# 课堂练习

--使用Pandas和matplotlib进行数据分析与可视化

### 项目背景

本福特定律是一种观察到的现象,指出在许多现实生活中的数据集中,首位数字为1的数出现的频率远高于其他数字。在这个项目中,我们将使用Pandas分析世界各国人口数据集,验证本福特定律是否成立,并使用matplotlib绘制结果直方图。

【能用数学预测未来吗? 本福特定律】 <a href="https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1C5411L78t/?share-source=copy\_web\_(https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1C5411L78t/?share-source=copy\_web\_(https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1C5411L78t/?share-source=copy\_web\_(https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1C5411L78t/?share-source=copy\_web\_(https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1C5411L78t/?share-source=copy\_web\_(https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1C5411L78t/?share-source=copy\_web\_(https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1C5411L78t/?share-source=copy\_web\_(https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1C5411L78t/?share-source=copy\_web\_(https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1C5411L78t/?share-source=copy\_web\_(https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1C5411L78t/?share-source=copy\_web\_(https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1C5411L78t/?share-source=copy\_web\_(https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1C5411L78t/?share-source=copy\_web\_(https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1C5411L78t/?share-source=copy\_web\_(https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1C5411L78t/?share-source=copy\_web\_(https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1C5411L78t/?share-source=copy\_web\_(https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1C5411L78t/?share-source=copy\_web\_(https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1C5411L78t/?share-source=copy\_web\_(https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1C5411L78t/?share-source=copy\_web\_(https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1C5411L78t/?share-source=copy\_web\_(https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1C5411L78t/?share-source=copy\_web\_(https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1C5411L78t/?share-source=copy\_web\_(https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1C5411L78t/?share-source=copy\_web\_(https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1C5411L78t/?share-source=copy\_web\_(https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1C5411L78t/?share-source=copy\_web\_(https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1C5411L78t/?share-source=copy\_web\_(https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1C5411L78t/?share-source=copy\_web\_(https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1C5411L78t/?share-source=copy\_web\_(https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1C5411L78t/?share-source=copy\_web\_(https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1C5411L78t/?share-source=copy\_web\_(https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1C5411L78t/?

### 具体要求

- 使用Pandas读取世界各国人口数据CSV文件。
- 计算每个人口数量的首位数字。
- 统计1~9开头的数字出现的频数。
- 使用matplotlib绘制直方图,展示首位数字1~9的频数分布。

### 数据来源

数据来源:世界各国人口数据可以从世界银行(World Bank)或其他可靠来源获取。你需要准备一个包含国家名称和人口数量的CSV文件,例如:world population.csv。

### 读取数据集

### In [167]:

```
import pandas as pd

# 读取CSV文件

data = pd.read_excel('world_population.xlsx')
```

#### 如何计算每个人口数量的首位数字?

### In [168]:

```
def get_first_digit(number):
    while number >= 10:
        number //= 10
    return number

get_first_digit(3457)
```

### Out[168]:

3

### 数据筛选

### In [169]:

```
#["2015 [YR2015]", "2016 [YR2016]", "2017 [YR2017]", "2018 [YR2018]", "2019 [YR2019]", "2020 [YR2020]" popData=data.iloc[:, 4:26] popData
```

### Out[169]:

	2000 [YR2000]	2001 [YR2001]	2002 [YR2002]	2003 [YR2003]	2004 [YR2004]	2005 [YR2005]	200€ [YR2006]
0	19542982	19688632	21000256	22645130	23553551	24411191	25442944
1	3089027	3060173	3051010	3039616	3026939	3011487	2992547
2	30774621	31200985	31624696	32055883	32510186	32956690	33435080
3	58230	58324	58177	57941	57626	57254	56837
4	66097	67820	70849	73907	76933	79826	80221
261	671212486	689161982	707693440	726785433	746546802	766978666	788110000
262	671131355	689080780	707609717	726702652	746464327	766895808	788025400
263	671212486	689161982	707693440	726785433	746546802	766978666	788110000
264	2158201213	2176410449	2193797571	2210557257	2227039419	2243536298	2259259920
265	6144322697	6226339538	6308092739	6389383352	6470821068	6552571570	6634935638

266 rows × 22 columns



```
In [171]:
```

numbers=[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0];

```
for i in range (266):
   for j in range (7):
       currentNumber=popData.values[i][j]
       get_first_digit(currentNumber)
TypeError
                                         Traceback (most recent call last)
 \AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_13796\2151283366.py in <module>
     4 for j in range (7):
               currentNumber=popData.values[i][j]
     5
----> 6
                 get first digit(currentNumber)
~\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_13796\1663606955.py in get_first_digit(num
ber)
     1 def get_first_digit(number):
---> 2
           while number \geq = 10:
     3
               number //= 10
     4
           return number
     5
```

TypeError: '>=' not supported between instances of 'str' and 'int'

## 筛选异常值

### In [181]:

#我们定义一个函数,用于检查值是否为数字:

def is\_number(value):

return isinstance(value, (int, float))

import pandas

# 将包含字符串值的列中的所有元素转换为数值类型,如果遇到字符串则自动变为nan

popData=popData.applymap(lambda x: x if is\_number(x) else 0)

popData

### Out[181]:

	2000 [YR2000]	2001 [YR2001]	2002 [YR2002]	2003 [YR2003]	2004 [YR2004]	2005 [YR2005]	200€ [YR2006]
0	19542982	19688632	21000256	22645130	23553551	24411191	25442944
1	3089027	3060173	3051010	3039616	3026939	3011487	2992547
2	30774621	31200985	31624696	32055883	32510186	32956690	33435080
3	58230	58324	58177	57941	57626	57254	56837
4	66097	67820	70849	73907	76933	79826	80221
261	671212486	689161982	707693440	726785433	746546802	766978666	788110000
262	671131355	689080780	707609717	726702652	746464327	766895808	788025400
263	671212486	689161982	707693440	726785433	746546802	766978666	788110000
264	2158201213	2176410449	2193797571	2210557257	2227039419	2243536298	2259259920
265	6144322697	6226339538	6308092739	6389383352	6470821068	6552571570	6634935638

266 rows × 22 columns



#### In [177]:

popData.values[252][0]

Out[177]:

0

### 正式进入数据处理

### In [187]:

```
numbers=[0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0];
for i in range(266):
   for j in range(7):
        currentNumber=popData.values[i][j]
        index=get_first_digit(currentNumber)-1
        numbers[index]=numbers[index]+1
```

### Out[187]:

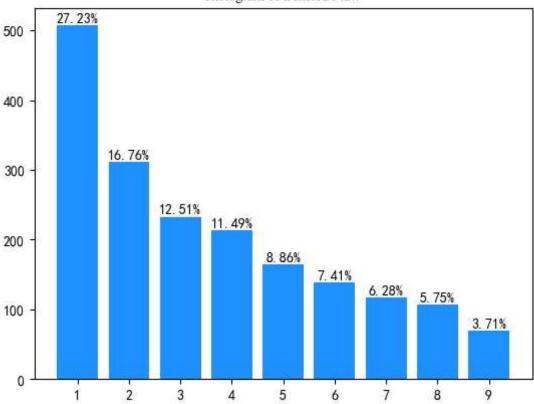
[507, 312, 233, 214, 165, 138, 117, 107, 69]

### 数据可视化

### In [220]:

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.rcParams["font.sans-serif"]=["SimHei"] #设置字体
plt.rcParams["axes.unicode_minus"]=False #该语句解决图像中的 "-" 负号的乱码问题
#绘图
x=[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]
bars=plt.bar(x, numbers, color="#1e90ff")
#修饰
plt. xticks([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9])
plt. title ("Histogram of Benford's law", font="Times New Roman")
#计算频率
frequency=[0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0]
for i in range(len(numbers)):
    frequency[i] = (numbers[i] / sum(numbers))*100
# 在柱状图顶部显示数据
i=0
for bar in bars:
   height = bar.get height()
    plt.text(bar.get_x() + bar.get_width() / 2, height + 1, str(round(frequency[i], 2))+"%", ha='
    i = i + 1;
plt.show()
```



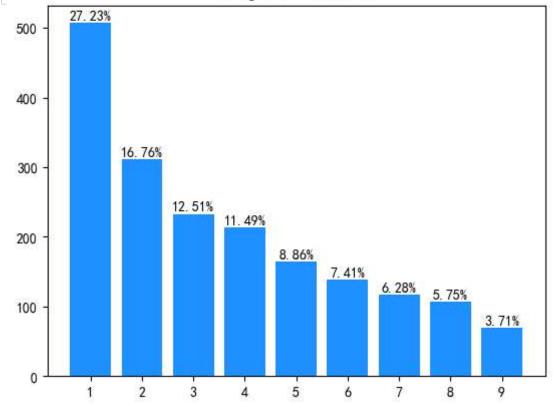


#### In [221]:

```
import pandas as pd
def get_first_digit(number):
   while number \geq = 10:
       number //= 10
   return number
#我们定义一个函数,用于检查值是否为数字:
def is number (value):
   return isinstance(value, (int, float))
# 将包含字符串值的列中的所有元素转换为数值类型,如果遇到字符串则自动变为nan
popData=popData.applymap(lambda x: x if is number(x) else 0)
#数据处理
numbers=[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0];
for i in range (266):
   for j in range (7):
       currentNumber=popData.values[i][j]
       index=get first digit(currentNumber)-1
       numbers[index]=numbers[index]+1
# 读取CSV文件
data = pd. read excel ('world population. xlsx')
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.rcParams["font.sans-serif"]=["SimHei"] #设置字体
plt. rcParams["axes, unicode minus"]=False #该语句解决图像中的 "-" 负号的乱码问题
#绘图
x=[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]
bars=plt.bar(x, numbers, color="#1e90ff")
#修饰
plt. xticks([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9])
plt.title("Histogram of Benford's law", font="Times New Roman")
#计算频率
frequency=[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]
for i in range(len(numbers)):
   frequency[i]=(numbers[i]/sum(numbers))*100
# 在柱状图顶部显示数据
i=0
for bar in bars:
   height = bar.get height()
   plt.text(bar.get_x() + bar.get_width() / 2, height + 1, str(round(frequency[i], 2))+"%", ha='
   i = i + 1;
```



## Histogram of Benford's law



# In [ ]: