

# World\_Population\_UM

December 9, 2024

```
[ ]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import plotly.express as px
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import plotly.graph_objects as go
from plotly.offline import iplot, plot
from plotly.subplots import make_subplots
import plotly.subplots as sp
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
```

```
[ ]: colors = ["#b1e7cd", "#854442", "#000000", "#ff4e6", "#3c2f2f",
              "#be9b7b ", "#512E5F", "#45B39D", "#AAB7B8 ", "#20B2AA",
              "#FF69B4", "#00CED1", "#FF7F50", "#7FFF00", "#DA70D6"]

color_2 = px.colors.sequential.RdBu
```

## 0.1 Importing Data From Drive

```
[ ]: !pip install gdown
```

```
Requirement already satisfied: gdown in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages
(5.2.0)
Requirement already satisfied: beautifulsoup4 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-
packages (from gdown) (4.12.3)
Requirement already satisfied: filelock in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-
packages (from gdown) (3.16.1)
Requirement already satisfied: requests[socks] in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from gdown) (2.32.3)
Requirement already satisfied: tqdm in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages
(from gdown) (4.66.6)
Requirement already satisfied: soupsieve>1.2 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-
packages (from beautifulsoup4->gdown) (2.6)
Requirement already satisfied: charset-normalizer<4,>=2 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from requests[socks]->gdown) (3.4.0)
```

Requirement already satisfied: idna<4,>=2.5 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from requests[socks]->gdown) (3.10)  
Requirement already satisfied: urllib3<3,>=1.21.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from requests[socks]->gdown) (2.2.3)  
Requirement already satisfied: certifi>=2017.4.17 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from requests[socks]->gdown) (2024.8.30)  
Requirement already satisfied: PySocks!=1.5.7,>=1.5.6 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from requests[socks]->gdown) (1.7.1)

### 0.1.1 Gdown

```
[ ]: import gdown

file_id = "1wvbMZDv3yrxpKS2y2gWIPsyqgTiw_fVA"
url = f"https://drive.google.com/uc?id={file_id}"
output = "world_pop.ext"
gdown.download(url, output, quiet=False)
```

Downloading...

From: [https://drive.google.com/uc?id=1wvbMZDv3yrxpKS2y2gWIPsyqgTiw\\_fVA](https://drive.google.com/uc?id=1wvbMZDv3yrxpKS2y2gWIPsyqgTiw_fVA)

To: /content/world\_pop.ext

100%| | 29.2k/29.2k [00:00<00:00, 27.5MB/s]

```
[ ]: 'world_pop.ext'
```

```
[ ]: import pandas as pd
data = pd.read_csv("world_pop.ext")
```

```
[ ]: data.head()
```

```
[ ]:
Rank CCA3 Country/Territory Capital Continent 2022 Population \
0    36  AFG      Afghanistan      Kabul      Asia      41128771
1   138  ALB        Albania      Tirana     Europe      2842321
2    34  DZA        Algeria      Algiers     Africa      44903225
3   213  ASM  American Samoa    Pago Pago  Oceania       44273
4   203  AND          Andorra Andorra la Vella Europe       79824
```

```
2020 Population 2015 Population 2010 Population 2000 Population \
0      38972230      33753499      28189672      19542982
1      2866849      2882481      2913399      3182021
2      43451666      39543154      35856344      30774621
3         46189         51368         54849         58230
4         77700         71746         71519         66097
```

```
1990 Population 1980 Population 1970 Population Area (km²) \
0      10694796      12486631      10752971      652230
1      3295066      2941651      2324731      28748
```

2	25518074	18739378	13795915	2381741
3	47818	32886	27075	199
4	53569	35611	19860	468

	Density (per km <sup>2</sup> )	Growth Rate	World Population Percentage
0	63.0587	1.0257	0.52
1	98.8702	0.9957	0.04
2	18.8531	1.0164	0.56
3	222.4774	0.9831	0.00
4	170.5641	1.0100	0.00

```
[ ]: data.shape
```

```
[ ]: (234, 17)
```

### 0.1.2 Direct link Reference

```
[ ]: file_id = "1wvbMZDv3yrxpKS2y2gWIPsyqgTiw_fVA"
url = f"https://drive.google.com/uc?id={file_id}"
df = pd.read_csv(url)
df.head()
```

```
[ ]: Rank CCA3 Country/Territory Capital Continent 2022 Population \
0 36 AFG Afghanistan Kabul Asia 41128771
1 138 ALB Albania Tirana Europe 2842321
2 34 DZA Algeria Algiers Africa 44903225
3 213 ASM American Samoa Pago Pago Oceania 44273
4 203 AND Andorra Andorra la Vella Europe 79824
```

	2020 Population	2015 Population	2010 Population	2000 Population	\
0	38972230	33753499	28189672	19542982	
1	2866849	2882481	2913399	3182021	
2	43451666	39543154	35856344	30774621	
3	46189	51368	54849	58230	
4	77700	71746	71519	66097	

	1990 Population	1980 Population	1970 Population	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	\
0	10694796	12486631	10752971	652230	
1	3295066	2941651	2324731	28748	
2	25518074	18739378	13795915	2381741	
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3	222.4774	0.9831	0.00
4	170.5641	1.0100	0.00

```
[ ]: from google.colab import sheets
sheet = sheets.InteractiveSheet(df=df)
```

```
[ ]: df
```

```
[ ]:
Rank CCA3 Country/Territory Capital Continent \
0 36 AFG Afghanistan Kabul Asia
1 138 ALB Albania Tirana Europe
2 34 DZA Algeria Algiers Africa
3 213 ASM American Samoa Pago Pago Oceania
4 203 AND Andorra Andorra la Vella Europe
.. ...
229 226 WLF Wallis and Futuna Mata-Utu Oceania
230 172 ESH Western Sahara El Aaiún Africa
231 46 YEM Yemen Sanaa Asia
232 63 ZMB Zambia Lusaka Africa
233 74 ZWE Zimbabwe Harare Africa
```

	2022 Population	2020 Population	2015 Population	2010 Population	\
0	41128771	38972230	33753499	28189672	
1	2842321	2866849	2882481	2913399	
2	44903225	43451666	39543154	35856344	
3	44273	46189	51368	54849	
4	79824	77700	71746	71519	
..	...	...	...	...	
229	11572	11655	12182	13142	
230	575986	556048	491824	413296	
231	33696614	32284046	28516545	24743946	
232	20017675	18927715	16248230	13792086	
233	16320537	15669666	14154937	12839771	

	2000 Population	1990 Population	1980 Population	1970 Population	\
0	19542982	10694796	12486631	10752971	
1	3182021	3295066	2941651	2324731	
2	30774621	25518074	18739378	13795915	
3	58230	47818	32886	27075	
4	66097	53569	35611	19860	
..	...	...	...	...	
229	14723	13454	11315	9377	
230	270375	178529	116775	76371	
231	18628700	13375121	9204938	6843607	
232	9891136	7686401	5720438	4281671	
233	11834676	10113893	7049926	5202918	

	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Density (per km <sup>2</sup> )	Growth Rate	World Population Percentage
0	652230	63.0587	1.0257	0.52
1	28748	98.8702	0.9957	0.04
2	2381741	18.8531	1.0164	0.56
3	199	222.4774	0.9831	0.00
4	468	170.5641	1.0100	0.00
..	...	...	...	...
229	142	81.4930	0.9953	0.00
230	266000	2.1654	1.0184	0.01
231	527968	63.8232	1.0217	0.42
232	752612	26.5976	1.0280	0.25
233	390757	41.7665	1.0204	0.20

[234 rows x 17 columns]

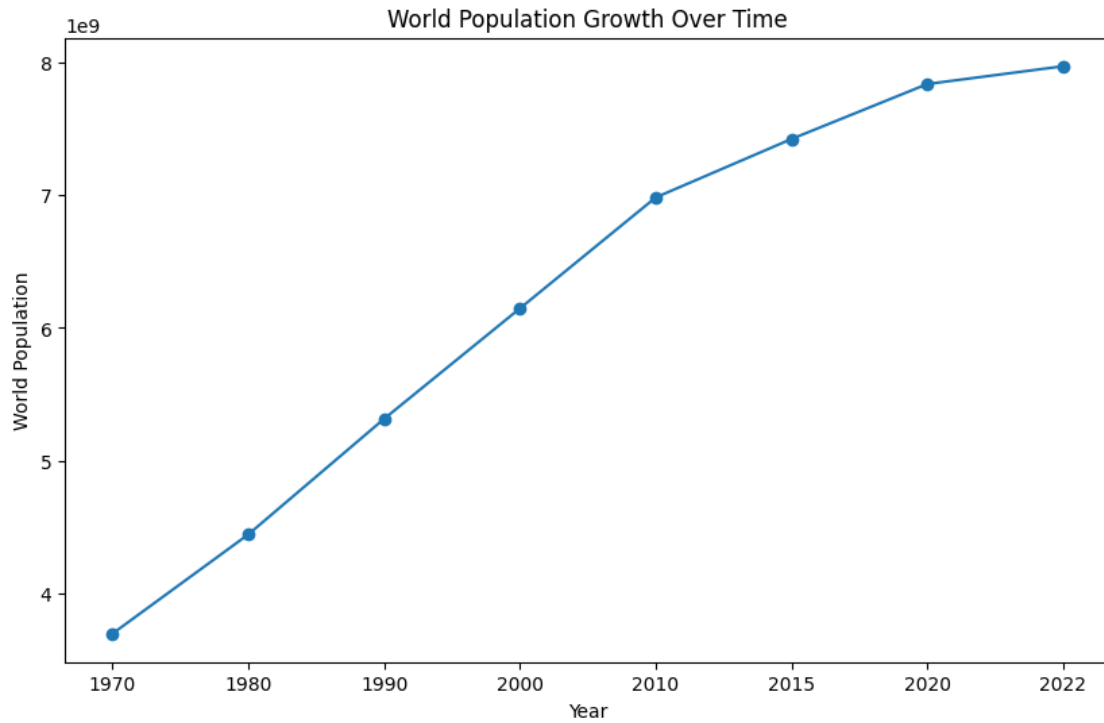
```
[ ]: # @title World Population Growth Over Time

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd

# Assuming your DataFrame is named 'df'

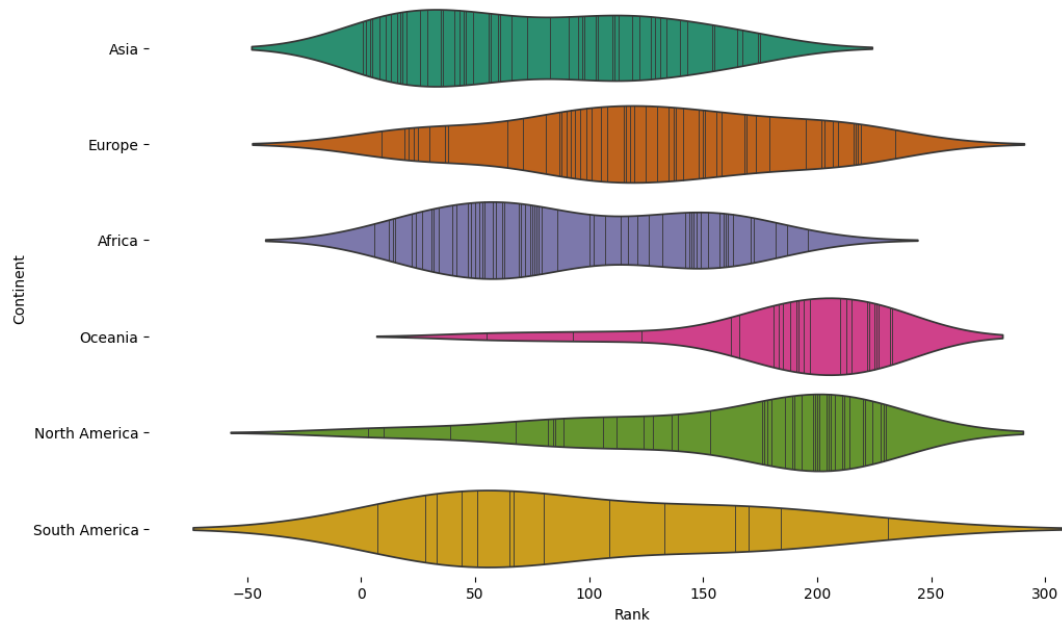
years = ['1970', '1980', '1990', '2000', '2010', '2015', '2020', '2022']
populations = [df[f'{year} Population'].sum() for year in years]

plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.plot(years, populations, marker='o')
plt.xlabel('Year')
plt.ylabel('World Population')
_ = plt.title('World Population Growth Over Time')
```



```
[ ]: # @title Continent vs Rank

from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
figsize = (12, 1.2 * len(df['Continent'].unique()))
plt.figure(figsize=figsize)
sns.violinplot(df, x='Rank', y='Continent', inner='stick', palette='Dark2')
sns.despine(top=True, right=True, bottom=True, left=True)
```



```
[ ]: print(f'the number of rows is : {df.shape[0]} \nthe number of columns is : {df.\n      ↪shape[1]} '.upper() )
```

THE NUMBER OF ROWS IS : 234  
THE NUMBER OF COLUMNS IS : 17

## 1 Data Summarization

```
[ ]: df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 234 entries, 0 to 233
Data columns (total 17 columns):
#   Column                                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   Rank                                  234 non-null    int64
1   CCA3                                  234 non-null    object
2   Country/Territory                    234 non-null    object
3   Capital                              234 non-null    object
4   Continent                            234 non-null    object
5   2022 Population                      234 non-null    int64
6   2020 Population                      234 non-null    int64
7   2015 Population                      234 non-null    int64
8   2010 Population                      234 non-null    int64
9   2000 Population                      234 non-null    int64
10  1990 Population                      234 non-null    int64
```

```

11 1980 Population          234 non-null    int64
12 1970 Population          234 non-null    int64
13 Area (km²)              234 non-null    int64
14 Density (per km²)       234 non-null    float64
15 Growth Rate             234 non-null    float64
16 World Population Percentage 234 non-null    float64
dtypes: float64(3), int64(10), object(4)
memory usage: 31.2+ KB

```

```
[ ]: df.duplicated().any()
```

```
[ ]: False
```

```
[ ]: df.isnull().sum()
```

```

[ ]: Rank          0
    CCA3           0
    Country/Territory 0
    Capital         0
    Continent       0
    2022 Population 0
    2020 Population 0
    2015 Population 0
    2010 Population 0
    2000 Population 0
    1990 Population 0
    1980 Population 0
    1970 Population 0
    Area (km²)      0
    Density (per km²) 0
    Growth Rate     0
    World Population Percentage 0
dtype: int64

```

```
[ ]: # Creating a DataFrame to understand the Data
```

```

pd.DataFrame({
    'counts': df.shape[0],
    'nulls': df.isnull().sum(),
    'nulls%': df.isnull().mean() * 100,
    'cardinality': df.nunique(),
    'dtypes': df.dtypes
})

```

```

[ ]:
Rank          counts  nulls  nulls%  cardinality  dtypes
CCA3          234      0      0.0         234    int64

```



Country/Territory	234	0	0.0	234	object
Capital	234	0	0.0	234	object
Continent	234	0	0.0	6	object
2022 Population	234	0	0.0	234	int64
2020 Population	234	0	0.0	234	int64
2015 Population	234	0	0.0	234	int64
2010 Population	234	0	0.0	234	int64
2000 Population	234	0	0.0	234	int64
1990 Population	234	0	0.0	234	int64
1980 Population	234	0	0.0	234	int64
1970 Population	234	0	0.0	234	int64
Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	234	0	0.0	233	int64
Density (per km <sup>2</sup> )	234	0	0.0	234	float64
Growth Rate	234	0	0.0	180	float64
World Population Percentage	234	0	0.0	70	float64

```
[ ]: df.describe(include='int64')
```

```
[ ]:
```

	Rank	2022 Population	2020 Population	2015 Population	\
count	234.000000	2.340000e+02	2.340000e+02	2.340000e+02	
mean	117.500000	3.407441e+07	3.350107e+07	3.172996e+07	
std	67.694165	1.367664e+08	1.355899e+08	1.304050e+08	
min	1.000000	5.100000e+02	5.200000e+02	5.640000e+02	
25%	59.250000	4.197385e+05	4.152845e+05	4.046760e+05	
50%	117.500000	5.559944e+06	5.493074e+06	5.307400e+06	
75%	175.750000	2.247650e+07	2.144798e+07	1.973085e+07	
max	234.000000	1.425887e+09	1.424930e+09	1.393715e+09	

	2010 Population	2000 Population	1990 Population	1980 Population	\
count	2.340000e+02	2.340000e+02	2.340000e+02	2.340000e+02	
mean	2.984524e+07	2.626947e+07	2.271022e+07	1.898462e+07	
std	1.242185e+08	1.116982e+08	9.783217e+07	8.178519e+07	
min	5.960000e+02	6.510000e+02	7.000000e+02	7.330000e+02	
25%	3.931490e+05	3.272420e+05	2.641158e+05	2.296142e+05	
50%	4.942770e+06	4.292907e+06	3.825410e+06	3.141146e+06	
75%	1.915957e+07	1.576230e+07	1.186923e+07	9.826054e+06	
max	1.348191e+09	1.264099e+09	1.153704e+09	9.823725e+08	

	1970 Population	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )
count	2.340000e+02	2.340000e+02
mean	1.578691e+07	5.814494e+05
std	6.779509e+07	1.761841e+06
min	7.520000e+02	1.000000e+00
25%	1.559970e+05	2.650000e+03
50%	2.604830e+06	8.119950e+04
75%	8.817329e+06	4.304258e+05
max	8.225344e+08	1.709824e+07

### 1.0.1 Column Insights:

#### 1. Rank

- **mean:** 117.5, **std:** 67.69 → The average rank is in the middle of the range (117.5), with a wide spread, suggesting evenly distributed rankings.
- **min:** 1, **max:** 234 → The ranks span from 1 to 234, representing all countries in the dataset.

#### 2. Populations (2022, 2020, 2015, etc.)

- **mean:** Around 34 million in 2022, gradually decreasing in earlier years. This suggests a global increase in population over time.
- **std:** High standard deviations (e.g., ~136.77 million in 2022) indicate significant variation in country populations, with a few highly populous countries (like India and China) skewing the distribution.
- **min:** 510 (2022 Population) → Indicates that some countries have extremely small populations (likely small islands or territories).
- **max:** ~1.425 billion (2022 Population) → The most populous country (likely China or India) is over 1,000 times larger than the smallest.

#### 3. Area (km<sup>2</sup>)

- **mean:** ~581,449 km<sup>2</sup> → The average country size is about 581,000 square kilometers.
  - **std:** ~1.76 million km<sup>2</sup> → Large variation in country sizes, with a few massive countries skewing the average.
  - **min:** 1 km<sup>2</sup> → Likely represents very small territories or city-states like Monaco.
  - **max:** ~17.1 million km<sup>2</sup> → Represents the largest country by area (likely Russia).
- 

### 1.0.2 Percentiles (25%, 50%, 75%)

Percentiles help understand the distribution of values:

#### Population Columns:

- **25% (First Quartile):** ~420,000 in 2022 → 25% of countries have populations below this number, suggesting many small-population countries.
- **50% (Median):** ~5.56 million in 2022 → The middle country has a population of ~5.56 million.
- **75% (Third Quartile):** ~22.47 million in 2022 → 75% of countries have populations below this value.

#### Area (km<sup>2</sup>):

- **25% (First Quartile):** 2,650 km<sup>2</sup> → Small countries like island nations.
  - **50% (Median):** ~81,200 km<sup>2</sup> → Half of the countries are smaller than this size.
  - **75% (Third Quartile):** ~430,425 km<sup>2</sup> → Most countries are significantly smaller than the largest.
-

### 1.0.3 Key Observations:

#### 1. Population Trends:

- Populations show a steady increase over time, with current (2022) numbers being the largest.
- A few countries dominate population size, creating a skewed distribution (high `std`).

#### 2. Area (km<sup>2</sup>):

- There's an extreme range in country sizes, with most countries being much smaller than the largest ones.
- Median size is far below the mean, highlighting the influence of a few massive countries.

#### 3. Disparities in Data:

- Both population and area exhibit high variability, driven by the presence of both small (e.g., city-states, islands) and large countries (e.g., Russia, China).

#### 4. Small Populations and Areas:

- Many countries or territories have small populations and areas, contributing to the lower percentile values.

#### 5. Country Representation:

- The dataset includes a diverse set of countries, from very small to very large in both population and size, making it representative of global disparities.
- 

### 1.0.4 Suggestions for Analysis:

- Explore relationships between population and area to identify trends (e.g., population density).
- Analyze population growth trends over decades to identify regions or countries with rapid growth.
- Investigate outliers (countries with extremely small or large populations/areas) for special cases like city-states or sparsely populated countries.

Let me know if you'd like help exploring or visualizing these insights further!

```
[ ]: df.describe(include='object')
```

```
[ ]:
      CCA3 Country/Territory Capital Continent
count   234                234      234      234
unique   234                234      234        6
top      AFG      Afghanistan    Kabul    Africa
freq      1                  1        1        57
```

### 1.0.5 Metrics Explained:

#### 1. count:

- Number of non-null entries in each column.
- In your data, all columns have a count of 234, meaning there are no missing values in these columns.

#### 2. unique:

- Number of unique values in each column.

- High cardinality (equal to the count) in **CCA3**, **Country/Territory**, and **Capital**, indicating all values in these columns are unique.
  - Low cardinality (6 unique values) in **Continent**, suggesting repetition of continent names across countries.
3. **top**:
    - The most frequently occurring value in each column (the mode).
    - **top** provides a sample of the most common entry but does not indicate how representative it is without considering **freq**.
  4. **freq**:
    - Frequency of the **top** value in the column.
    - Shows how many times the most common value appears.
- 

### 1.0.6 Column Insights:

#### 1. CCA3:

- **count = 234, unique = 234**: Every country has a unique 3-letter code. No duplicates or repetitions.
- **top = “AFG”, freq = 1**: The code for Afghanistan appears only once, indicating each country has a unique identifier.

#### 2. Country/Territory:

- **count = 234, unique = 234**: Each row represents a unique country or territory. No duplicates.
- **top = “Afghanistan”, freq = 1**: Afghanistan is listed once, like every other country.

#### 3. Capital:

- **count = 234, unique = 234**: Each country has a unique capital city name (no repeats).
- **top = “Kabul”, freq = 1**: Kabul appears once, which is expected given the unique capitals.

#### 4. Continent:

- **count = 234, unique = 6**: Only 6 unique continent names (e.g., Africa, Asia, etc.) are represented across the 234 countries.
  - **top = “Africa”, freq = 57**: Africa is the most common continent, with 57 countries from the dataset belonging to it.
- 

### 1.0.7 Summary of the Data:

#### 1. CCA3, Country/Territory, and Capital:

- These columns represent unique identifiers or properties of each country.
- No duplicates, meaning each country, its code, and its capital are distinct.

#### 2. Continent:

- Represents a grouping or categorization.

- Some continents have a higher representation (e.g., Africa with 57 countries), while others have fewer.

### 3. Key Takeaways:

- The dataset appears clean with no missing values in these object columns.
- CCA3 and Country/Territory are likely identifiers, and Continent is a low-cardinality column useful for grouping or aggregation.

If you'd like, we can explore how these insights might help in analysis or modeling!

```
[ ]: num_cols = list(df.select_dtypes(include=np.number).columns)
cat_cols = list(df.select_dtypes(include='object').columns)
```

## 2 Data Visualization EDA

```
[ ]: df.columns
```

```
[ ]: Index(['Rank', 'CCA3', 'Country/Territory', 'Capital', 'Continent',
          '2022 Population', '2020 Population', '2015 Population',
          '2010 Population', '2000 Population', '1990 Population',
          '1980 Population', '1970 Population', 'Area (km²)', 'Density (per km²)',
          'Growth Rate', 'World Population Percentage'],
         dtype='object')
```

```
[ ]: countries_by_continent = df['Continent'].value_counts().reset_index()
```

```
[ ]: # Create the bar chart
fig = px.bar(
    countries_by_continent,
    x='Continent',
    y='count',
    color='Continent',
    text='count',
    title='Number of Countries by Continent',
    color_discrete_sequence=[colors]*len(countries_by_continent),
    labels={'count': 'Number of Countries', 'Continent': 'Continent'},
    template='plotly_dark'
)

# Customize the layout
fig.update_layout(
    xaxis_title='Continents',
    yaxis_title='Number of Countries',
    plot_bgcolor='rgba(0,0,0,0)', # Set the background color to transparent
    font_family='Arial', # Set font family
    title_font_size=20 # Set title font size
)
```

```
# Show the plot
fig.show()
```

```
[ ]: # Melt the DataFrame to have a long format
df_melted = df.melt(id_vars=['Continent'],

                    value_vars = ['2022 Population', '2020 Population', '2015_
↳Population', '2010 Population',
                                '2000 Population', '1990 Population', '1980_
↳Population', '1970 Population'],
                    var_name = 'Year', value_name = 'Population'
                    )
```

```
[ ]: df_melted
```

```
[ ]:
      Continent      Year  Population
0      Asia  2022 Population    41128771
1     Europe  2022 Population     2842321
2     Africa  2022 Population    44903225
3    Oceania  2022 Population      44273
4     Europe  2022 Population      79824
...
1867  Oceania  1970 Population      9377
1868   Africa  1970 Population      76371
1869   Asia    1970 Population    6843607
1870   Africa  1970 Population    4281671
1871   Africa  1970 Population    5202918
```

[1872 rows x 3 columns]

```
[ ]: # Convert 'Year' to a more suitable format
df_melted['Year'] = df_melted['Year'].str.split().str[0].astype(int)
```

```
[ ]: # Aggregate population by continent and year
population_by_continent = df_melted.groupby(['Continent', 'Year']).sum().
↳reset_index()
```

```
[ ]:
```

```
[ ]: fig = px.line(population_by_continent, x='Year', y='Population',
↳color='Continent',

title='Population Trends by Continent Over Time',
labels={'Population': 'Population', 'Year': 'Year'},
color_discrete_sequence=colors)
```

```

fig.update_layout(

template='plotly_dark',
xaxis_title='Year',
yaxis_title='Population',
font_family='Arial',
title_font_size=20,
)

fig.update_traces(line=dict(width=3))

fig.show()

```

```

[ ]: land_by_country = df.groupby('Country/Territory')['Area (km²)'].sum().
    ↪sort_values(ascending=False)
most_land = land_by_country.head(5)
least_land = land_by_country.tail(5)

```

```

[ ]: most_land

```

```

[ ]: Country/Territory
Russia          17098242
Canada          9984670
China           9706961
United States   9372610
Brazil          8515767
Name: Area (km²), dtype: int64

```

```

[ ]: # Create subplots
fig = sp.make_subplots(rows=1, cols=2, subplot_titles=("Countries with Most_
    ↪Land", "Countries with Least Land"))

# Plot countries with the most land
fig.add_trace(go.Bar(x=most_land.index, y=most_land.values, name='Most Land',
marker_color=colors[0]), row=1, col=1, )

# Plot countries with the least land
fig.add_trace(go.Bar(x=least_land.index, y=least_land.values, name='Least Land',
marker_color=colors[1]), row=1, col=2)

# fig.update_traces(
#     text=most_land.values,
#     texttemplate='%{text:.2s}',
#     textposition='outside',
#     hovertemplate='<b>Country: %{x}</b><br>Area (km²): %{y}<extra></extra>'
# )

```

```

fig.update_layout(
    title_text="Geographical Distribution of Land Area by Country",
    showlegend=False,
    template='plotly_dark'
)

fig.update_yaxes(title_text="Area (km2)", row=1, col=1)
fig.update_yaxes(title_text="Area (km2)", row=1, col=2)

fig.show()

```

[ ]:

[ ]: *# GET THE SUM OF RANKS TO GET RELATION BETWEEN RANKS AND CONTINENT*

```

con = df.groupby('Continent').sum()

fig = ( px.bar(con,x=con.index,y='Rank'
               ,template='plotly_dark'
               ,color_discrete_sequence=['#20B2AA']
               ,title = '<b>Sum Of Rank Of Each Continent</b>')
        )

fig.update_traces(
    text=con['Rank'],
    texttemplate='%{text:.2s}',
    textposition='outside',
    hovertemplate='<b>Continent: %{x}</b><br>Population: %{y}<extra></extra>'
)

fig.update_layout(bargap=0.7)
iplot(fig)

```

[ ]: *col = df.iloc[:,5:13].columns # EXTRACTING YEARS COLOUMN*

```

for year in col :

    fig = px.bar(con,x=con.index,y=year
                 ,template='plotly_dark'
                 ,title=f'Total Population For {year}')
    fig.update_traces(
        text=con[year],
        texttemplate='%{text:.2s}',
        textposition='outside',
        hovertemplate='<b>Continent: %{x}</b><br>Population: %{y}<extra></extra>'
    )
    fig.update_layout(bargap=0.5)

```



```
ipplot(fig)
```

**Asia has highest population from 1972 to 2022 GROWTH RATE FOR CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES**

```
[ ]: con.columns
```

```
[ ]: Index(['Rank', 'CCA3', 'Country/Territory', 'Capital', '2022 Population',  
          '2020 Population', '2015 Population', '2010 Population',  
          '2000 Population', '1990 Population', '1980 Population',  
          '1970 Population', 'Area (km2)', 'Density (per km2)', 'Growth Rate',  
          'World Population Percentage'],  
         dtype='object')
```

```
[ ]: ipplot(  
    px.pie(con,names=con.index,values='Growth Rate',hole=0.3  
          ,title='Growth Rate for each continent',template='plotly_dark')  
    )
```

**Africa has higher growth rate**

```
[ ]: top_5_country = df.nlargest(5,'Growth Rate') #  
    top = top_5_country['Country/Territory']  
  
    ipplot(  
        px.pie(top_5_country, names = top, values = 'Growth Rate',  
              title = 'Growth rate of top 5 countries', hole = 0.3, template =  
                ↪'plotly_dark', color_discrete_sequence = colors)  
    )
```

**Although the percentages are very close, Moldova has the highest percentage.**

**DISTRIBUTION OF AREA AND DENSITY ACROSS CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES**

```
[ ]: ipplot(  
    px.bar(con,x=con.index,y='Area (km2)',template='plotly_dark'  
          ,color_discrete_sequence=[colors[8]]  
          ,title='Distribution of Area (km2) Across Continents',).  
    ↪update_traces(texttemplate='%{y}',textposition='outside')  
    )
```

```
[ ]: ipplot(  
    px.bar(con,x=con.index,y='Density (per km2)',template='plotly_dark'  
          ,color_discrete_sequence=[colors[8]]  
          ,title='Distribution of Density (per km2) Across Continents',).  
    ↪update_traces(texttemplate='%{y}',textposition='outside')  
    )
```

Asia has the largest area and density per km2

```
[ ]: top10_den = df.nlargest(5, 'Density (per km²)')
top_den=top10_den['Country/Territory']

iplot(
    px.pie(top10_den,names=top_den,values='Density (per km²)'
        ,template='plotly_dark',color_discrete_sequence=colors,hole=0.7
        ,title= 'Top 5 Countries with Highest Population Density '
        ).update_traces(textposition='inside',textinfo='percent+label')
)
```

```
[ ]: fig= px.bar(top10_den,y=top_den,x='Density (per km²)'
    ,template='plotly_dark',color_discrete_sequence=[colors[8]]
    ,title= 'Top 5 Countries with Highest Population Density')
fig.update_traces(texttemplate='%{x}',textposition='outside')
fig.update_layout(bargap=0.7)

iplot(fig)
```

MACAU Has the Highest Population Density

POPULATION GROWTH OVER TIME

```
[ ]: iplot(

    px.bar(con,x=con.index,y='World Population Percentage',template='plotly_dark'
        ,color_discrete_sequence=[colors[1]],
        title='World Population Percentage for each Continents ').
    ↪update_traces(texttemplate='%{y}',textposition='outside')

)
```

```
[ ]: top_countries_per_continent = pd.DataFrame()

for continent, group in df.groupby('Continent'):
    top_countries = group.nlargest(5, '2022 Population')
    top_countries_per_continent = pd.
    ↪concat([top_countries_per_continent,top_countries])

fig = px.bar(top_countries_per_continent,x='Country/Territory',y='World_
    ↪Population Percentage',
    title='Top 5 Countries by World Population Percentage in 2022',
    labels={'World Population Percentage': 'Percentage'},
    facet_col='Continent',
    facet_col_wrap=2,
    color='Continent',
    template="plotly_dark")
```

```
ipplot(fig)
```

```
[ ]: top_countries_per_continent
```

```
[ ]:
      Rank CCA3 Country/Territory      Capital      Continent \
149      6  NGA      Nigeria      Abuja      Africa
63      12 ETH      Ethiopia      Addis Ababa      Africa
57      14 EGY      Egypt      Cairo      Africa
55      15 COD      DR Congo      Kinshasa      Africa
205     22 TZA      Tanzania      Dodoma      Africa
41       1 CHN      China      Beijing      Asia
92       2 IND      India      New Delhi      Asia
93       4 IDN      Indonesia      Jakarta      Asia
156      5 PAK      Pakistan      Islamabad      Asia
16       8 BGD      Bangladesh      Dhaka      Asia
171      9 RUS      Russia      Moscow      Europe
74      19 DEU      Germany      Berlin      Europe
220     21 GBR      United Kingdom      London      Europe
68      23 FRA      France      Paris      Europe
99      25 ITA      Italy      Rome      Europe
221      3 USA      United States      Washington, D.C.      North America
131     10 MEX      Mexico      Mexico City      North America
35      39 CAN      Canada      Ottawa      North America
82      68 GTM      Guatemala      Guatemala City      North America
87      82 HTI      Haiti      Port-au-Prince      North America
11      55 AUS      Australia      Canberra      Oceania
160     93 PNG      Papua New Guinea      Port Moresby      Oceania
146    123 NZL      New Zealand      Wellington      Oceania
66     162 FJI      Fiji      Suva      Oceania
191    166 SLB      Solomon Islands      Honiara      Oceania
27       7 BRA      Brazil      Brasilia      South America
42      28 COL      Colombia      Bogota      South America
8       33 ARG      Argentina      Buenos Aires      South America
162     44 PER      Peru      Lima      South America
227     51 VEN      Venezuela      Caracas      South America
```

```

      2022 Population      2020 Population      2015 Population      2010 Population \
149      218541212      208327405      183995785      160952853
63      123379924      117190911      102471895      89237791
57      110990103      107465134      97723799      87252413
55      99010212      92853164      78656904      66391257
205      65497748      61704518      52542823      45110527
41      1425887337      1424929781      1393715448      1348191368
92      1417173173      1396387127      1322866505      1240613620
93      275501339      271857970      259091970      244016173
156      235824862      227196741      210969298      194454498
```

16	171186372	167420951	157830000	148391139
171	144713314	145617329	144668389	143242599
74	83369843	83328988	82073226	81325090
220	67508936	67059474	65224364	62760039
68	64626628	64480053	63809769	62444567
99	59037474	59500579	60232906	59822450
221	338289857	335942003	324607776	311182845
131	127504125	125998302	120149897	112532401
35	38454327	37888705	35732126	33963412
82	17843908	17362718	16001107	14543121
87	11584996	11306801	10563757	9842880
11	26177413	25670051	23820236	22019168
160	10142619	9749640	8682174	7583269
146	5185288	5061133	4590590	4346338
66	929766	920422	917200	905169
191	724273	691191	612660	540394
27	215313498	213196304	205188205	196353492
42	51874024	50930662	47119728	44816108
8	45510318	45036032	43257065	41100123
162	34049588	33304756	30711863	29229572
227	28301696	28490453	30529716	28715022

	2000 Population	1990 Population	1980 Population	1970 Population	\
149	122851984	95214257	72951439	55569264	
63	67031867	47878073	34945469	28308246	
57	71371371	57214630	43748556	34781986	
55	48616317	35987541	26708686	20151733	
205	34463704	26206012	19297659	13618192	
41	1264099069	1153704252	982372466	822534450	
92	1059633675	870452165	696828385	557501301	
93	214072421	182159874	148177096	115228394	
156	154369924	115414069	80624057	59290872	
16	129193327	107147651	83929765	67541860	
171	146844839	148005704	138257420	130093010	
74	81551677	79370196	77786703	78294583	
220	58850043	57210442	56326328	55650166	
68	58665453	56412897	53713830	50523586	
99	56966397	56756561	56329482	53324036	
221	282398554	248083732	223140018	200328340	
131	97873442	81720428	67705186	50289306	
35	30683313	27657204	24511510	21434577	
82	11735894	9084780	6987767	5453208	
87	8360225	6925331	5646676	4680812	
11	19017963	17048003	14706322	12595034	
160	5508297	3864972	3104788	2489059	
146	3855266	3397389	3147168	2824061	
66	832509	780430	644582	527634	

191	429978	324171	233668	172833
27	175873720	150706446	122288383	96369875
42	39215135	32601393	26176195	20905254
8	37070774	32637657	28024803	23842803
162	26654439	22109099	17492406	13562371
227	24427729	19750579	15210443	11355475

	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Density (per km <sup>2</sup> )	Growth Rate	World Population Percentage
149	923768	236.5759	1.0241	2.74
63	1104300	111.7268	1.0257	1.55
57	1002450	110.7188	1.0158	1.39
55	2344858	42.2244	1.0325	1.24
205	945087	69.3034	1.0300	0.82
41	9706961	146.8933	1.0000	17.88
92	3287590	431.0675	1.0068	17.77
93	1904569	144.6529	1.0064	3.45
156	881912	267.4018	1.0191	2.96
16	147570	1160.0350	1.0108	2.15
171	17098242	8.4636	0.9973	1.81
74	357114	233.4544	0.9995	1.05
220	242900	277.9289	1.0034	0.85
68	551695	117.1419	1.0015	0.81
99	301336	195.9191	0.9966	0.74
221	9372610	36.0935	1.0038	4.24
131	1964375	64.9082	1.0063	1.60
35	9984670	3.8513	1.0078	0.48
82	108889	163.8725	1.0134	0.22
87	27750	417.4773	1.0120	0.15
11	7692024	3.4032	1.0099	0.33
160	462840	21.9139	1.0194	0.13
146	270467	19.1716	1.0108	0.07
66	18272	50.8847	1.0056	0.01
191	28896	25.0648	1.0232	0.01
27	8515767	25.2841	1.0046	2.70
42	1141748	45.4339	1.0069	0.65
8	2780400	16.3683	1.0052	0.57
162	1285216	26.4933	1.0099	0.43
227	916445	30.8820	1.0036	0.35

Asia has the Highest percentage

POPULATION GROWTH OVER TIME

```
[ ]: df.iloc[:,5:13].columns
```

```
[ ]: Index(['2022 Population', '2020 Population', '2015 Population',
          '2010 Population', '2000 Population', '1990 Population',
          '1980 Population', '1970 Population'],
```

```
dtype='object')
```

```
[ ]: df.iloc[:,5:13].sum().sort_values()
```

```
[ ]: 1970 Population    3694136661
      1980 Population    4442400371
      1990 Population    5314191665
      2000 Population    6147055703
      2010 Population    6983784998
      2015 Population    7424809761
      2020 Population    7839250603
      2022 Population    7973413042
      dtype: int64
```

```
[ ]: trd= df.iloc[:,5:13].sum().sort_values()

      iplot(

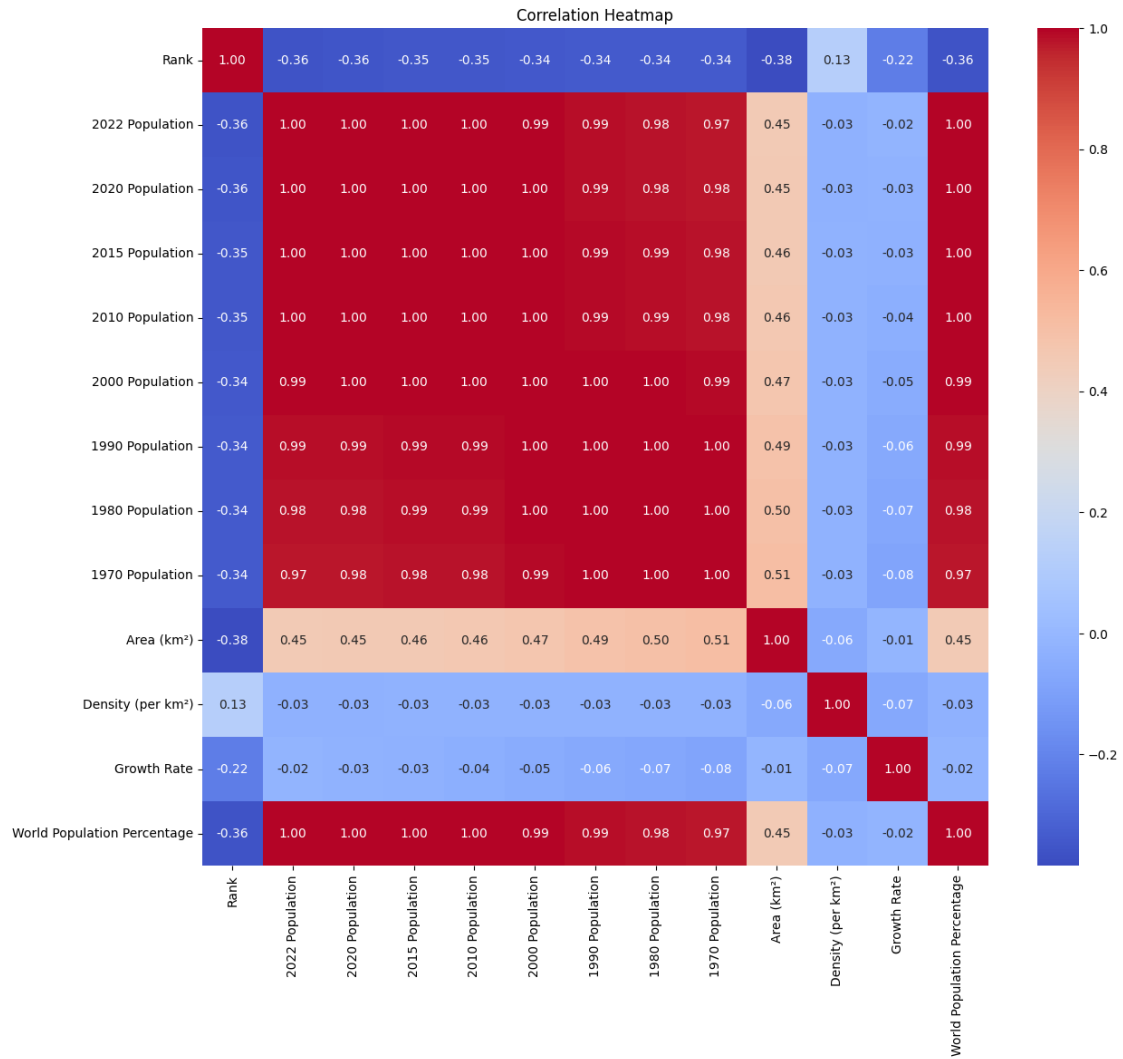
      px.line(trd,x=trd.index,y=trd.values,template='plotly_dark', markers=True,
              color_discrete_sequence=[colors[9]]
              ,title='total trend population for (1970 => 2020)').
      ↪update_traces(textposition='top center')
      )
```

## Conclusion

1. Africa has a higher growth rate than other continents.
2. Asia has the highest population from 1970 until 2022.
3. Asia has the largest area and density per km2
4. Asia has the Highest percentage of World Population
5. North America has the highest ranks Between the Continents
6. Moldova has the highest percentage of Growth Rate between the countries
7. MACAU Has the Highest Population Density between the countries

## 3 Model Evaluation

```
[ ]: numeric_df = df.select_dtypes(include=[np.number])
      plt.figure(figsize=(14, 12))
      sns.heatmap(numeric_df.corr(), annot=True, fmt='.2f', cmap='coolwarm')
      plt.title('Correlation Heatmap')
      plt.show()
```



```
[ ]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```

```
[ ]: df.columns
```

```
[ ]: Index(['Rank', 'CCA3', 'Country/Territory', 'Capital', 'Continent',
          '2022 Population', '2020 Population', '2015 Population',
          '2010 Population', '2000 Population', '1990 Population',
          '1980 Population', '1970 Population', 'Area (km2)', 'Density (per km2)',
          'Growth Rate', 'World Population Percentage'],
         dtype='object')
```

```
[ ]: print(len(df.columns))
```

```
[ ]: df.iloc[:,5:13].columns
```

```
[ ]: Index(['2022 Population', '2020 Population', '2015 Population',  
          '2010 Population', '2000 Population', '1990 Population',  
          '1980 Population', '1970 Population'],  
          dtype='object')
```

```
[ ]: df1 = df.copy()  
df2 = df.copy()  
df3 = df.copy()
```

```
[ ]: # Prepare the data  
X = df[['1970 Population', '1980 Population', '1990 Population', '2000_  
↪Population', '2010 Population', '2015 Population', '2020 Population']]  
y = df['2022 Population']
```

```
[ ]: x = df.iloc[:,6:13]  
y = df.iloc[:,5]
```

```
[ ]: # Split the data  
x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x, y, test_size=0.2,  
↪random_state=42)  
  
print("x_train shape:", x_train.shape)  
print("X_test shape:", x_test.shape)  
print("y_train shape:", y_train.shape)  
print("y_test shape:", y_test.shape)
```

```
x_train shape: (187, 7)  
X_test shape: (47, 7)  
y_train shape: (187,)  
y_test shape: (47,)
```

```
[ ]: from sklearn.metrics import *
```

```
[ ]: def eval_model(model,mname):  
  
    model.fit(x_train,y_train)  
    y_pred = model.predict(x_test)  
  
    # Error Evaluation  
    mae = mean_absolute_error(y_test,y_pred)  
    mse = mean_squared_error(y_test,y_pred)  
    rmse = np.sqrt(mse)  
    r2 = r2_score(y_test,y_pred)  
    print('MAE',mae)  
    print('MSE',mse)
```



```

print('RMSE',rmse)
print('R2_Score',r2)

# Train Acc
train_acc = model.score(x_train,y_train)    # Train Acc
test_acc = model.score(x_test,y_test)      # Test Acc
# cm = confusion_matrix(y_test,ypred)
# crep = classification_report(y_test,ypred) # for categorical data these
→are used
# print(cm)
# print(crep)
res_df = pd.DataFrame({
                                'Train_Acc':train_acc,
                                'Test_Acc':test_acc,
                                'MAE':mae,
                                'MSE':mse,
                                'RMSE':rmse,
                                'R2_Score':r2
                                },index = [mname])

return res_df

```

### 3.1 Linear Regression

```

[ ]: from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression

lr1 = LinearRegression()

res_df1 = eval_model(lr1,'Linear Regression')
res_df1

```

```

MAE 224905.0539170114
MSE 377461288652.7521
RMSE 614378.7827169425
R2_Score 0.9998845013551759

```

```

[ ]:

```

	Train_Acc	Test_Acc	MAE	MSE \
Linear Regression	0.999996	0.999885	224905.053917	3.774613e+11

```


```

	RMSE	R2_Score
Linear Regression	614378.782717	0.999885

### 3.2 KNN Neighbours

```

[ ]: from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsRegressor

knn = KNeighborsRegressor()

```

```
res_df2 = eval_model(knn, 'KNN')
res_df2
```

```
MAE 4449574.5234042555
MSE 208261006459841.2
RMSE 14431251.03585414
R2_Score 0.9362746201030088
```

```
[ ]:      Train_Acc  Test_Acc      MAE      MSE      RMSE  R2_Score
KNN      0.7572  0.936275  4.449575e+06  2.082610e+14  1.443125e+07  0.936275
```

### 3.3 Decision Tree

```
[ ]: from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeRegressor

dt = DecisionTreeRegressor()

res_df3 = eval_model(dt, 'Decision Tree')
res_df3
```

```
MAE 4093555.063829787
MSE 151687721673780.7
RMSE 12316156.936064946
R2_Score 0.9535853693704553
```

```
[ ]:      Train_Acc  Test_Acc      MAE      MSE      RMSE  \
Decision Tree      1.0  0.953585  4.093555e+06  1.516877e+14  1.231616e+07

      R2_Score
Decision Tree  0.953585
```

### 3.4 Random Forest

```
[ ]: from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor

rf = RandomForestRegressor()

res_df4 = eval_model(rf, 'Random Forest')
res_df4
```

```
MAE 3079582.504255319
MSE 90751132805542.69
RMSE 9526338.898314646
R2_Score 0.9722312375589587
```

```
[ ]:
      Train_Acc  Test_Acc      MAE      MSE      RMSE  \
Random Forest   0.991636  0.972231  3.079583e+06  9.075113e+13  9.526339e+06

      R2_Score
Random Forest   0.972231
```

### 3.5 Result DataFrame

```
[ ]: res_df = pd.concat([res_df1,res_df2,res_df3,res_df4]).
      ↪sort_values('R2_Score',ascending=False)
      res_df
```

```
[ ]:
      Train_Acc  Test_Acc      MAE      MSE  \
Linear Regression   0.999996  0.999885  2.249051e+05  3.774613e+11
Random Forest       0.991636  0.972231  3.079583e+06  9.075113e+13
Decision Tree       1.000000  0.953585  4.093555e+06  1.516877e+14
KNN                 0.757200  0.936275  4.449575e+06  2.082610e+14

      RMSE  R2_Score
Linear Regression  6.143788e+05  0.999885
Random Forest     9.526339e+06  0.972231
Decision Tree     1.231616e+07  0.953585
KNN               1.443125e+07  0.936275
```

The result DataFrame shows that Linear Regression Model has best R2 score for our Regression problem which is about 99%

```
[ ]:
```