```
# TASK 1
1.1.1
1. Consider the two tables shown below called population and countyseats.
population:
                          year
state
         county
                                  population
1 California Orange 2000
                              2846289
                              3010232
2 California Orange 2010
3 California Los Angeles 2000
                                  3694820
4 California Los Angeles 2010
                                  3792621
countyseats:
             countyname countyseat
statename
1 California Orange
                              Santa Ana
2 California Los Angeles
                             Los Angeles
3 California San Diego
                            San Diego
                              The Dalles
4 Oregon
               Wasco
You should be able to calculate the output by hand though you may use R to check
your answer.
1.1.1
```

'\n1. Consider the two tables shown below called population and countyseats.\npopulation:\n state\t\tcounty \tyear \tpopulation\n1 California\tOrange\t2000 \t2846289\n2 California\tOrange\t2010 \t3010232\n3 California\tLos Angeles\t2000 \t3694820\n4 California\tLos Angeles\t2010 \t3792621\n\ncountyseats:\n statename \tcountyname\tcountyseat\n1 California \tOrange \tSanta Ana\n2 California \tLos Angeles \tLos Angeles\n3 California \tSan Diego \tSan Diego\n4 Oregon \tWasco \tThe Dalles\n\nYou should be able to calculate the output by hand though you may use R to check your answer.\n'

```
}
```

Requirement already satisfied: pandas in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (2.2.2)

Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.22.4 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from pandas) (1.26.4)

Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil>=2.8.2 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from pandas) (2.8.2)

Requirement already satisfied: pytz>=2020.1 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from pandas) (2024.2)

Requirement already satisfied: tzdata>=2022.7 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from pandas) (2024.2)

Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.5 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from python-dateutil>=2.8.2->pandas) (1.16.0)

Draw the output table from the following operations (you should be able to calculate the output by hand though you may use R to check your answers).
a) pd.merge(population, countyseats) <- ERROR

```
# b) pd.merge(population, countyseats, left_on="state", right_on="statename")
pd.merge(population, countyseats, left_on="state", right_on="statename")
```

	state	county	year	population	statename	countyname	countyseat
0	California	Orange	2000	2846289	California	Orange	Santa Ana
1	California	Orange	2000	2846289	California	Los Angeles	Los Angeles
2	California	Orange	2000	2846289	California	San Diego	San Diego
3	California	Orange	2010	3010232	California	Orange	Santa Ana
4	California	Orange	2010	3010232	California	Los Angeles	Los Angeles
5	California	Orange	2010	3010232	California	San Diego	San Diego
6	California	Los Angeles	2000	3694820	California	Orange	Santa Ana
7	California	Los Angeles	2000	3694820	California	Los Angeles	Los Angeles
8	California	Los Angeles	2000	3694820	California	San Diego	San Diego
9	California	Los Angeles	2010	3792621	California	Orange	Santa Ana
10	California	Los Angeles	2010	3792621	California	Los Angeles	Los Angeles
11	California	Los Angeles	2010	3792621	California	San Diego	San Diego

```
# c) pd.merge(population, countyseats, left_on=["state", "county"],
right_on=["statename", "countyname"])
pd.merge(population, countyseats, left_on=["state", "county"],
right_on=["statename", "countyname"])
```

	state	county	year	population	statename	countyname	countyseat
0	California	Orange	2000	2846289	California	Orange	Santa Ana
1	California	Orange	2010	3010232	California	Orange	Santa Ana
2	California	Los Angeles	2000	3694820	California	Los Angeles	Los Angeles
3	California	Los Angeles	2010	3792621	California	Los Angeles	Los Angeles

```
# d) pd.merge(population, countyseats, left_on=["state", "county", "year"],
right_on=["statename", "countyname", "countyseat"]) <- ERROR</pre>
```

```
# TASK 2
# Consider the billboard dataset that is supplied with the tidyr package which
shows the Billboard top 100 song rankings in the year 2000. Apply the Pandas data
wrangling methods to answer these questions. For each question, give only the
code
import statsmodels.api as sm

billboard_dataset = sm.datasets.get_rdataset("billboard", "tidyr")
billboard = billboard_dataset.data

billboard_melt = billboard.melt(
    id_vars=['artist', 'track', 'date.entered'],
    value_vars=[f'wk{i}' for i in range(1, 77)],
    var_name='week',
    value_name='rank'
).dropna()
billboard_melt
```

	artist	track	date.entered	week	rank
0	2 Pac	Baby Don't Cry (Keep	2000-02-26	wk1	87.0
1	2Ge+her	The Hardest Part Of	2000-09-02	wk1	91.0
2	3 Doors Down	Kryptonite	2000-04-08	wk1	81.0
3	3 Doors Down	Loser	2000-10-21	wk1	76.0
4	504 Boyz	Wobble Wobble	2000-04-15	wk1	57.0
	•••		•••		
19716	Creed	Higher	1999-09-11	wk63	50.0
19833	Lonestar	Amazed	1999-06-05	wk63	45.0
20033	Creed	Higher	1999-09-11	wk64	50.0
20150	Lonestar	Amazed	1999-06-05	wk64	50.0
20350	Creed	Higher	1999-09-11	wk65	49.0

```
# a) Show for each track, how many weeks it spent on the chart
track_weeks = billboard_melt.groupby('track').size()
track_weeks
```

	0
track	
(Hot S**t) Country G	34
3 Little Words	9
911	19
A Country Boy Can Su	3
A Little Gasoline	6
You Won't Be Lonely	13
You'll Always Be Lov	19
You're A God	21
Your Everything	16
www.memory	15

b) List tracks in decreasing order of number of weeks spent on the chart
track_weeks.sort_values(ascending=False)

	0
track	
Higher	57
Amazed	55
Kryptonite	53
Breathe	53
With Arms Wide Open	47
	• • •
Deck The Halls	2
Souljas	1
Toca's Miracle	1
No Me Dejes De Quere	1
Cherchez LaGhost	1

c) Show for each track, its top rank
track_top_rank = billboard_melt.groupby('track')['rank'].max()
track_top_rank

	rank
track	
(Hot S**t) Country G	100.0
3 Little Words	99.0
911	96.0
A Country Boy Can Su	93.0
A Little Gasoline	99.0

	rank
track	
You Won't Be Lonely	97.0
You'll Always Be Lov	100.0
You're A God	64.0
Your Everything	100.0
www.memory	99.0

d) List tracks in increasing order of its top rank track_top_rank.sort_values()

	rank
track	
Hot Boyz	38.0
Bye Bye Bye	42.0
Music	44.0
There U Go	46.0
Maria, Maria	48.0
Stay Or Let It Go	100.0
U Don't Love Me	100.0
U Understand	100.0
I Need A Hot Girl	100.0
(Hot S**t) Country G	100.0

```
# e) Show for each artist, their top rank
artist_top_rank = billboard_melt.groupby('artist')['rank'].max()
artist_top_rank
```

	rank
artist	
2 Pac	99.0
2Ge+her	92.0
3 Doors Down	81.0
504 Boyz	96.0
98^0	94.0
Yankee Grey	95.0
Yearwood, Trisha	91.0
Ying Yang Twins	99.0
Zombie Nation	99.0

	rank
artist	
matchbox twenty	60.0

f) List artists in increasing order of their top rank
artist_top_rank.sort_values()

	rank
artist	
Elliott, Missy "Misdemeanor"	38.0
Santana	48.0
Janet	59.0
matchbox twenty	60.0
Kandi	66.0
Limp Bizkit	100.0
Lil' Mo	100.0
Lil Bow Wow	100.0
Sister Hazel	100.0
McEntire, Reba	100.0

g) List tracks that spent more than 35 weeks in the charts
track_weeks[track_weeks > 35]

	0
track	
Amazed	55
Bent	39
Breathe	53
Everything You Want	41
He Wasn't Man Enough	37
Higher	57
I Wanna Know	44
Kryptonite	53
With Arms Wide Open	47

h) List tracks that spent more than 35 weeks in the charts along with their artists

billboard_melt.groupby(['track', 'artist']).size()[lambda x: x > 35]

		0
track	artist	
Amazed	Lonestar	55
Bent	matchbox twenty	39
Breathe	Hill, Faith	53
Everything You Want	Vertical Horizon	41
He Wasn't Man Enough	Braxton, Toni	37
Higher	Creed	57
I Wanna Know	Joe	44
Kryptonite	3 Doors Down	53
With Arms Wide Open	Creed	47

TASK 3

The demographics.csv file (available in the Data Wrangling module on Canvas)
gives the proportion of a country's population in different age groups and some
other demographic data such as mortality rates and expected lifetime. You can
read a CSV file into a DataFrame using Pandas read_csv(), like so: demo =
pd.read_csv("demographics.csv")

demo = pd.read_csv("demographics.csv")
demo

	Country Name	Country Code	Series Name	Series Code
0	Afghanistan	AFG	Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	SP.DYN.LE00.IN
1	Afghanistan	AFG	Urban population	SP.URB.TOTL
2	Afghanistan	AFG	Population, total	SP.POP.TOTL
3	Afghanistan	AFG	Population ages 80 and above, female	SP.POP.80UP.FE
4	Afghanistan	AFG	Population ages 80 and above, male	SP.POP.80UP.MA
		•••		
3880	Zimbabwe	ZWE	Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male ad	SP.DYN.AMRT.MA
3881	Zimbabwe	ZWE	Population, female	SP.POP.TOTL.FE.IN
3882	Zimbabwe	ZWE	Population, male	SP.POP.TOTL.MA.I
3883	Zimbabwe	ZWE	Population ages 65 and above, female	SP.POP.65UP.FE.IN
3884	Zimbabwe	ZWE	Population ages 65 and above, male	SP.POP.65UP.MA.IN

a) The data is not "tidy". In 2-3 sentences, explain why.

It uses the "wide" format, where multiple columns (such as those for different demographic indicators) are spread across multiple rows for the same country. Instead of having one observation per row, multiple variables (like age groups or sex-related differences) are represented across different rows. Also, there are repeated rows for the same country based on different demographic series (like life expectancy or population), which makes it difficult to analyze.

```
# b) Transform the table to tidy data with one country per row.
demo_tidy = demo.pivot(index=['Country Name', 'Country Code'], columns='Series
Name', values='YR2015').reset_index()
demo_tidy
```

Series Name	Country Name	Country Code	Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	Mortality rate, ad
0	Afghanistan	AFG	63.377	206.746
1	Albania	ALB	78.025	51.195
2	Algeria	DZA	76.09	84.44
3	American Samoa	ASM	NA	NA
4	Andorra	AND	NA	NA
254	West Bank and Gaza	PSE	73.442	96.217
255	World	WLD	71.9478983340412	116.083524344293
256	Yemen, Rep.	YEM	66.085	198.071
257	Zambia	ZMB	61.737	255.312
258	Zimbabwe	ZWE	59.534	339.493
				•

```
# c) Add the male/female population numbers together
demo_tidy['Life expectancy at birth, total (years)'] =
pd.to_numeric(demo_tidy['Life expectancy at birth, total (years)'],
errors='coerce')
demo_tidy['Urban population'] = pd.to_numeric(demo_tidy['Urban population'],
errors='coerce')
demo_tidy['Population, total'] = pd.to_numeric(demo_tidy['Population, total'],
errors='coerce')
demo_tidy['Population ages 80 and above, female'] =
pd.to_numeric(demo_tidy['Population ages 80 and above, female'], errors='coerce')
demo_tidy['Population ages 80 and above, male'] =
pd.to_numeric(demo_tidy['Population ages 80 and above, male'], errors='coerce')
demo_tidy['Population ages 15-64, female'] = pd.to_numeric(demo_tidy['Population
ages 15-64, female'], errors='coerce')
demo_tidy['Population ages 15-64, male'] = pd.to_numeric(demo_tidy['Population
ages 15-64, male'], errors='coerce')
demo_tidy['Population ages 0-14, female'] = pd.to_numeric(demo_tidy['Population
ages 0-14, female'], errors='coerce')
demo_tidy['Population ages 0-14, male'] = pd.to_numeric(demo_tidy['Population
ages 0-14, male'], errors='coerce')
demo_tidy['Mortality rate, adult, female (per 1,000 female adults)'] =
pd.to_numeric(demo_tidy['Mortality rate, adult, female (per 1,000 female
adults)'], errors='coerce')
demo_tidy['Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults)'] =
pd.to_numeric(demo_tidy['Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults)'],
errors='coerce')
demo_tidy['Population ages 65 and above, female'] =
pd.to_numeric(demo_tidy['Population ages 65 and above, female'], errors='coerce')
```

```
demo_tidy['Population ages 65 and above, male'] =
pd.to_numeric(demo_tidy['Population ages 65 and above, male'], errors='coerce')
demo_tidy['SP.DYN.LE00.IN'] = demo_tidy['Life expectancy at birth, total
(vears)']
demo_tidy['SP.URB.TOTL'] = demo_tidy['Urban population']
demo_tidy['SP.POP.TOTL'] = demo_tidy['Population, total']
demo_tidy['SP.POP.80UP.IN'] = demo_tidy['Population ages 80 and above, female']
+ demo tidy['Population ages 80 and above, male']
demo_tidy['SP.POP.1564.IN'] = demo_tidy['Population ages 15-64, female'] +
demo tidy['Population ages 15-64, male']
demo_tidy['SP.POP.0014.IN'] = demo_tidy['Population ages 0-14, female'] +
demo tidy['Population ages 0-14, male']
demo_tidy['SP.DYN.AMRT'] = demo_tidy['Mortality rate, adult, female (per 1,000
female adults)'] + demo_tidy['Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male
adults)']
demo_tidy['SP.POP.TOTL.IN'] = demo_tidy['Population, total']
demo_tidy['SP.POP.65UP.IN'] = demo_tidy['Population ages 65 and above, female']
+ demo_tidy['Population ages 65 and above, male']
demo_final = demo_tidy.drop(columns=[
    'Life expectancy at birth, total (years)', 'Urban population',
    'Population, total',
    'Mortality rate, adult, female (per 1,000 female adults)', 'Mortality rate,
    adult, male (per 1,000 male adults)',
    'Population ages 0-14, female', 'Population ages 0-14, male',
    'Population ages 15-64, female', 'Population ages 15-64, male',
    'Population ages 65 and above, female', 'Population ages 65 and above, male',
    'Population ages 80 and above, female', 'Population ages 80 and above, male',
    'Population, female', 'Population, male',
    'Country Name',
])
demo_final
```

Series Name	Country Code	SP.DYN.LE00.IN	SP.URB.TOTL	SP.POP.TOTL	SP.POP.80UP.IN	SP.PO
0	AFG	63.377000	8.535606e+06	3.441360e + 07	85552.0	1.8116
1	ALB	78.025000	1.654503e + 06	2.880703e + 06	66965.0	1.9791
2	DZA	76.090000	2.814651e + 07	3.972802e+07	453741.0	2.5993
3	ASM	NaN	4.868900e + 04	5.581200e + 04	NaN	NaN
4	AND	NaN	$6.891900e{+04}$	7.801100e+04	NaN	NaN
254	PSE	73.442000	3.218283e + 06	4.270092e+06	15518.0	2.4373
255	WLD	71.947898	3.956546e + 09	7.340548e + 09	122505609.0	4.8107
256	YEM	66.085000	9.215171e + 06	2.649789e + 07	86176.0	1.4974

Series Name	Country Code	SP.DYN.LE00.IN	SP.URB.TOTL	SP.POP.TOTL	SP.POP.80UP.IN	SP.PO
257	ZMB	61.737000	6.654564e + 06	1.587936e + 07	36661.0	8.2189
258	ZWE	59.534000	4.473868e + 06	1.381463e + 07	55523.0	7.5432

```
# d) Write code to show the top 5 countries with the lowest proportion of the
population below 14 years old (i.e., SP.POP.0014.IN/SP.POP.TOTL) [Code, and list
of 5 countries]
demo_final['SP.POP.0014.IN'] = pd.to_numeric(demo_final['SP.POP.0014.IN'],
errors='coerce')
demo_final['SP.POP.TOTL'] = pd.to_numeric(demo_final['SP.POP.TOTL'],
errors='coerce')

demo_final['SP.POP.0014.IN/SP.POP.TOTL'] = demo_final['SP.POP.0014.IN'] /
demo_final['SP.POP.TOTL']

demo_final['SP.POP.TOTL']
```

Series Name	Country Code	SP.DYN.LE00.IN	SP.URB.TOTL	SP.POP.TOTL	SP.POP.80UP.IN	SP.PO
101	HKG	84.278049	7291300.0	7291300.0	322161.0	536975
140	MAC	83.707000	602085.0	602085.0	11981.0	474399
205	SGP	82.743902	5535002.0	5535002.0	101088.0	433505
113	JPN	83.793902	116182717.0	127141000.0	9645027.0	775449
86	DEU	80.641463	63062064.0	81686611.0	4658757.0	535573





