Question #1. load the dataset csv file as a dataframe using Pandas

```
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
import matplotlib
df = pd.read_csv("./world_population.csv")
```

Question#2. compute annual rate of population growth over 50 years from 1970 to 2020. Express the result as percentage rounded to 2 decimal points. What 5 countries had the highest an- nual growth and which had the lowest annual growth?

```
In [211...
          #print(df)
          from pickle import APPEND
          annual_pop_rate={}
          annual_pop_rate_avg={}
          population_rate_arr=annual_pop_rate_avg_arr=[]
          country=df['Country'].unique()
          print(len(country))
          #print(country)
          for i in country:
              temp_d=((df.loc[(df["Country"]==i),:]["2020 Population"].sum()-df.loc[(df["C
              annual pop rate[i]=round((temp d*100),2)
              population rate arr.append(round((temp d*100),2))
              annual_pop_rate_avg[i]=round(((temp_d*100)/50),2)
              #annual pop rate avg arr.append(round(((temp d*100)/50),2))
          df hw3 aws=pd.DataFrame(columns=["Country"],data=(country))
          df hw3 aws["Q1 aws"]=population rate arr
          print(df hw3 aws)
```

```
234
              Country Q1 aws
0
          Afghanistan 262.43
1
              Albania 23.32
2
              Algeria 214.96
3
       American Samoa 70.60
              Andorra 291.24
4
                  . . .
                          . . .
. .
229 Wallis and Futuna
                        24.29
      Western Sahara 628.09
230
231
                Yemen 371.74
232
               Zambia 342.06
233
             Zimbabwe 201.17
[234 rows x 2 columns]
```

Question# 3. compute annual rate of population growth over 10 years from 2010 to 2020.

Express the result as percentage rounded to 2 decimal points. What 5 countries had the highest an- nual growth and which had the lowest annual growth? Are the countries the same as in the previous question.

```
In [212... pop_rise_rate_2020_2010={}

for i in country:
```

```
temp d=((df.loc[(df["Country"]==i),:]["2020 Population"].sum()-df.loc[(df["C
    pop_rise_rate_2020_2010[i]=round(((temp_d*100)/50),2)
q3 max=""
q3_max_value=0
for key,value in pop_rise_rate_2020_2010.items():
    if(value == max(pop rise rate 2020 2010.values())):
        q3 max=key
        q3_max_value=value
q3_min=""
q3_min_value=0
for key,value in pop_rise_rate_2020_2010.items():
    if(value == min(pop rise rate 2020 2010.values())):
        q3 min=key
        q3_min_value=value
print("highest annual rate of population growth over 10 years from 2010 to 2020
print("lowest annual rate of population growth over 10 years from 2010 to 2020 i
```

highest annual rate of population growth over 10 years from 2010 to 2020 is Qata r value is 1.22 lowest annual rate of population growth over 10 years from 2010 to 2020 is Marsh all Islands value is -0.37

Question#4. for 2020 what are the 5 countries with the highest and what are the 5 countries with the lowest population?

5 countries with highest population are {'Pakistan': 227196741, 'Indonesia': 271 857970, 'United States': 335942003, 'India': 1396387127, 'China': 1424929781} 5 countries with lowest population are {'Vatican City': 520, 'Tokelau': 1827, 'Niue': 1942, 'Falkland Islands': 3747, 'Montserrat': 4500}

Question#5. for 1970 what are the 5 countries with the highest and what are the 5 countries with the lowest population? Which countries remained in 2022?

```
In [214...
q5_max_5={}
q5_max_5=arr=[]
q5_min_5={}
q5_min_5_arr=[]
q5_min=df["1970 Population"].sort_values()[0:5].values
q5_max=df["1970 Population"].sort_values()[-5:].values
for i in q5_max:
    q5_max_5[str(df.loc[(df["1970 Population"]==i),:]["Country"].values)[2:-2]]=
for i in q5_min:
    q5_min_5[str(df.loc[(df["1970 Population"]==i),:]["Country"].values)[2:-2]]=
for key,value in q5_max_5.items():
```

```
if key in q4_max_5.keys():
    #print(key)
    q5_max_5_arr.append(key)

for key,value in q5_min_5.items():
    if key in q4_min_5.keys():
        q5_min_5_arr.append(key)
        #print(key)

print("highest 5 countries remained in 2022 are",q5_max_5_arr)
print("lowest 5 countries remained in 2022 are",q5_min_5_arr)
```

highest 5 countries remained in 2022 are ['Indonesia', 'United States', 'India', 'China'] lowest 5 countries remained in 2022 are ['Vatican City', 'Tokelau', 'Falkland Is lands', 'Niue']

Question#6. for 2020, compute the mean μ and the quartiles Q1 (25%), Q2 (50% or median M), and Q3 (75%).

```
In [215... print("for 2020, the median or Q2 is ",df["2020 Population"].iloc[:].median()) print("for 2020, the mean is ",df["2020 Population"].iloc[:].mean()) print("for 2020, the Q1 is ",df["2020 Population"].quantile(0.25)) print("for 2020, the Q3 is",df["2020 Population"].quantile(0.75))

for 2020, the median or Q2 is 5493074.5 for 2020, the mean is 33501070.952991452 for 2020, the Q1 is 415284.5 for 2020, the Q3 is 21447979.5
```

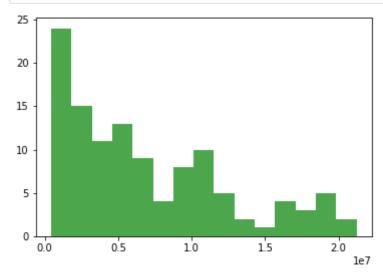
Question#7. find 3 countries "around" Q1, M, Q3 and μ

```
#print("for 2020, the nearest country of Q1 is ",df["2020 Population"].quantile(
print("for 2020, the nearest country of Q1",str(df.loc[(df["2020 Population"]
#print("for 2020, the nearest country of Q2 or median is ",df["2020 Population"]
print("for 2020, the nearest country of Q2 or median is",str(df.loc[(df["2020 Po
#print("for 2020, the nearest country of Q3 is ",df["2020 Population"].quantile(
print("for 2020, the nearest country of Q3 or median is",str(df.loc[(df["2020 Po
print("for 2020, the nearest country of Q3 or median is",str(df.loc[(df["2020 Population"])])
print("for 2020, the nearest country of Q3 or median is",str(df.loc[(df["2020 Population"])])
```

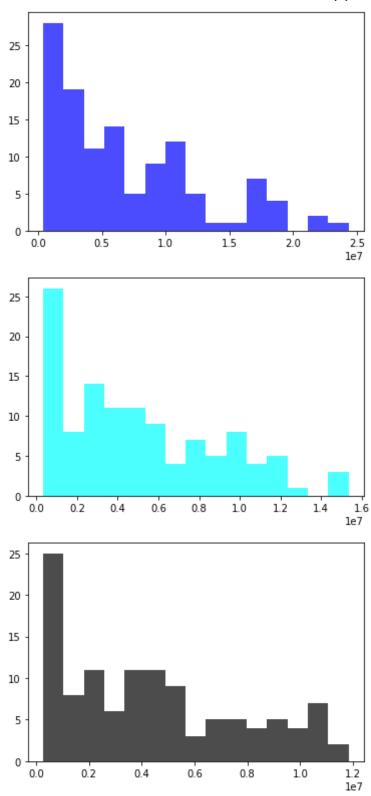
for 2020, the nearest country of Q1 Bahamas value is 406471 for 2020, the nearest country of Q2 or median is Slovakia value is 5456681 for 2020, the nearest country of Q3 or median is Burkina Faso value is 21522626 for 2020, the nearest country of means is Uzbekistan value is 33501070.95299145

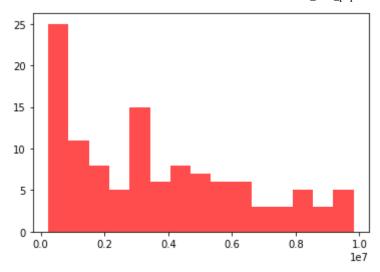
Question#8. consider the columns for years 2020, 2010, 2000, 1990 and 1980. For each columns compute q1 and q3. For each of these years, construct 5 histograms by considering only countries with populations from q1 to q3 for that year. use the following colors: 2020 (in green), 2010 (in blue), 2000 (in cyan), 1990 (in black), and 1980 (in red). Write each histogram to a separate pdf file (with a descriptive name).

```
#print(Q8 2020 arr)
Q8_2010_q1=df["2010 Population"].quantile(0.25)
Q8 2010 q3=df["2010 Population"].quantile(0.75)
df_2010=df.sort_values(by="2010 Population",ascending=False)
Q8_2010_arr=df_2010.loc[(df["2010 Population"]<Q8_2010_q3) & (df["2020 Populatio
plt.hist(Q8 2010 arr,color="b", bins=15,alpha=0.7)
plt.show()
Q8_2000_q1=df["2000 Population"].quantile(0.25)
Q8 2000 q3=df["2000 Population"].quantile(0.75)
df_2000=df.sort_values(by="2000 Population",ascending=False)
Q8_2000_arr=df_2000.loc[(df["2000 Population"]<Q8_2000_q3) & (df["2000 Populatio
plt.hist(Q8_2000_arr,color="cyan", bins=15,alpha=0.7)
plt.show()
Q8 1990 q1=df["1990 Population"].quantile(0.25)
Q8_1990_q3=df["1990 Population"].quantile(0.75)
df 1990=df.sort values(by="1990 Population", ascending=False)
Q8 1990 arr=df 1990.loc[(df["1990 Population"]<Q8 1990 q3) & (df["1990 Populatio
plt.hist(Q8_1990_arr,color="black", bins=15,alpha=0.7)
plt.show()
Q8 1980 q1=df["1980 Population"].quantile(0.25)
Q8_1980_q3=df["1980 Population"].quantile(0.75)
df_1980=df.sort_values(by="1980 Population",ascending=False)
Q8_1980_arr=df_1980.loc[(df["1980 Population"]<Q8_1980_q3) & (df["1980 Populatio
plt.hist(Q8_1980_arr,color="red", bins=15,alpha=0.7)
plt.show()
```



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Question#9. examine your histograms. Any interesting observations?

In 1970, the population in Q1 to Q3 in 2010 generally increased, but it did decline from 2010 to 2020

Question#10. compute the rank by population density

```
In [218...

df_density_rank=df.sort_values(by="Density (per km²)",ascending=False)
    density_rank=df_density_rank['Country']
    print(density_rank)
```

```
119
                   Macau
134
                  Monaco
187
               Singapore
89
               Hong Kong
76
               Gibraltar
141
                 Namibia
                Mongolia
135
         Western Sahara
230
       Falkland Islands
64
               Greenland
Name: Country, Length: 234, dtype: object
```

Question#11. compute the rank of countries (by population) in 1970 and compute the difference in rank from 1970 to 2020. Which 5 countries experienced the largest positive change (by value, not percentage) in rank and which 5 countries experiences the largest negative change in rank

```
In [219...

df_1970_rank=df.sort_values(by="1970 Population",ascending=False)
test=list(range(1,235))
#print(test)
df_1970_rank['df_1970_rank']=test

#print(df_1970_rank)
df_2020_rank=df.sort_values(by="2020 Population",ascending=False)
df_2020_rank['df_2020_rank']=test
df_2020_rank.to_csv("asdasd.csv")
Q11_res={}
Q11_res_ans=[]
for i in country:
```

The top 5 negtive countries are {"['Georgia']": -47, "['Bulgaria']": -45, "['Hungary']": -42, "['Croatia']": -39, "['Belarus' 'Serbia']": -38}

The five most positive countries are {"['Angola']": 33, "['Saudi Arabia']": 34, "['Qatar']": 40, "['Jordan']": 49, "['United Arab Emirates']": 70}

Question#12. take the population in 2020 (all countries). Compute the first digit and compute the % of occurrence of this digit.

here is the % of occurrence of this digit. {1: 29.48717948717949, 2: 14.9572649 57264957, 3: 11.965811965811966, 4: 10.683760683760683, 5: 8.974358974358974, 6: 8.11965811965812, 7: 5.128205128205128, 8: 8.11965811965812, 9: 2.56410256410256 4}

```
In []:
```