DSC640 Assignment 6.2

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```
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import math
from matplotlib.ticker import FuncFormatter
import plotly
import plotly.figure_factory as ff
from pandas.plotting import parallel_coordinates
import numpy as np
%matplotlib inline
```

Data load and transformation

Histogram

Distribution of birth rate

```
In [3]: birthrate_hist = pd.melt(birthrate, id_vars="Country", var_name="Year", val
birthrate_hist["BirthRate_int"] = birthrate_hist["BirthRate"].apply(lambda
birthrate_hist.head()
```

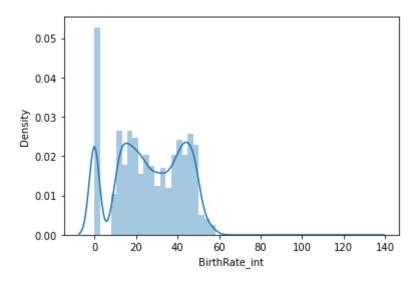
Out[3]: Country Year BirthRate BirthRate_int 36.400 0 Aruba 1960 37 1 Afghanistan 1960 52.201 53 2 Angola 1960 54.432 55 40.886 41 Albania 1960 4 Netherlands Antilles 1960 32.321 33

```
In [4]: sns.distplot( birthrate_hist["BirthRate_int"] )
```

/Users/anjanibonda/opt/anaconda3/lib/python3.9/site-packages/seaborn/dist ributions.py:2619: FutureWarning: `distplot` is a deprecated function and will be removed in a future version. Please adapt your code to use either `displot` (a figure-level function with similar flexibility) or `histplot` (an axes-level function for histograms).

warnings.warn(msg, FutureWarning)

Out[4]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='BirthRate_int', ylabel='Density'>

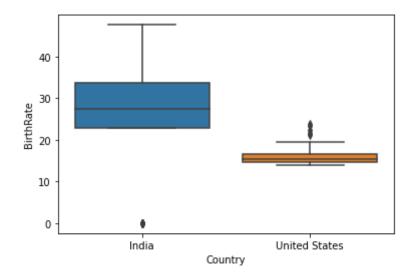


Box plot

Comparison of birthrate between India and USA

```
In [5]: birthrate_box = birthrate_hist[(birthrate_hist["Country"]=="United States")
sns.boxplot(x = birthrate_box["Country"], y=birthrate_box["BirthRate"])
```

Out[5]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='Country', ylabel='BirthRate'>



Bullet chart

US burglary statistics against some dummy benchmark

```
In [6]: # transform data
        crime_bullet = crime[crime["state"]=="United States"][["state", "burglary"]]
        crime bullet['target'] = 500
        crime bullet tuple = [tuple(x) for x in crime bullet.values][0]
        # set parameter for bullet chart
        limits = [300, 500, 1000]
        palette = sns.color palette("Blues r", len(limits))
        fig, ax = plt.subplots()
        ax.set_aspect('equal')
        ax.set yticks([1])
        ax.set yticklabels='United States'
        prev limit = 0
        for idx, lim in enumerate(limits):
            ax.barh([1], lim-prev_limit, left=prev_limit, height=75, color=palette[
            prev_limit = lim
        # draw the value we're measuring
        ax.barh([1], crime_bullet_tuple[1], color='black', height=45)
        ax.axvline(crime bullet tuple[2], color="gray", ymin=0.10, ymax=0.9)
```

Out[6]: <matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7fd1e43fbc10>

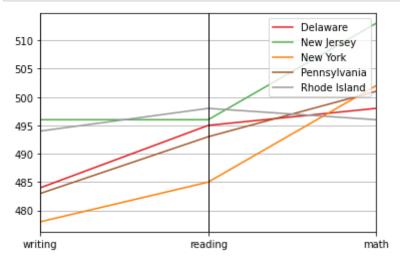


Parallel Coordinate plot

Comparison of reading, writing and math numbers between 5 states

```
In [7]: # transform data
    education_parallel = education[education['state'].isin(['New York','New Jer

# make the plot
    parallel_coordinates(education_parallel, 'state', colormap=plt.get_cmap("Se
    plt.show()
```



Pie chart

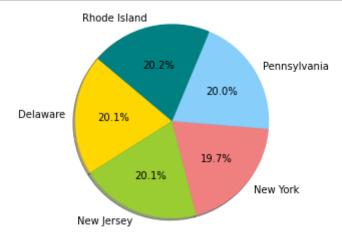
Comparison of reading numbers between 5 states

```
In [8]: # transform data
   education_pie = education_parallel[['state','reading']]

# set colors
   colors = ['gold', 'yellowgreen', 'lightcoral', 'lightskyblue','teal']

# plot
   plt.pie(education_pie['reading'], labels=education_pie['state'], colors=col
   autopct='%1.1f%%', shadow=True, startangle=140)

plt.axis('equal')
   plt.show()
```



Donought chart

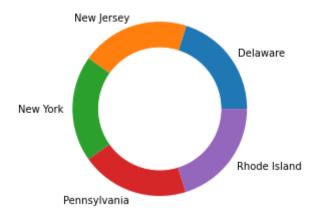
Comparison of reading, writing and math numbers between 5 states

```
In [9]: # transform data
    education_donut = education_pie

# create a pieplot
    plt.pie(education_donut['reading'], labels=education_donut['state'])

# add a circle at the center
    my_circle=plt.Circle((0,0), 0.7, color='white')
    p=plt.gcf()
    p.gca().add_artist(my_circle)

plt.show()
```



```
In [ ]:
```