

ev-eda-3-1

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```
[81]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
[83]: df = pd.read_csv("dataset.csv")
```

```
[85]: df.head()
```

```
[85]: VIN (1-10)      County      City State  Postal Code  Model Year      Make \
0 JTMEB3FV6N      Monroe    Key West  FL      33040      2022    TOYOTA
1 1G1RD6E45D      Clark     Laughlin  NV      89029      2013    CHEVROLET
2 JN1AZ0CP8B      Yakima    Yakima    WA      98901      2011    NISSAN
3 1G1FW6S08H      Skagit    Concrete  WA      98237      2017    CHEVROLET
4 3FA6P0SU1K      Snohomish  Everett   WA      98201      2019    FORD
```

```
Model      Electric Vehicle Type \
0 RAV4 PRIME  Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle (PHEV)
1 VOLT        Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle (PHEV)
2 LEAF        Battery Electric Vehicle (BEV)
3 BOLT EV     Battery Electric Vehicle (BEV)
4 FUSION      Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle (PHEV)
```

```
Clean Alternative Fuel Vehicle (CAFV) Eligibility  Electric Range \
0 Clean Alternative Fuel Vehicle Eligible          42
1 Clean Alternative Fuel Vehicle Eligible          38
2 Clean Alternative Fuel Vehicle Eligible          73
3 Clean Alternative Fuel Vehicle Eligible         238
4 Not eligible due to low battery range           26
```

```
Base MSRP  Legislative District  DOL Vehicle ID \
0          0              NaN    198968248
1          0              NaN    5204412
2          0             15.0    218972519
```

3	0	39.0	186750406
4	0	38.0	2006714

	Vehicle Location	Electric	Utility	2020 Census Tract
0	POINT (-81.80023 24.5545)		NaN	12087972100
1	POINT (-114.57245 35.16815)		NaN	32003005702
2	POINT (-120.50721 46.60448)		PACIFICORP	53077001602
3	POINT (-121.7515 48.53892)	PUGET SOUND ENERGY INC		53057951101
4	POINT (-122.20596 47.97659)	PUGET SOUND ENERGY INC		53061041500

[87]: df.describe()

[87]:

	Postal Code	Model Year	Electric Range	Base MSRP \
count	112634.000000	112634.000000	112634.000000	112634.000000
mean	98156.226850	2019.003365	87.812987	1793.439681
std	2648.733064	2.892364	102.334216	10783.753486
min	1730.000000	1997.000000	0.000000	0.000000
25%	98052.000000	2017.000000	0.000000	0.000000
50%	98119.000000	2020.000000	32.000000	0.000000
75%	98370.000000	2022.000000	208.000000	0.000000
max	99701.000000	2023.000000	337.000000	845000.000000

	Legislative District	DOL Vehicle ID	2020 Census Tract
count	112348.000000	1.126340e+05	1.126340e+05
mean	29.805604	1.994567e+08	5.296650e+10
std	14.700545	9.398427e+07	1.699104e+09
min	1.000000	4.777000e+03	1.101001e+09
25%	18.000000	1.484142e+08	5.303301e+10
50%	34.000000	1.923896e+08	5.303303e+10
75%	43.000000	2.191899e+08	5.305307e+10
max	49.000000	4.792548e+08	5.603300e+10

[89]: df.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 112634 entries, 0 to 112633
Data columns (total 17 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	VIN (1-10)	112634 non-null	object
1	County	112634 non-null	object
2	City	112634 non-null	object
3	State	112634 non-null	object
4	Postal Code	112634 non-null	int64
5	Model Year	112634 non-null	int64
6	Make	112634 non-null	object
7	Model	112614 non-null	object

8	Electric Vehicle Type	112634 non-null	object
9	Clean Alternative Fuel Vehicle (CAFV) Eligibility	112634 non-null	object
10	Electric Range	112634 non-null	int64
11	Base MSRP	112634 non-null	int64
12	Legislative District	112348 non-null	float64
13	DOL Vehicle ID	112634 non-null	int64
14	Vehicle Location	112610 non-null	object
15	Electric Utility	112191 non-null	object
16	2020 Census Tract	112634 non-null	int64

dtypes: float64(1), int64(6), object(10)
memory usage: 14.6+ MB

```
[91]: df.shape
```

```
[91]: (112634, 17)
```

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

```
[93]: Index(['VIN (1-10)', 'County', 'City', 'State', 'Postal Code', 'Model Year',  
         'Make', 'Model', 'Electric Vehicle Type',  
         'Clean Alternative Fuel Vehicle (CAFV) Eligibility', 'Electric Range',  
         'Base MSRP', 'Legislative District', 'DOL Vehicle ID',  
         'Vehicle Location', 'Electric Utility', '2020 Census Tract'],  
        dtype='object')
```

```
[95]: df.columns = df.columns.str.replace(' ', '_')  
df.columns
```

```
[95]: Index(['VIN_(1-10)', 'County', 'City', 'State', 'Postal_Code', 'Model_Year',  
         'Make', 'Model', 'Electric_Vehicle_Type',  
         'Clean_Alternative_Fuel_Vehicle_(CAFV)_Eligibility', 'Electric_Range',  
         'Base_MSRP', 'Legislative_District', 'DOL_Vehicle_ID',  
         'Vehicle_Location', 'Electric_Utility', '2020_Census_Tract'],  
        dtype='object')
```

```
[97]: df.rename(columns={'Clean_Alternative_Fuel_Vehicle_(CAFV)_Eligibility':  
                        ↪ 'CAFV_Eligibility'}, inplace=True)  
df.columns
```

```
[97]: Index(['VIN_(1-10)', 'County', 'City', 'State', 'Postal_Code', 'Model_Year',  
         'Make', 'Model', 'Electric_Vehicle_Type', 'CAFV_Eligibility',  
         'Electric_Range', 'Base_MSRP', 'Legislative_District', 'DOL_Vehicle_ID',  
         'Vehicle_Location', 'Electric_Utility', '2020_Census_Tract'],  
        dtype='object')
```

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

```
VIN_(1-10)          0
```

```

County          0
City            0
State           0
Postal_Code     0
Model_Year      0
Make            0
Model           20
Electric_Vehicle_Type  0
CAFV_Eligibility  0
Electric_Range  0
Base_MSRP       0
Legislative_District  286
DOL_Vehicle_ID  0
Vehicle_Location  24
Electric_Utility  443
2020_Census_Tract  0
dtype: int64

```

```

[101]: df_dropna = df.dropna()

df_dropna.info()

```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
```

```
Index: 112152 entries, 2 to 112633
```

```
Data columns (total 17 columns):
```

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	VIN_(1-10)	112152 non-null	object
1	County	112152 non-null	object
2	City	112152 non-null	object
3	State	112152 non-null	object
4	Postal_Code	112152 non-null	int64
5	Model_Year	112152 non-null	int64
6	Make	112152 non-null	object
7	Model	112152 non-null	object
8	Electric_Vehicle_Type	112152 non-null	object
9	CAFV_Eligibility	112152 non-null	object
10	Electric_Range	112152 non-null	int64
11	Base_MSRP	112152 non-null	int64
12	Legislative_District	112152 non-null	float64
13	DOL_Vehicle_ID	112152 non-null	int64
14	Vehicle_Location	112152 non-null	object
15	Electric_Utility	112152 non-null	object
16	2020_Census_Tract	112152 non-null	int64

```
dtypes: float64(1), int64(6), object(10)
```

```
memory usage: 15.4+ MB
```

[]:

0.3 Task - 1

0.3.1 Non-Visual Univariate Analysis

```
[106]: numerical_columns = ["Postal_Code", "Model_Year", "Electric_Range",  
    ↪ "Base_MSRP", "Legislative_District", "DOL_Vehicle_ID", "2020_Census_Tract"]
```

```
categorical_columns = ["VIN_(1-10)", "County", "City", "State", "Make",  
    ↪ "Model", "Electric_Vehicle_Type", "CAFV_Eligibility", "Vehicle_Location",  
    ↪ "Electric_Utility"]
```

```
discrete_df = df.select_dtypes(include=["object"])  
numerical_df = df.select_dtypes(include=["int64", "float64"])
```

```
[108]: def discrete_univariate_analysis(discrete_data):  
    for col_name in discrete_data:  
  
        print("-"*10, col_name, "-"*10)  
        print(discrete_data[col_name].agg(["count", "nunique", "unique"]))  
        print("Value Counts: \n", discrete_data[col_name].value_counts())  
        print()
```

```
[110]: discrete_univariate_analysis(discrete_df)
```

```
..... VIN_(1-10) .....  
count                                     112634  
nunique                                   7548  
unique    [JTMEB3FV6N, 1G1RD6E45D, JN1AZ0CP8B, 1G1FW6S08...  
Name: VIN_(1-10), dtype: object  
Value Counts:  
VIN_(1-10)  
5YJYGDEE9M    472  
5YJYGDEE0M    465  
5YJYGDEE8M    448  
5YJYGDEE7M    448  
5YJYGDEE2M    437  
...  
WA1LAAGE9M     1  
5UXKT0C50H     1  
5YJYGAED3M     1  
WDC0G5DBXL     1  
YV4ED3GM0P     1  
Name: count, Length: 7548, dtype: int64
```

```

..... County .....
count                                112634
nunique                              165
unique    [Monroe, Clark, Yakima, Skagit, Snohomish, Isl...
Name: County, dtype: object
Value Counts:
   County
King      59000
Snohomish 12434
Pierce     8535
Clark      6689
Thurston   4126
...
Pinal      1
Elmore     1
Portsmouth 1
Kings      1
Kootenai   1
Name: count, Length: 165, dtype: int64

```

```

..... City .....
count                                112634
nunique                              629
unique    [Key West, Laughlin, Yakima, Concrete, Everett...
Name: City, dtype: object
Value Counts:
   City
Seattle  20305
Bellevue  5921
Redmond   4201
Vancouver 4013
Kirkland  3598
...
Hartline  1
Gaithersburg 1
El Paso   1
Klickitat 1
Worley    1
Name: count, Length: 629, dtype: int64

```

```

..... State .....
count                                112634
nunique                              45
unique    [FL, NV, WA, IL, NY, VA, OK, KS, CA, NE, MD, C...
Name: State, dtype: object
Value Counts:
   State
WA      112348

```

CA	76
VA	36
MD	26
TX	14
CO	9
NV	8
GA	7
NC	7
CT	6
DC	6
FL	6
AZ	6
IL	6
SC	5
OR	5
NE	5
HI	4
UT	4
AR	4
NY	4
TN	3
KS	3
MO	3
PA	3
MA	3
LA	3
NJ	3
NH	2
OH	2
WY	2
ID	2
KY	1
RI	1
ME	1
MN	1
SD	1
WI	1
NM	1
AK	1
MS	1
AL	1
DE	1
OK	1
ND	1

Name: count, dtype: int64

..... Make

count

112634

nunique 34

unique [TOYOTA, CHEVROLET, NISSAN, FORD, TESLA, KIA, ...

Name: Make, dtype: object

Value Counts:

Make	
TESLA	52078
NISSAN	12880
CHEVROLET	10182
FORD	5819
BMW	4680
KIA	4483
TOYOTA	4405
VOLKSWAGEN	2514
AUDI	2332
VOLVO	2288
CHRYSLER	1794
HYUNDAI	1412
JEEP	1152
RIVIAN	885
FIAT	822
PORSCHE	818
HONDA	792
MINI	632
MITSUBISHI	588
POLESTAR	558
MERCEDES-BENZ	506
SMART	273
JAGUAR	219
LINCOLN	168
CADILLAC	108
LUCID MOTORS	65
SUBARU	59
LAND ROVER	38
LEXUS	33
FISKER	20
GENESIS	18
AZURE DYNAMICS	7
TH!NK	3
BENTLEY	3

Name: count, dtype: int64

..... Model

count 112614

nunique 114

unique [RAV4 PRIME, VOLT, LEAF, BOLT EV, FUSION, MODE...

Name: Model, dtype: object

Value Counts:

Model

MODEL 3	23135
MODEL Y	17142
LEAF	12880
MODEL S	7377
BOLT EV	4910

745LE	2
S-10 PICKUP	1
SOLTERRA	1
918	1
FLYING SPUR	1

Name: count, Length: 114, dtype: int64

----- Electric_Vehicle_Type -----

count	112634
nunique	2

unique [Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle (PHEV), Batte...

Name: Electric_Vehicle_Type, dtype: object

Value Counts:

Electric_Vehicle_Type	
Battery Electric Vehicle (BEV)	86044
Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle (PHEV)	26590

Name: count, dtype: int64

----- CAFV_Eligibility -----

count	112634
nunique	3

unique [Clean Alternative Fuel Vehicle Eligible, Not ...

Name: CAFV_Eligibility, dtype: object

Value Counts:

CAFV_Eligibility	
Clean Alternative Fuel Vehicle Eligible	58639
Eligibility unknown as battery range has not been researched	39236
Not eligible due to low battery range	14759

Name: count, dtype: int64

----- Vehicle_Location -----

count	112610
nunique	758

unique [POINT (-81.80023 24.5545), POINT (-114.57245 ...

Name: Vehicle_Location, dtype: object

Value Counts:

Vehicle_Location	
POINT (-122.13158 47.67858)	2916
POINT (-122.2066 47.67887)	2059
POINT (-122.1872 47.61001)	2001
POINT (-122.31765 47.70013)	1880
POINT (-122.12096 47.55584)	1852

```
POINT (-124.33152 48.05431)      1
POINT (-77.41203 39.41574)      1
POINT (-123.61022 46.35588)     1
POINT (-112.04165 40.68741)     1
POINT (-116.91895 47.40077)     1
Name: count, Length: 758, dtype: int64
```

```
..... Electric_Utility .....
count                                112191
nunique                               73
unique    [nan, PACIFICORP, PUGET SOUND ENERGY INC, PUD ...
Name: Electric_Utility, dtype: object
Value Counts:
  Electric_Utility
PUGET SOUND ENERGY INC||CITY OF TACOMA - (WA)
40247
PUGET SOUND ENERGY INC
22172
CITY OF SEATTLE - (WA)|CITY OF TACOMA - (WA)
21447
BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION||PUD NO 1 OF CLARK COUNTY - (WA)
6522
BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION||CITY OF TACOMA - (WA)||PENINSULA LIGHT COMPANY
5053
...
BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION||PENINSULA LIGHT COMPANY
1
BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION||PUD NO 1 OF ASOTIN COUNTY
1
CITY OF SEATTLE - (WA)
1
BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION||NESPELEM VALLEY ELEC COOP, INC
1
BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION||PUD NO 1 OF CLALLAM COUNTY|PUD NO 1 OF
JEFFERSON COUNTY      1
Name: count, Length: 73, dtype: int64
```

```
[ ]: def numerical_univariate_analysis(numerical_data):
      for col_name in numerical_data:
          print("-"*10, col_name, "-"*10)
          print(numerical_data[col_name].agg(["min", "max", "mean", "median",
          ↪ "std"]))
          print()
```

```
[ ]: numerical_univariate_analysis(numerical_df)
```

0.3.2 Visual Univariate Analysis on Numerical Columns

Frequency Distribution

```
[ ]: sns.set(style="whitegrid")# Univariate Analysis: Distribution of Numerical_
    ↪Columns

# Plot histograms for numerical columns

for column in numerical_columns:
    plt.figure(figsize=(15, 10))

    sns.histplot(df[column], kde=True)
    plt.title(f"Distribution of {column}")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

Outlier Detection

```
[ ]: # Box plots for numerical columns

for column in numerical_columns:
    plt.figure(figsize=(15, 10))

    sns.boxplot(x=df[column])
    plt.title(f"Box Plot of {column}")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

```
[ ]: def describe_outliers(df, column):
    Q1 = df[column].quantile(0.25)
    Q3 = df[column].quantile(0.75)
    IQR = Q3 - Q1
    lower_bound = Q1 - 1.5 * IQR
    upper_bound = Q3 + 1.5 * IQR
    outliers = df[(df[column] < lower_bound) | (df[column] > upper_bound)]
    print(f"\
Column: {column}")
    print(f"Number of outliers: {len(outliers)}")
    print(f"Percentage of outliers: {len(outliers) / len(df) * 100:.2f}%")
    print(f"Range of outliers: {outliers[column].min()} to {outliers[column].
    ↪max()}")
    print(f"Range of non-outliers: {df[(df[column] >= lower_bound) &
    ↪(df[column] <= upper_bound)][column].min()} to {df[(df[column] >=
    ↪lower_bound) & (df[column] <= upper_bound)][column].max()}")

for column in numerical_columns:
    describe_outliers(df, column)
```

0.3.3 Visual Univariate Analysis on Categorical Variables

```
[ ]: # Plot bar charts for categorical columns
plt.figure(figsize=(15, 10))
for i, column in enumerate(categorical_columns[:6], 1): # Limiting to first 6_
    ↪for clarity
        plt.subplot(3, 2, i)
        sns.countplot(y=df[column], order=df[column].value_counts().index[:10])
        plt.title(f"Top 10 {column}")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

0.3.4 Bivariate Analysis

```
[ ]: # 1. Relationship between Model Year and Electric Range
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
sns.scatterplot(x="Model_Year", y="Electric_Range", data=df)
plt.title("Model Year vs Electric Range")
plt.show()

# 2. Comparison of Electric Range across different Electric Vehicle Types
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
sns.boxplot(x="Electric_Vehicle_Type", y="Electric_Range", data=df)
plt.title("Electric Range by Vehicle Type")
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.show()

# 3. Correlation between Electric Range and Base MSRP
# First, let's check if Base MSRP has non-zero values
if df["Base_MSRP"].sum() > 0:
    plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
    sns.scatterplot(x="Base_MSRP", y="Electric_Range", data=df)
    plt.title("Base MSRP vs Electric Range")
    plt.show()
else:
    print("Base MSRP column contains only zero values. Skipping this analysis.")

# 4. Distribution of Electric Vehicle Types across different States
vehicle_type_by_state = df.groupby("State")["Electric_Vehicle_Type"].
    ↪value_counts().unstack()
plt.figure(figsize=(15, 8))
vehicle_type_by_state.plot(kind="bar", stacked=True)
plt.title("Distribution of Electric Vehicle Types across States")
plt.xlabel("State")
plt.ylabel("Count")
plt.legend(title="Electric Vehicle Type", bbox_to_anchor=(1.05, 1), loc="upper_
    ↪left")
```

```
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

```
[ ]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
df = pd.read_csv("dataset.csv")
# 5. Correlation matrix for numerical variables
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
correlation_matrix = df.corr()
sns.heatmap(correlation_matrix, annot=True, cmap='coolwarm', fmt='.2f')
plt.title("Correlation Matrix of Numerical Features")
plt.show()

# 6. Distribution of Electric Vehicle Types by Make
plt.figure(figsize=(14, 7))
sns.countplot(y="Make", hue="Electric_Vehicle_Type", data=df, order=df["Make"].
    ↪ value_counts().index)
plt.title("Distribution of Electric Vehicle Types by Make")
plt.xlabel("Count")
plt.ylabel("Make")
plt.legend(title="Electric Vehicle Type")
plt.show()
```

```
[ ]: # Assuming 'df' is your DataFrame
df.boxplot(by="CAFV_Eligibility", column=["Electric_Range"])

# Rotate x-axis labels by 90 degrees
plt.xticks(rotation=90)

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

0.4 Task 2: Create a Choropleth using plotly.express to display the number of EV vehicles based on location

```
[ ]: ! pip install plotly
```

```
[ ]: import plotly.express as px
```

```
[ ]: ev_count_by_state = df.groupby("State").size().
    ↪ reset_index(name="Number_of_EV_Vehicles")
ev_count_by_state
```

```
[ ]: # Count the number of EVs per state
ev_count_by_state = df["State"].value_counts().reset_index()
ev_count_by_state.columns = ["State", "EV_Count"]

# Create the Choropleth map
fig = px.choropleth(ev_count_by_state,
                    locations="State",
                    locationmode="USA-states",
                    color="EV_Count",
                    scope="usa",
                    color_continuous_scale="Viridis",
                    title="Number of Electric Vehicles by State")

# Update the layout
fig.update_layout(
    title_x=0.5,
    geo_scope="usa",
)

fig.show()

# Save the plot as an HTML file
fig.write_html("ev_choropleth_map.html")

print("Choropleth map has been created and saved as 'ev_choropleth_map.html'.")
print("\nTop 5 states by EV count:")
print(ev_count_by_state.head().to_string(index=False))
```

```
[ ]: import pandas as pd
import plotly.express as px

# Load the dataset
df = pd.read_csv("dataset.csv", encoding="ascii")

# Count the number of EVs per postal code
ev_count_by_postal = df["Postal Code"].value_counts().reset_index()
ev_count_by_postal.columns = ["Postal Code", "EV_Count"]

# Merge the count with the original dataframe to get location data
df_merged = df.merge(ev_count_by_postal, on="Postal Code")

# Extract latitude and longitude from the 'Vehicle Location' column
df_merged["Longitude"] = df_merged["Vehicle Location"].str.extract("POINT_
↵\((([-\d.]+) ")
df_merged["Latitude"] = df_merged["Vehicle Location"].str.extract(" ([-\d.
↵]+)\)\)")
```

```

# Convert to numeric
df_merged["Longitude"] = pd.to_numeric(df_merged["Longitude"])
df_merged["Latitude"] = pd.to_numeric(df_merged["Latitude"])

# Create the scatter plot on a map
fig = px.scatter_mapbox(df_merged,
                        lat="Latitude",
                        lon="Longitude",
                        color="EV_Count",
                        size="EV_Count",
                        hover_name="Postal Code",
                        hover_data=["City", "State", "EV_Count"],
                        color_continuous_scale="Viridis",
                        size_max=15,
                        zoom=3,
                        title="Number of Electric Vehicles by Postal Code")

fig.update_layout(mapbox_style="open-street-map")
fig.update_layout(margin={"r":0,"t":0,"l":0,"b":0})

# Save the plot as an HTML file
fig.write_html("ev_postal_code_map.html")

fig.show()

print("Scatter map based on postal codes has been created and saved as,
      ↪ev_postal_code_map.html".)
print("\
Top 10 postal codes by EV count:")
print(ev_count_by_postal.head(10).to_string(index=False))

# Display some statistics
print("\
Total number of unique postal codes:", len(ev_count_by_postal))
print("Average number of EVs per postal code:",
      ↪round(ev_count_by_postal["EV_Count"].mean(), 2))
print("Median number of EVs per postal code:", ev_count_by_postal["EV_Count"].
      ↪median())
print("Maximum number of EVs in a single postal code:",
      ↪ev_count_by_postal["EV_Count"].max())

```

0.5 Task 3: Create a Racing Bar Plot to display the animation of EV Make and its count each year.

```
!pip install bar-chart-race
```

```
[ ]:
```

```
[ ]: import bar_chart_race as bcr
import warnings
```

```
[ ]: # Convert 'Model Year' to string for grouping
df["Model Year"] = df["Model Year"].astype(str)

# Group the data by 'Model Year' and 'Make', then count the occurrences
grouped_data = df.groupby(["Model Year", "Make"]).size().
    ↪reset_index(name="Count")

# Pivot the data to have 'Model Year' as the index and 'Make' as columns
pivoted_data = grouped_data.pivot(index="Model Year", columns="Make",
    ↪values="Count")

# Fill missing values with 0 (for years where some makes might have no entries)
pivoted_data = pivoted_data.fillna(0)

# Create the bar chart race animation and save it as a GIF
bcr.bar_chart_race(df=pivoted_data, filename="EV_racing_bar_plot.gif",
    orientation="h", sort="desc", n_bars=10,
    title="EV Make Count Over the Years",
    ↪filter_column_colors=True, period_length=1000)
```

```
[ ]:
```