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Downloading and Prepping Data

In [2]:
```
import numpy as np  # useful for many scientific computing in Python
import pandas as pd # primary data structure library
```

Download the dataset and read it into a *pandas* dataframe.

In [3]:
```
df_can = pd.read_excel('https://s3-api.us-geo.objectstorage.softlayer.net/cf-courses-data/CognitiveClass/DV0101EN/labs/Data_Files/Canada.xlsx',
                       sheet_name='Canada by Citizenship',
                       skiprows=range(20),
                       skipfooter=2
                      )

print('Data downloaded and read into a dataframe!')
```

```
Data downloaded and read into a dataframe!
```

Let's take a look at the first five items in our dataset.

In [4]:
```
df_can.head()
```

Out[4]:

	Type	Coverage	OdName	AREA	AreaName	REG	RegName	DEV	DevName	1980
0	Immigrants	Foreigners	Afghanistan	935	Asia	5501	Southern Asia	902	Developing regions	16
1	Immigrants	Foreigners	Albania	908	Europe	925	Southern Europe	901	Developed regions	1
2	Immigrants	Foreigners	Algeria	903	Africa	912	Northern Africa	902	Developing regions	80
3	Immigrants	Foreigners	American Samoa	909	Oceania	957	Polynesia	902	Developing regions	0
4	Immigrants	Foreigners	Andorra	908	Europe	925	Southern Europe	901	Developed regions	0

5 rows × 43 columns

Let's find out how many entries there are in our dataset.

In [5]:
```
# print the dimensions of the dataframe
print(df_can.shape)
```

```
(195, 43)
```

Clean up data. We will make some modifications to the original dataset to make it easier to create our visualizations. Refer to `Introduction to Matplotlib and Line Plots` lab for the rational and detailed description of the changes.

1. Clean up the dataset to remove columns that are not informative to us for visualization (eg. Type, AREA, REG).

In [6]:
```
df_can.drop(['AREA', 'REG', 'DEV', 'Type', 'Coverage'], axis=1, inplace
=True)

# let's view the first five elements and see how the dataframe was chan
```

```
ged
df_can.head()
```

Out[6]:

	OdName	AreaName	RegName	DevName	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	...	2004
0	Afghanistan	Asia	Southern Asia	Developing regions	16	39	39	47	71	340	...	2978
1	Albania	Europe	Southern Europe	Developed regions	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	1450
2	Algeria	Africa	Northern Africa	Developing regions	80	67	71	69	63	44	...	3616
3	American Samoa	Oceania	Polynesia	Developing regions	0	1	0	0	0	0	...	0
4	Andorra	Europe	Southern Europe	Developed regions	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0

5 rows × 38 columns

Notice how the columns Type, Coverage, AREA, REG, and DEV got removed from the dataframe.

2. Rename some of the columns so that they make sense.

In [7]:
```
df_can.rename(columns={'OdName':'Country', 'AreaName':'Continent','RegName':'Region'}, inplace=True)

# let's view the first five elements and see how the dataframe was changed
df_can.head()
```

Out[7]:

	Country	Continent	Region	DevName	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	...	2004	2
0	Afghanistan	Asia	Southern Asia	Developing regions	16	39	39	47	71	340	...	2978	3

	Country	Continent	Region	DevName	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	...	2004	2
1	Albania	Europe	Southern Europe	Developed regions	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	1450	1
2	Algeria	Africa	Northern Africa	Developing regions	80	67	71	69	63	44	...	3616	3
3	American Samoa	Oceania	Polynesia	Developing regions	0	1	0	0	0	0	...	0	
4	Andorra	Europe	Southern Europe	Developed regions	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	

5 rows × 38 columns

Notice how the column names now make much more sense, even to an outsider.

3. For consistency, ensure that all column labels of type string.

In [8]:
```
# let's examine the types of the column labels
all(isinstance(column, str) for column in df_can.columns)
```

Out[8]:
```
False
```

Notice how the above line of code returned *False* when we tested if all the column labels are of type **string**. So let's change them all to **string** type.

In [9]:
```
df_can.columns = list(map(str, df_can.columns))

# let's check the column labels types now
all(isinstance(column, str) for column in df_can.columns)
```

Out[9]:
```
True
```

4. Set the country name as index - useful for quickly looking up countries using .loc method.

In [10]:
```
df_can.set_index('Country', inplace=True)

# let's view the first five elements and see how the dataframe was chan
ged
df_can.head()
```

Out[10]:

Country	Continent	Region	DevName	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	...	200
Afghanistan	Asia	Southern Asia	Developing regions	16	39	39	47	71	340	496	...	297
Albania	Europe	Southern Europe	Developed regions	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	...	145
Algeria	Africa	Northern Africa	Developing regions	80	67	71	69	63	44	69	...	361
American Samoa	Oceania	Polynesia	Developing regions	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	
Andorra	Europe	Southern Europe	Developed regions	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	...	

5 rows × 37 columns

Notice how the country names now serve as indices.

5. Add total column.

In [11]:
```
df_can['Total'] = df_can.sum(axis=1)

# let's view the first five elements and see how the dataframe was chan
ged
df_can.head()
```

Out[11]:

Country	Continent	Region	DevName	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	...	200
Afghanistan	Asia	Southern Asia	Developing regions	16	39	39	47	71	340	496	...	343
Albania	Europe	Southern Europe	Developed regions	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	...	122
Algeria	Africa	Northern Africa	Developing regions	80	67	71	69	63	44	69	...	362
American Samoa	Oceania	Polynesia	Developing regions	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	
Andorra	Europe	Southern Europe	Developed regions	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	...	

5 rows × 38 columns

Now the dataframe has an extra column that presents the total number of immigrants from each country in the dataset from 1980 - 2013. So if we print the dimension of the data, we get:

In [12]:
```
print ('data dimensions:', df_can.shape)
```

```
data dimensions: (195, 38)
```

So now our dataframe has 38 columns instead of 37 columns that we had before.

In [13]:
```
# finally, let's create a list of years from 1980 - 2013
# this will come in handy when we start plotting the data
years = list(map(str, range(1980, 2014)))

years
```

Out[13]:
```
['1980',
 '1981',
 '1982',
```

```
'1983',
'1984',
'1985',
'1986',
'1987',
'1988',
'1989',
'1990',
'1991',
'1992',
'1993',
'1994',
'1995',
'1996',
'1997',
'1998',
'1999',
'2000',
'2001',
'2002',
'2003',
'2004',
'2005',
'2006',
'2007',
'2008',
'2009',
'2010',
'2011',
'2012',
'2013']
```

Visualizing Data using Matplotlib

Import `Matplotlib` and **Numpy**.

In [14]:
```
# use the inline backend to generate the plots within the browser
%matplotlib inline

import matplotlib as mpl
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

mpl.style.use('ggplot') # optional: for ggplot-like style

# check for latest version of Matplotlib
print ('Matplotlib version: ', mpl.__version__) # >= 2.0.0
```

```
Matplotlib version:  3.0.3
```

Area Plots

In the last module, we created a line plot that visualized the top 5 countries that contribued the most immigrants to Canada from 1980 to 2013. With a little modification to the code, we can visualize this plot as a cumulative plot, also knows as a **Stacked Line Plot** or **Area plot**.

In [15]:
```
df_can.sort_values(['Total'], ascending=False, axis=0, inplace=True)

# get the top 5 entries
df_top5 = df_can.head()

# transpose the dataframe
df_top5 = df_top5[years].transpose()

df_top5.head()
```

Out[15]:

Country	India	China	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Philippines	Pakistan
1980	8880	5123	22045	6051	978
1981	8670	6682	24796	5921	972
1982	8147	3308	20620	5249	1201

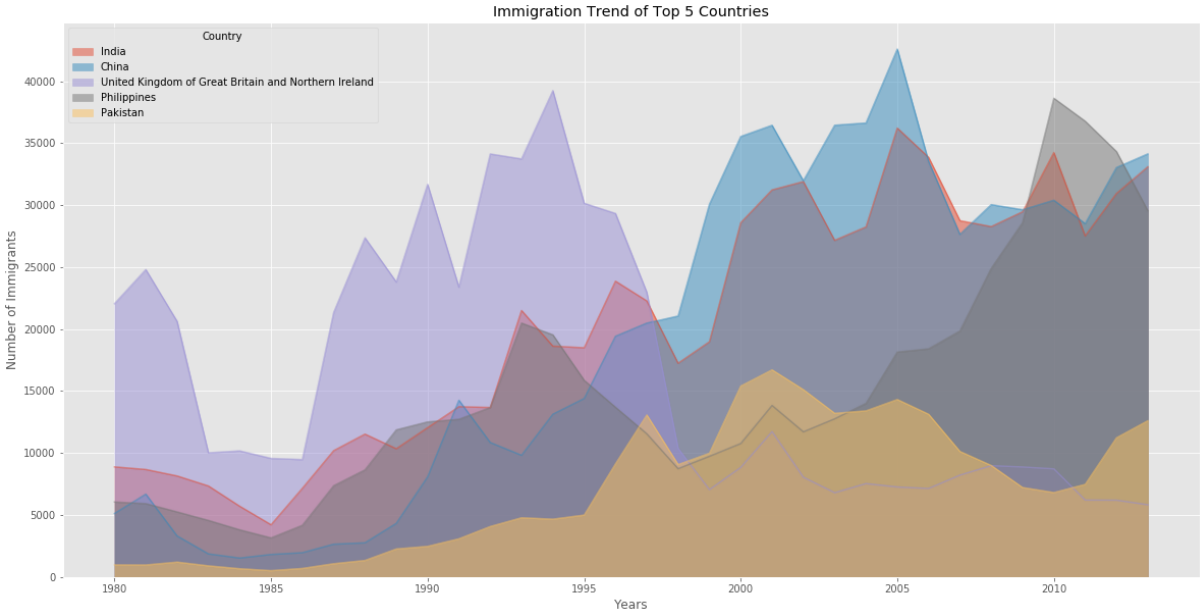
Country	India	China	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Philippines	Pakistan
1983	7338	1863	10015	4562	900
1984	5704	1527	10170	3801	668

Area plots are stacked by default. And to produce a stacked area plot, each column must be either all positive or all negative values (any NaN values will defaulted to 0). To produce an unstacked plot, pass `stacked=False`.

In [16]:
```
df_top5.index = df_top5.index.map(int) # let's change the index values
 of df_top5 to type integer for plotting
df_top5.plot(kind='area',
             stacked=False,
             figsize=(20, 10), # pass a tuple (x, y) size
             )

plt.title('Immigration Trend of Top 5 Countries')
plt.ylabel('Number of Immigrants')
plt.xlabel('Years')

plt.show()
```

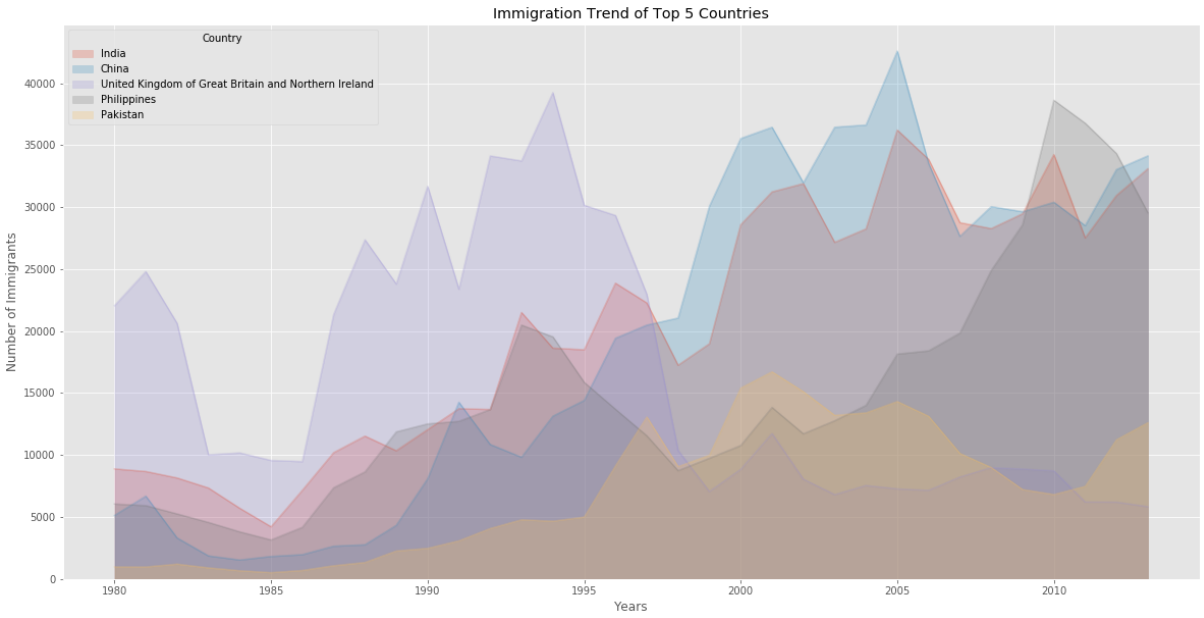


The unstacked plot has a default transparency (alpha value) at 0.5. We can modify this value by passing in the `alpha` parameter.

In [17]:
```
df_top5.plot(kind='area',
             alpha=0.25, # 0-1, default value a= 0.5
             stacked=False,
             figsize=(20, 10),
            )

plt.title('Immigration Trend of Top 5 Countries')
plt.ylabel('Number of Immigrants')
plt.xlabel('Years')

plt.show()
```



Two types of plotting

As we discussed in the video lectures, there are two styles/options of ploting with `matplotlib`. Plotting using the Artist layer and plotting using the scripting layer.

Option 1: Scripting layer (procedural method) - using matplotlib.pyplot as 'plt'

You can use `plt` i.e. `matplotlib.pyplot` and add more elements by calling different methods procedurally; for example, `plt.title(...)` to add title or `plt.xlabel(...)` to add label to the x-axis.

```
# Option 1: This is what we have been using so far
    df_top5.plot(kind='area', alpha=0.35, figsize=(20, 10))
    plt.title('Immigration trend of top 5 countries')
    plt.ylabel('Number of immigrants')
    plt.xlabel('Years')
```

Option 2: Artist layer (Object oriented method) - using an `Axes` instance from Matplotlib (preferred)

You can use an `Axes` instance of your current plot and store it in a variable (eg. `ax`). You can add more elements by calling methods with a little change in syntax (by adding "*set_*" to the previous methods). For example, use `ax.set_title()` instead of `plt.title()` to add title, or `ax.set_xlabel()` instead of `plt.xlabel()` to add label to the x-axis.

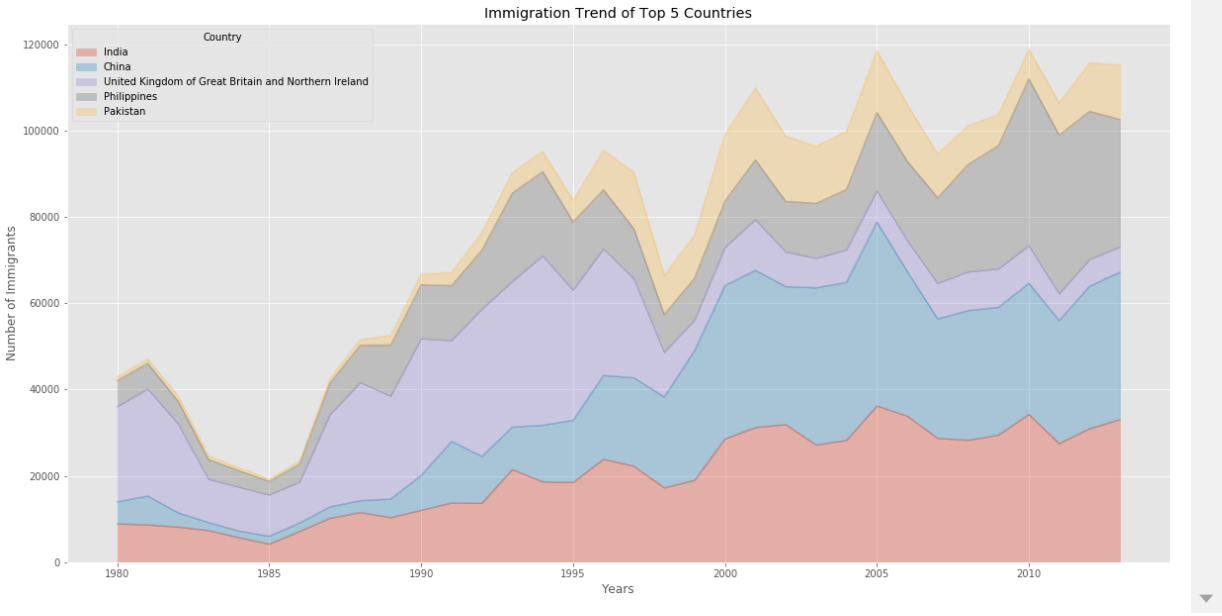
This option sometimes is more transparent and flexible to use for advanced plots (in particular when having multiple plots, as you will see later).

In this course, we will stick to the **scripting layer**, except for some advanced visualizations where we will need to use the **artist layer** to manipulate advanced aspects of the plots.

In [18]:
```
# option 2: preferred option with more flexibility
ax = df_top5.plot(kind='area', alpha=0.35, figsize=(20, 10))

ax.set_title('Immigration Trend of Top 5 Countries')
ax.set_ylabel('Number of Immigrants')
ax.set_xlabel('Years')
```

Out[18]:
```
Text(0.5, 0, 'Years')
```



Question: Use the scripting layer to create a stacked area plot of the 5 countries that contributed the least to immigration to Canada **from** 1980 to 2013. Use a transparency value of 0.45.

In [19]:
```
### type your answer here
```

Double-click **here** for the solution.

Question: Use the artist layer to create an unstacked area plot of the 5 countries that contributed the least to immigration to Canada **from** 1980 to 2013. Use a transparency value of 0.55.

In [20]:
```
### type your answer here
```

Double-click **here** for the solution.

Histograms

A histogram is a way of representing the *frequency* distribution of numeric dataset. The way it works is it partitions the x-axis into *bins*, assigns each data point in our dataset to a bin, and then counts the number of data points that have been assigned to each bin. So the y-axis is the frequency or the number of data points in each bin. Note that we can change the bin size and usually one needs to tweak it so that the distribution is displayed nicely.

Question: What is the frequency distribution of the number (population) of new immigrants from the various countries to Canada in 2013?

Before we proceed with creating the histogram plot, let's first examine the data split into intervals. To do this, we will us **Numpy**'s `histrogram` method to get the bin ranges and frequency counts as follows:

In [21]:
```
# let's quickly view the 2013 data
df_can['2013'].head()
```

Out[21]:
```
Country
India                                              33087
China                                              34129
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland     5827
Philippines                                        29544
Pakistan                                           12603
Name: 2013, dtype: int64
```

In [22]:
```
# np.histogram returns 2 values
count, bin_edges = np.histogram(df_can['2013'])

print(count) # frequency count
print(bin_edges) # bin ranges, default = 10 bins
```

```
[178  11   1   2   0   0   0   0   1   2]
[    0.   3412.9  6825.8 10238.7 13651.6 17064.5 20477.4 23890.3 27303.
2
 30716.1 34129. ]
```

By default, the `histrogram` method breaks up the dataset into 10 bins. The figure below summarizes the bin ranges and the frequency distribution of immigration in 2013. We can see that in 2013:

- 178 countries contributed between 0 to 3412.9 immigrants
- 11 countries contributed between 3412.9 to 6825.8 immigrants
- 1 country contributed between 6285.8 to 10238.7 immigrants, and so on..

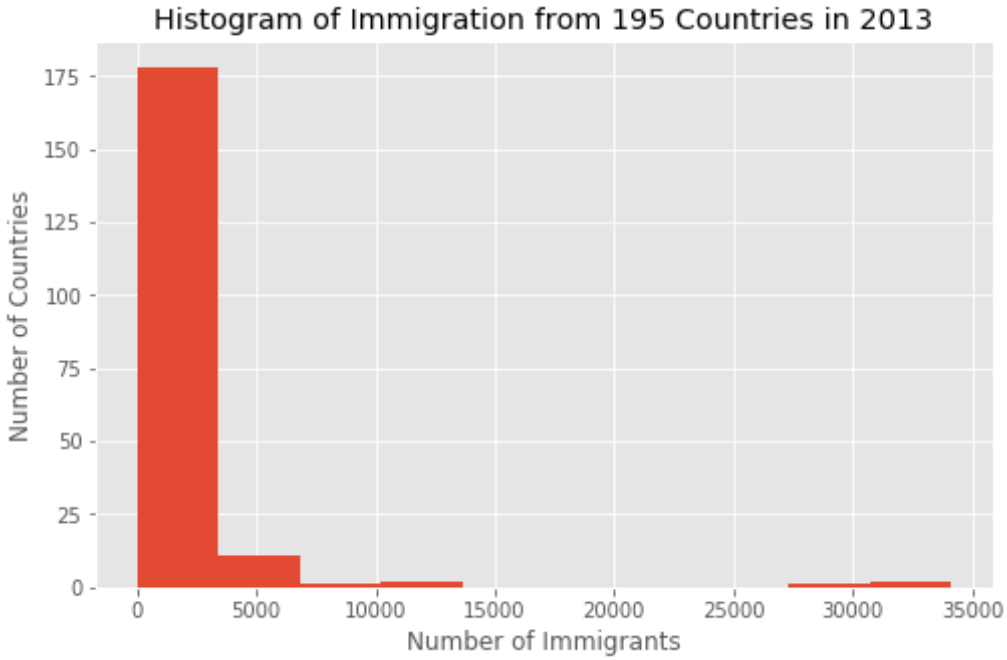
	Bin 1	Bin 2	Bin 3	Bin 4	Bin 5	Bin 6	Bin 7	Bin 8	Bin 9	Bin 10
Range	0. to 3412.9	3412.9 to 6825.8	6825.8 to 10238.7	10238.7 to 13651.6	13651.6 to 17064.5	17064.5 to 20477.4	20477.4 to 23890.3	23890.3 to 27303.2	27303.2 to 30716.1	30716.1 to 34129.
Frequency	178	11	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	2

We can easily graph this distribution by passing `kind=hist` to `plot()`.

In [23]:
```
df_can['2013'].plot(kind='hist', figsize=(8, 5))

plt.title('Histogram of Immigration from 195 Countries in 2013') # add
 a title to the histogram
plt.ylabel('Number of Countries') # add y-label
plt.xlabel('Number of Immigrants') # add x-label

plt.show()
```



In the above plot, the x-axis represents the population range of immigrants in intervals of 3412.9. The y-axis represents the number of countries that contributed to the aforementioned population.

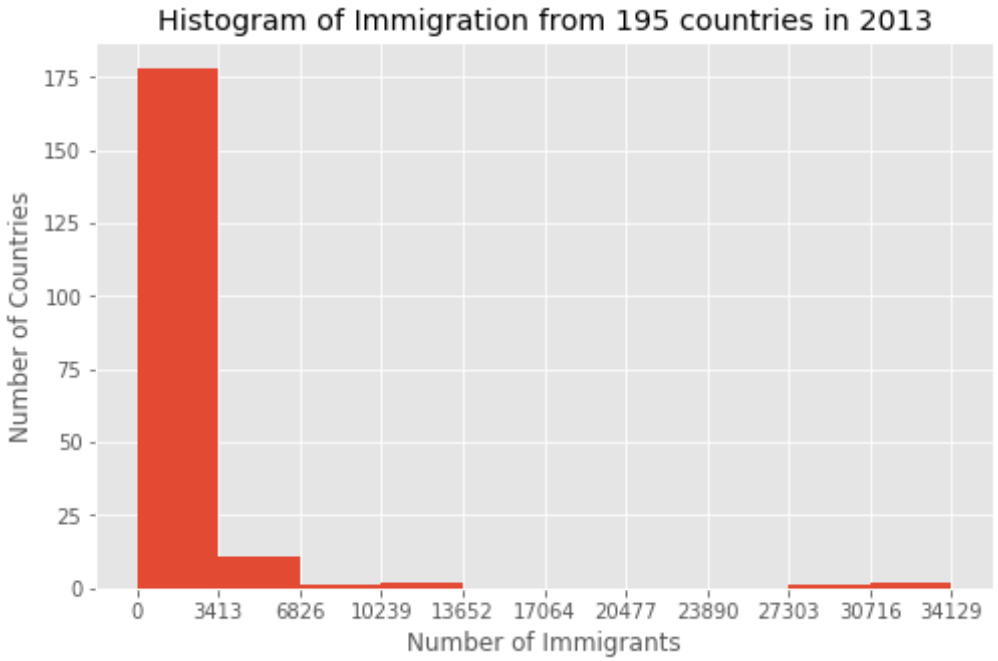
Notice that the x-axis labels do not match with the bin size. This can be fixed by passing in a `xticks` keyword that contains the list of the bin sizes, as follows:

In [24]:
```
# 'bin_edges' is a list of bin intervals
count, bin_edges = np.histogram(df_can['2013'])

df_can['2013'].plot(kind='hist', figsize=(8, 5), xticks=bin_edges)

plt.title('Histogram of Immigration from 195 countries in 2013') # add
 a title to the histogram
plt.ylabel('Number of Countries') # add y-label
plt.xlabel('Number of Immigrants') # add x-label

plt.show()
```



Side Note: We could use `df_can['2013'].plot.hist()`, instead. In fact, throughout this lesson, using `some_data.plot(kind='type_plot', ...)` is equivalent to `some_data.plot.type_plot(...)`. That is, passing the type of the plot as argument or method behaves the same.

See the *pandas* documentation for more info http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/generated/pandas.Series.plot.html.

We can also plot multiple histograms on the same plot. For example, let's try to answer the following questions using a histogram.

Question: What is the immigration distribution for Denmark, Norway, and Sweden for years 1980 - 2013?

In [25]:
```
# let's quickly view the dataset
df_can.loc[['Denmark', 'Norway', 'Sweden'], years]
```

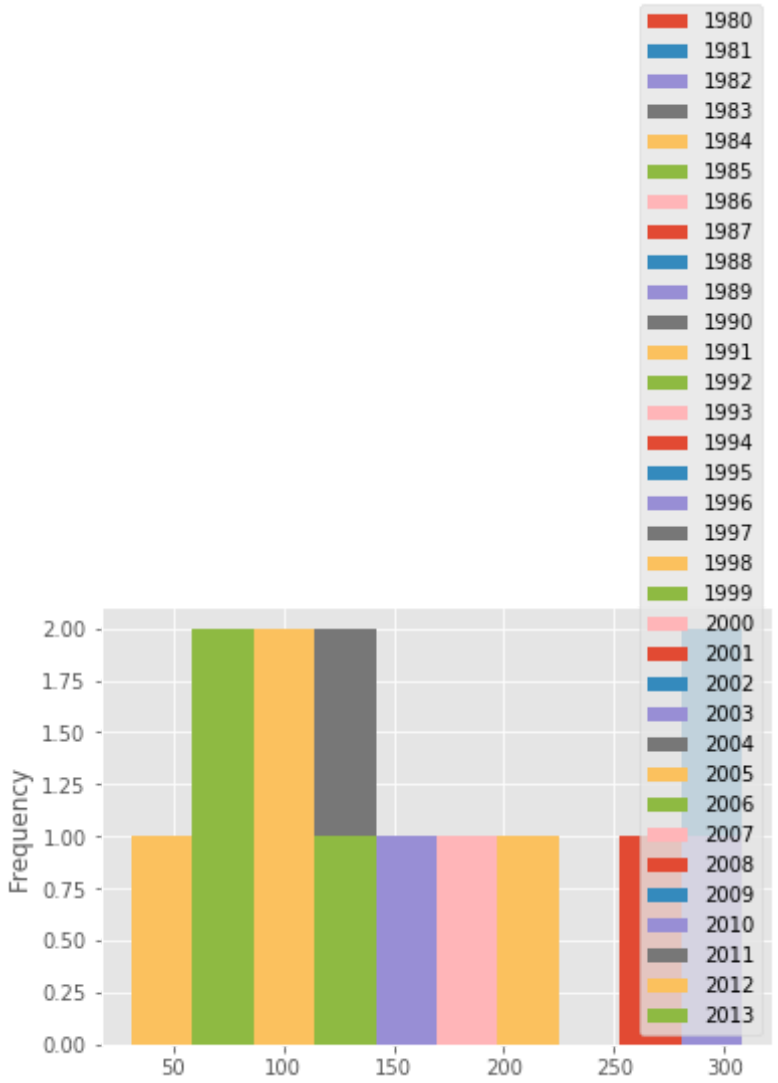
Out[25]:

Country	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	...	2004	2005	2006	2(
Denmark	272	293	299	106	93	73	93	109	129	129	...	89	62	101	
Norway	116	77	106	51	31	54	56	80	73	76	...	73	57	53	
Sweden	281	308	222	176	128	158	187	198	171	182	...	129	205	139	

3 rows × 34 columns

In [26]:
```
# generate histogram
df_can.loc[['Denmark', 'Norway', 'Sweden'], years].plot.hist()
```

Out[26]:
```
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x107334cc0>
```



That does not look right!

Don't worry, you'll often come across situations like this when creating plots. The solution often lies in how the underlying dataset is structured.

Instead of plotting the population frequency distribution of the population for the 3 countries, *pandas* instead plotted the population frequency distribution for the `years`.

This can be easily fixed by first transposing the dataset, and then plotting as shown below.

In [27]:
```
# transpose dataframe
df_t = df_can.loc[['Denmark', 'Norway', 'Sweden'], years].transpose()
df_t.head()
```

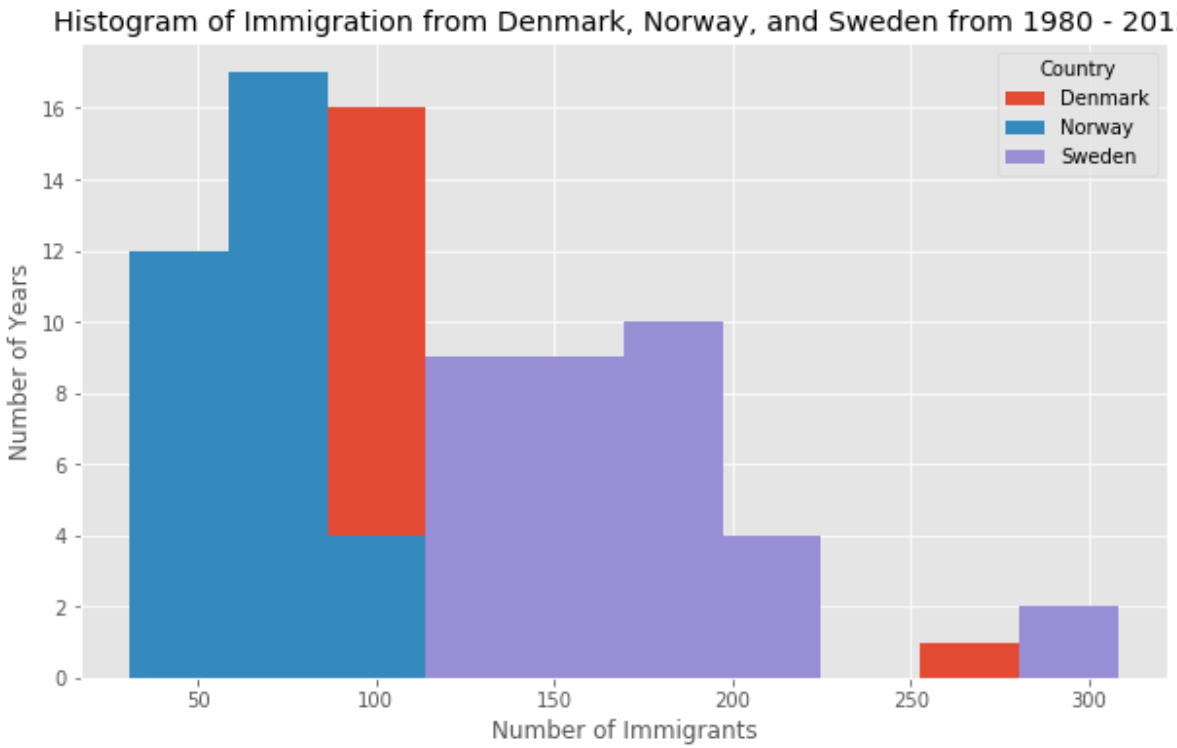
Out[27]:

Country	Denmark	Norway	Sweden
1980	272	116	281
1981	293	77	308
1982	299	106	222
1983	106	51	176
1984	93	31	128

In [28]:
```
# generate histogram
df_t.plot(kind='hist', figsize=(10, 6))

plt.title('Histogram of Immigration from Denmark, Norway, and Sweden fr
om 1980 - 2013')
plt.ylabel('Number of Years')
plt.xlabel('Number of Immigrants')

plt.show()
```



Let's make a few modifications to improve the impact and aesthetics of the previous plot:

- increase the bin size to 15 by passing in `bins` parameter
- set transparency to 60% by passing in `alpha` paramemter
- label the x-axis by passing in `x-label` paramater
- change the colors of the plots by passing in `color` parameter

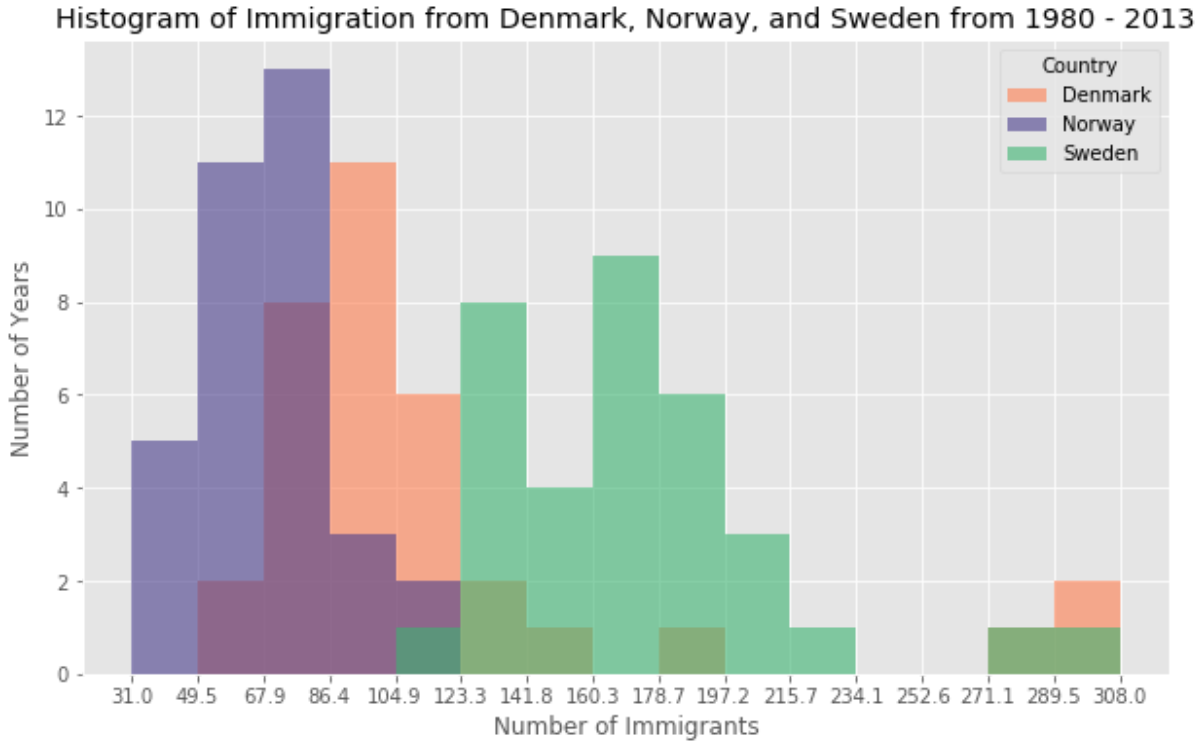
In [29]:
```
# let's get the x-tick values
count, bin_edges = np.histogram(df_t, 15)

# un-stacked histogram
df_t.plot(kind ='hist',
          figsize=(10, 6),
```

```
          bins=15,
          alpha=0.6,
          xticks=bin_edges,
          color=['coral', 'darkslateblue', 'mediumseagreen']
         )

plt.title('Histogram of Immigration from Denmark, Norway, and Sweden fr
om 1980 - 2013')
plt.ylabel('Number of Years')
plt.xlabel('Number of Immigrants')

plt.show()
```



Tip: For a full listing of colors available in Matplotlib, run the following code in your python shell:

```
import matplotlib
for name, hex in matplotlib.colors.cnames.items():
    print(name, hex)
```

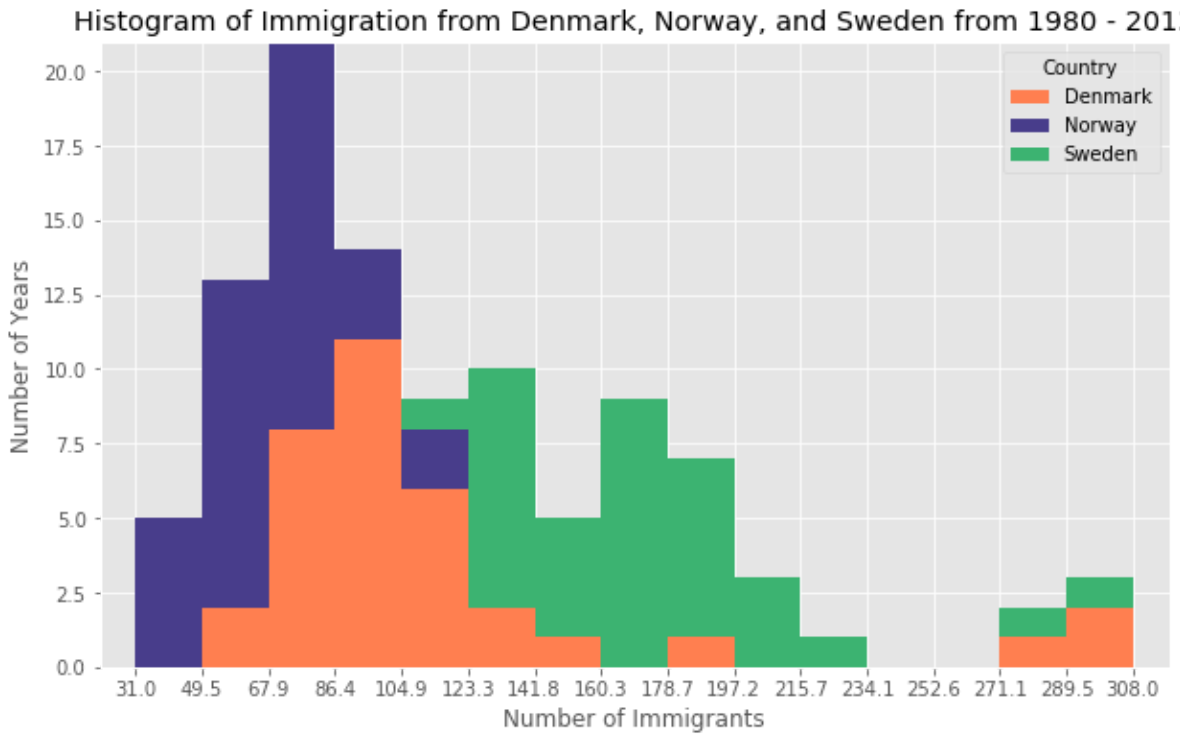
If we do no want the plots to overlap each other, we can stack them using the `stacked` paramemter. Let's also adjust the min and max x-axis labels to remove the extra gap on the edges of the plot. We can pass a tuple (min,max) using the `xlim` paramater, as show below.

In [30]:
```
count, bin_edges = np.histogram(df_t, 15)
xmin = bin_edges[0] - 10   #  first bin value is 31.0, adding buffer of
 10 for aesthetic purposes
xmax = bin_edges[-1] + 10  #  last bin value is 308.0, adding buffer of
 10 for aesthetic purposes

# stacked Histogram
df_t.plot(kind='hist',
          figsize=(10, 6),
          bins=15,
          xticks=bin_edges,
          color=['coral', 'darkslateblue', 'mediumseagreen'],
          stacked=True,
          xlim=(xmin, xmax)
         )

plt.title('Histogram of Immigration from Denmark, Norway, and Sweden fr
om 1980 - 2013')
plt.ylabel('Number of Years')
plt.xlabel('Number of Immigrants')

plt.show()
```

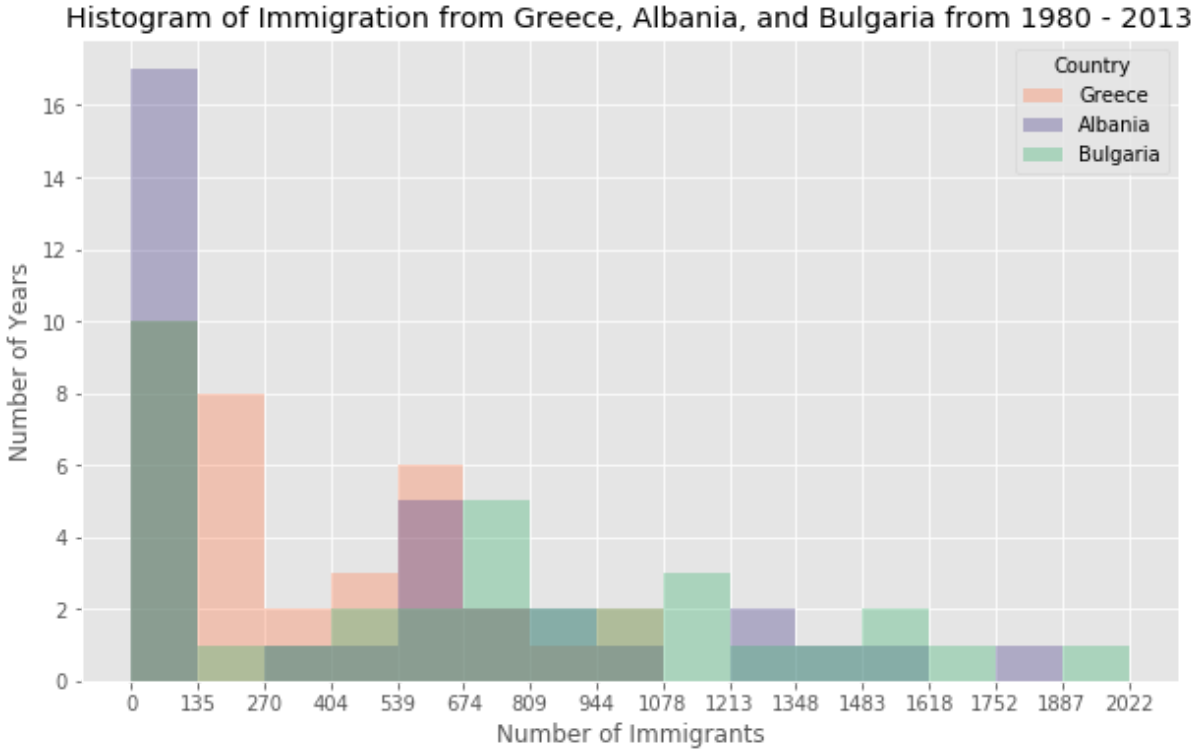


Question: Use the scripting layer to display the immigration distribution for Greece, Albania, and Bulgaria for years 1980 - 2013? Use an overlapping plot with 15 bins and a transparency value of 0.35.

In [31]:
```
### type your answer here

df_cof = df_can.loc[['Greece', 'Albania', 'Bulgaria'], years]
df_cof = df_cof.transpose()
count, bin_edges = np.histogram(df_cof, 15)
df_cof.plot(kind ='hist',
            figsize=(10, 6),
            bins=15,
            alpha=0.35,
            xticks=bin_edges,
```

```
            color=['coral', 'darkslateblue', 'mediumseagreen']
            )
plt.title('Histogram of Immigration from Greece, Albania, and Bulgaria
 from 1980 - 2013')
plt.ylabel('Number of Years')
plt.xlabel('Number of Immigrants')
plt.show()
```



In [ ]:

Double-click **here** for the solution.

Bar Charts (Dataframe)

A bar plot is a way of representing data where the *length* of the bars represents the magnitude/size of the feature/variable. Bar graphs usually represent numerical and categorical variables grouped in intervals.

To create a bar plot, we can pass one of two arguments via `kind` parameter in `plot()`:

- `kind=bar` creates a *vertical* bar plot
- `kind=barh` creates a *horizontal* bar plot

Vertical bar plot

In vertical bar graphs, the x-axis is used for labelling, and the length of bars on the y-axis corresponds to the magnitude of the variable being measured. Vertical bar graphs are particuarly useful in analyzing time series data. One disadvantage is that they lack space for text labelling at the foot of each bar.

Let's start off by analyzing the effect of Iceland's Financial Crisis:

The 2008 - 2011 Icelandic Financial Crisis was a major economic and political event in Iceland. Relative to the size of its economy, Iceland's systemic banking collapse was the largest experienced by any country in economic history. The crisis led to a severe economic depression in 2008 - 2011 and significant political unrest.

Question: Let's compare the number of Icelandic immigrants (country = 'Iceland') to Canada from year 1980 to 2013.

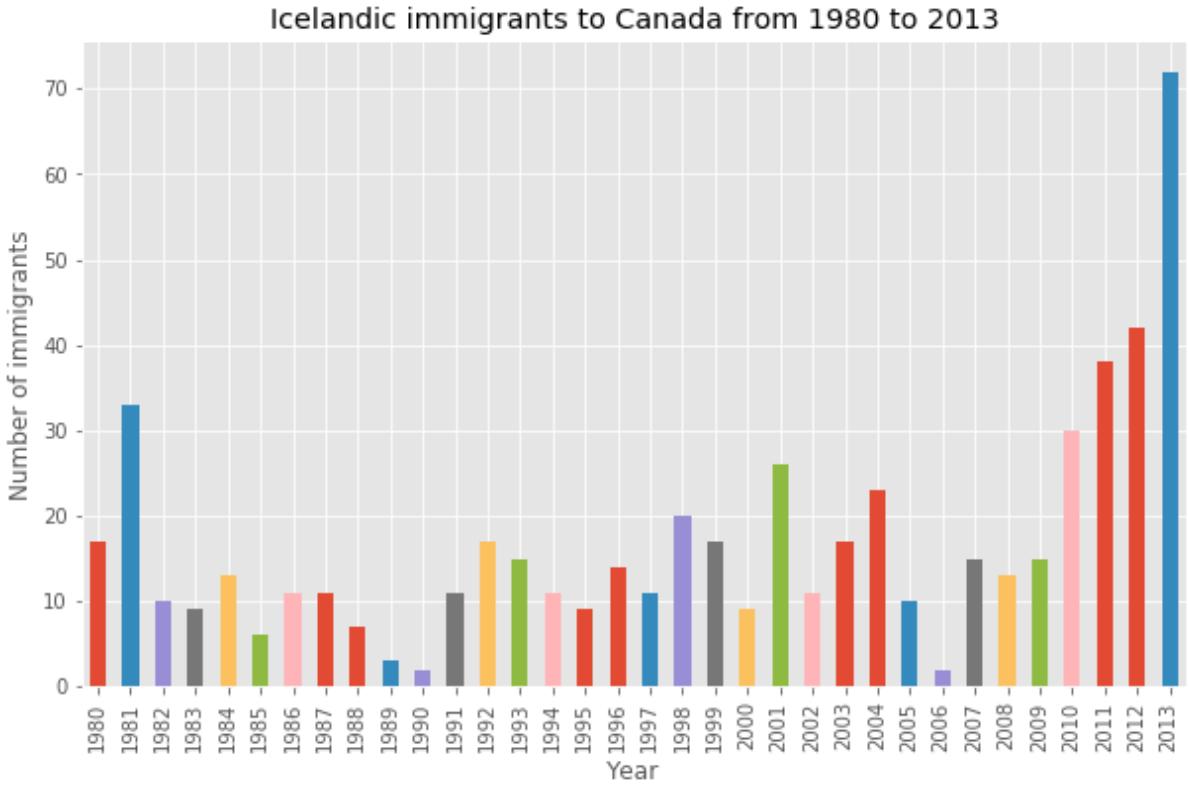
In [32]:
```
# step 1: get the data
df_iceland = df_can.loc['Iceland', years]
df_iceland.head()
```

Out[32]:
```
1980    17
1981    33
1982    10
1983     9
1984    13
Name: Iceland, dtype: object
```

In [33]:
```
# step 2: plot data
df_iceland.plot(kind='bar', figsize=(10, 6))

plt.xlabel('Year') # add to x-label to the plot
plt.ylabel('Number of immigrants') # add y-label to the plot
plt.title('Icelandic immigrants to Canada from 1980 to 2013') # add tit
le to the plot

plt.show()
```



The bar plot above shows the total number of immigrants broken down by each year. We can clearly see the impact of the financial crisis; the number of immigrants to Canada started increasing rapidly after 2008.

Let's annotate this on the plot using the `annotate` method of the **scripting layer** or the **pyplot interface**. We will pass in the following parameters:

- `s` : str, the text of annotation.
- `xy` : Tuple specifying the (x,y) point to annotate (in this case, end point of arrow).
- `xytext` : Tuple specifying the (x,y) point to place the text (in this case, start point of arrow).
- `xycoords` : The coordinate system that xy is given in - 'data' uses the coordinate system of the object being annotated (default).
- `arrowprops` : Takes a dictionary of properties to draw the arrow:
  - `arrowstyle` : Specifies the arrow style, `'->'` is standard arrow.
  - `connectionstyle` : Specifies the connection type. `arc3` is a straight line.
  - `color` : Specifes color of arror.
  - `lw` : Specifies the line width.

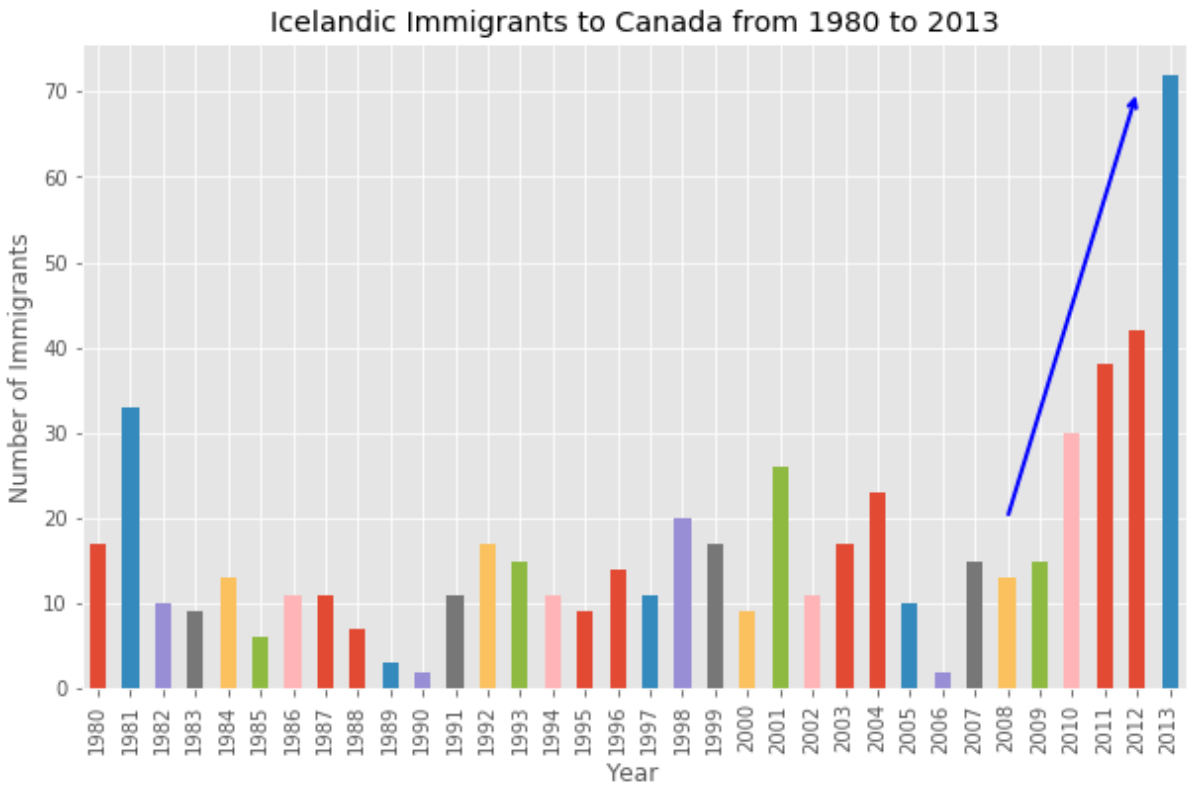
I encourage you to read the Matplotlib documentation for more details on annotations: http://matplotlib.org/api/pyplot_api.html#matplotlib.pyplot.annotate.

In [34]:
```
df_iceland.plot(kind='bar', figsize=(10, 6), rot=90) # rotate the bars
 by 90 degrees

plt.xlabel('Year')
plt.ylabel('Number of Immigrants')
plt.title('Icelandic Immigrants to Canada from 1980 to 2013')

# Annotate arrow
plt.annotate('',                      # s: str. Will leave it blank for
 no text
             xy=(32, 70),             # place head of the arrow at poin
t (year 2012 , pop 70)
             xytext=(28, 20),         # place base of the arrow at poin
t (year 2008 , pop 20)
             xycoords='data',         # will use the coordinate system
 of the object being annotated
             arrowprops=dict(arrowstyle='->', connectionstyle='arc3', c
olor='blue', lw=2)
            )
```

```
plt.show()
```



Let's also annotate a text to go over the arrow. We will pass in the following additional parameters:

- `rotation` : rotation angle of text in degrees (counter clockwise)
- `va` : vertical alignment of text ['center' | 'top' | 'bottom' | 'baseline']
- `ha` : horizontal alignment of text ['center' | 'right' | 'left']

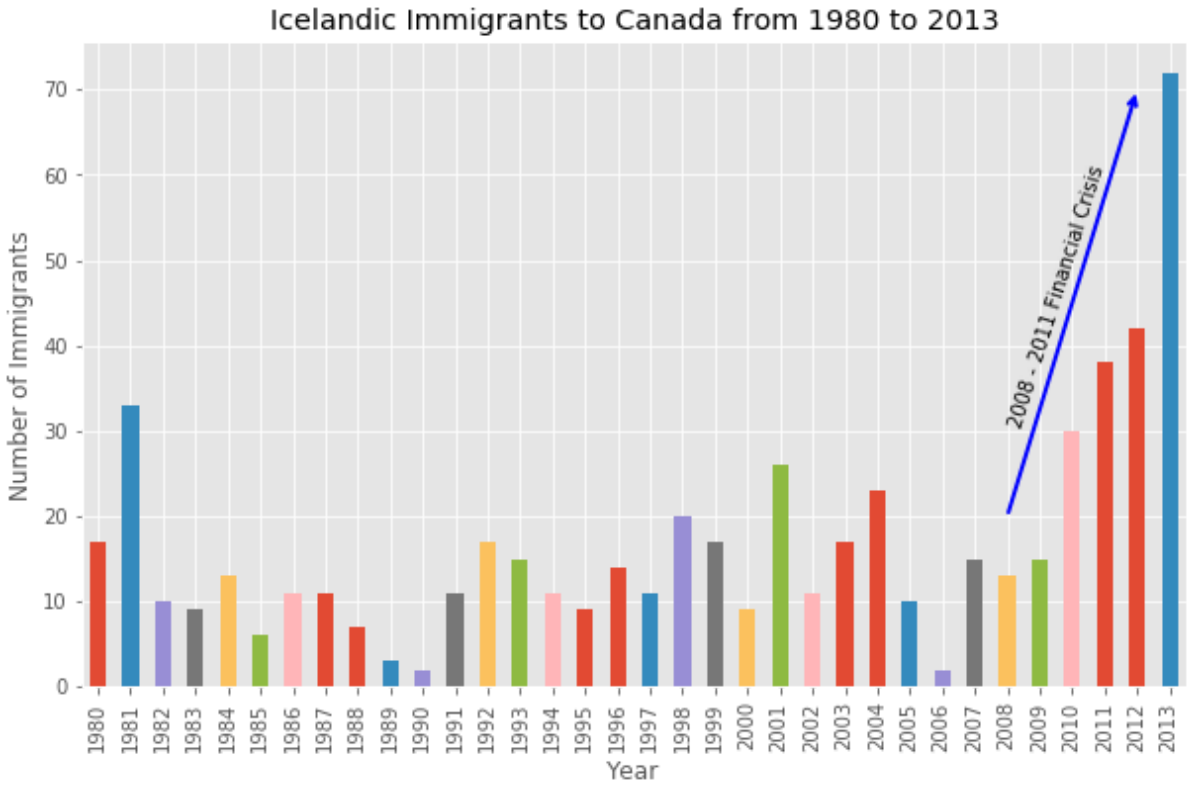
In [35]:
```
df_iceland.plot(kind='bar', figsize=(10, 6), rot=90)
```

```
plt.xlabel('Year')
plt.ylabel('Number of Immigrants')
plt.title('Icelandic Immigrants to Canada from 1980 to 2013')

# Annotate arrow
plt.annotate('',                      # s: str. will leave it blank for
 no text
             xy=(32, 70),             # place head of the arrow at poin
t (year 2012 , pop 70)
             xytext=(28, 20),         # place base of the arrow at poin
t (year 2008 , pop 20)
             xycoords='data',         # will use the coordinate system
 of the object being annotated
             arrowprops=dict(arrowstyle='->', connectionstyle='arc3', c
olor='blue', lw=2)
            )

# Annotate Text
plt.annotate('2008 - 2011 Financial Crisis', # text to display
             xy=(28, 30),                    # start the text at at poi
nt (year 2008 , pop 30)
             rotation=72.5,                  # based on trial and error
 to match the arrow
             va='bottom',                    # want the text to be vert
ically 'bottom' aligned
             ha='left',                      # want the text to be hori
zontally 'left' algned.
            )

plt.show()
```



Horizontal Bar Plot

Sometimes it is more practical to represent the data horizontally, especially if you need more room for labelling the bars. In horizontal bar graphs, the y-axis is used for labelling, and the length of bars on the x-axis corresponds to the magnitude of the variable being measured. As you will see, there is more room on the y-axis to label categetorical variables.

Question: Using the scripting layter and the `df_can` dataset, create a *horizontal* bar plot showing the *total* number of immigrants to Canada from the top 15 countries, for the period 1980 - 2013. Label each country with the total immigrant count.

Step 1: Get the data pertaining to the top 15 countries.

In [38]:
```
### type your answer here
df_can.sort_values(by='Total', ascending=True, inplace=True)

df_top15 = df_can['Total'].tail(15)
df_top15
```

Out[38]:
```
Country
Romania                                                 93585
Viet Nam                                                97146
Jamaica                                                106431
France                                                 109091
Lebanon                                                115359
Poland                                                 139241
Republic of Korea                                      142581
Sri Lanka                                              148358
Iran (Islamic Republic of)                             175923
United States of America                               241122
Pakistan                                               241600
Philippines                                            511391
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland   551500
China                                                  659962
India                                                  691904
Name: Total, dtype: int64
```

Step 2: Plot data:

1. Use `kind='barh'` to generate a bar chart with horizontal bars.
2. Make sure to choose a good size for the plot and to label your axes and to give the plot a title.
3. Loop through the countries and annotate the immigrant population using the anotate function of the scripting interface.

In [39]:
```
### type your answer here
```

```
df_top15.plot(kind='barh', figsize=(12, 12), color='steelblue')
plt.xlabel('Number of Immigrants')
plt.title('Top 15 Conuntries Contributing to the Immigration to Canada
 between 1980 - 2013')
for index, value in enumerate(df_top15):
    label = format(int(value), ',') # format int with commas

    # place text at the end of bar (subtracting 47000 from x, and 0.1 f
rom y to make it fit within the bar)
    plt.annotate(label, xy=(value - 47000, index - 0.10), color='white'
)
plt.show()
```