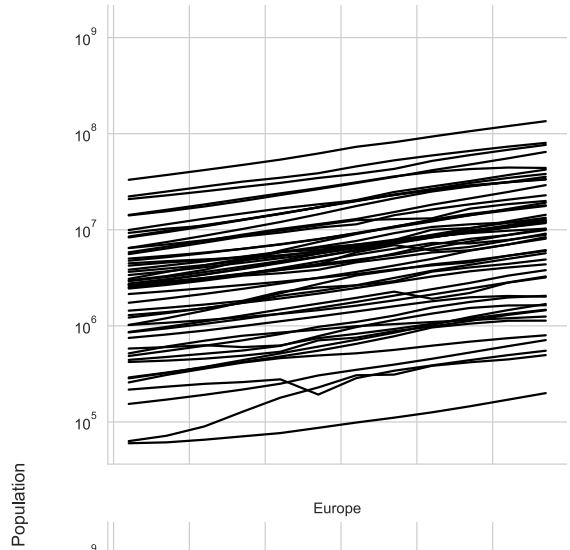
	country	continent	year	lifeExp	pop	gdpPercap
0	Afghanistan	Asia	1952	28.801	8425333	779.445314
1	Afghanistan	Asia	1957	30.332	9240934	820.853030
2	Afghanistan	Asia	1962	31.997	10267083	853.100710
3	Afghanistan	Asia	1967	34.020	11537966	836.197138
4	Afghanistan	Asia	1972	36.088	13079460	739.981106
...
1699	Zimbabwe	Africa	1987	62.351	9216418	706.157306
1700	Zimbabwe	Africa	1992	60.377	10704340	693.420786
1701	Zimbabwe	Africa	1997	46.809	11404948	792.449960
1702	Zimbabwe	Africa	2002	39.989	11926563	672.038623
1703	Zimbabwe	Africa	2007	43.487	12311143	469.709298

[1704 rows x 6 columns]

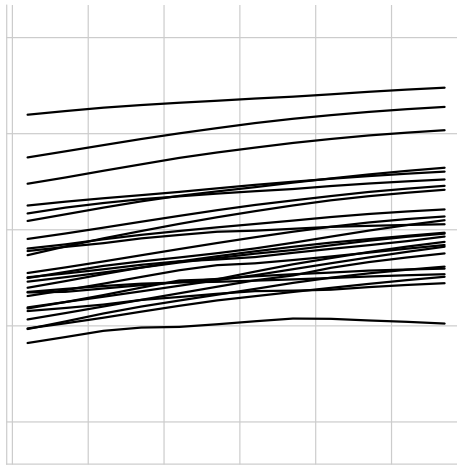
```
# INSERT CODE HERE
```

```
/var/folders/0l/7994y9sn0l1d6cxc7lqc26p80000gn/T/ipykernel_62020/3354735930.py:4: UserWarning:
The palette list has fewer values (1) than needed (142) and will cycle, which may produce an
uninterpretable plot.
  p = sns.relplot(
/var/folders/0l/7994y9sn0l1d6cxc7lqc26p80000gn/T/ipykernel_62020/3354735930.py:23: UserWarning:
Matplotlib is currently using module://matplotlib_inline.backend_inline, which is a non-GUI
backend, so cannot show the figure.
  p.fig.show()
```

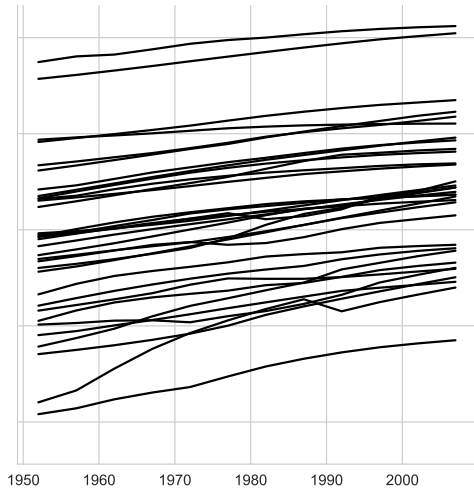
Africa



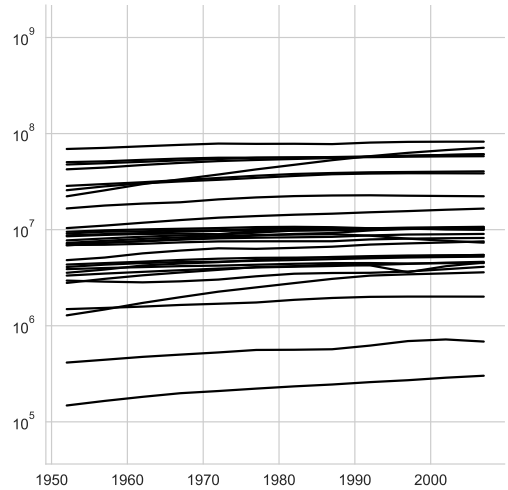
Americas



Asia



Europe



Oceania

