basic_plot_1

February 2, 2023

```
[]: #import libraries
    %matplotlib notebook
    import matplotlib as mpl
    import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
    import numpy as np
    import pandas as pd
[]: # read data file
    df_can = pd.read_excel ('Canada.xlsx', sheet_name = 'Canada by Citizenship',
      ⇒skiprows = range(20), skipfooter = 2)
[]: # get the head of the dataframe
    df_can.head()
[]: # get the tail of the dataframe
    df_can.tail()
[]: # get info of the dataframe
    df_can.info(verbose = False)
[]: # get list of column headers
    df_can.columns
[]: # get list of indices
    df_can.index
[]: # print datatype of columns and indices
    print(type(df_can.columns))
    print(type(df_can.index))
[]: # to get the columns as lists
    df_can.columns.tolist()
[]: # get the indices as list
    df_can.index.tolist()
```

```
[]: # size of dataframe (row, col)
df_can.shape
```

Datatypes in Pandas: float, int, bool, datetime64[ns], datetime64[ns, tz], timedelta[ns], category, and object (string). These datatypes have sizes, e.g. int64 and int32.

Let us clean the data set to remove a few unnecessary columns. We can use pandas drop() method as follows:

Let us rename the columns by using the rename() method and passing the 'oldname:newname' as a dictionary

```
[]: # add a column at the end giving the total number of immigrants
df_can['Total'] = df_can.sum (axis = 1, numeric_only = True)
df_can.head(2)
```

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[]: # check numbr of null objects
df_can.isnull().sum()
```

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[]: # get summary of each column df_can.describe()
```

Indexing and Slicing Select Columns * df.column_name * df.['column'] * df.['col1', 'col2', 'col3']

```
[]: df_can['Country']
```

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[]: df_can[['Country', 1981, 1991, 2001]]
```

Select Rows * df.loc[label] * df.iloc[index]

```
[]: # setindex to be the name of the Country

df_can.set_index('Country', inplace = True)
```

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[]: df_can.head(3)
```

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[]: df_can.loc['Japan']
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[]: df_can.iloc[87]
```

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[]: df_can.loc['Japan', 2013]
[]: df_can.iloc[87, 36]
[]: df_can.loc['Japan', [1981, 1991, 2001, 2011]]
[]: # convert column names into strings
     df_can.columns = list(map(str, df_can.columns))
    Filtering Based on a Criteria
[]: # create a condition
     cond = (df can['Continent'] == 'Asia')
     print (cond)
[]: # multiple conditions
     # boolean operators: ~ (not), & (and), / (or)
     df_can[(df_can['Continent'] == 'Asia') & (df_can['Region'] == 'Southern Asia')]
    Plotting with MatPlotLib
[]: # extract data for Haiti
     years = list(map(str, range(1981, 2014)))
     haiti = df_can.loc['Haiti', years]
     haiti.head()
[]: # change index value of Haiti to integer for plotting
     haiti.index = haiti.index.map(int)
     haiti.plot(kind = 'line')
     plt.title ('Immigration from Haiti')
     plt.xlabel ('Years')
     plt.ylabel ('Number of Immigrants')
     plt.text (2000, 6000, '2010 Earthquake')
     plt.show()
[]: # get the dataframe for China and India
     df_ci = df_can.loc [['China', 'India'], years]
     df_ci.head()
[]: # plot the graph
     df_ci.plot (kind = 'line')
[]: df_ci = df_ci.transpose()
     df_ci.head()
```

```
[]: df_ci.index = df_ci.index.map(int)
    df_ci.plot(kind = 'line')
    plt.title ('Immigrants from China and India')
    plt.xlabel ('Years')
    plt.ylabel ('Number of Immigrants')
    plt.show()
```

Compare the trend of top 5 countries that contributed the most to immigration to Canada

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[]: # sort the dataframe by Total in descending order df_can.sort_values (by = 'Total', ascending = False, axis = 0, inplace = True)
```

```
[]: # get the top 5 entries
df_top5 = df_can.head(5)
```

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

```
[]: df_top5.index = df_top5.index.map(int)
    df_top5.plot (kind = 'line', figsize = (14,8))
    plt.title ('Immigration Trend of Top 5 Countries')
    plt.xlabel ('Years')
    plt.ylabel ('Number of Immigrants')
    plt.show()
```