(https://cognitiveclass.ai)

Pie Charts, Box Plots, Scatter Plots, and Bubble Plots

Introduction

In this lab session, we continue exploring the Matplotlib library. More specificatlly, we will learn how to create pie charts, box plots, scatter plots, and bubble charts.

1. Exploring Datasets with *pandas* and Matplotlib

Toolkits: The course heavily relies on [*pandas* (http://pandas.pydata.org/)] and [**Numpy** (http://www.numpy.org/)] for data wrangling, analysis, and visualization. The primary plotting library we will explore in the course is [Matplotlib (http://matplotlib.org/)].

Dataset: Immigration to Canada from 1980 to 2013 - [International migration flows to and from selected countries - The 2015 revision (http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/empirical2/migrationflows.shtml)] from United Nation's website.

The dataset contains annual data on the flows of international migrants as recorded by the countries of destination. The data presents both inflows and outflows according to the place of birth, citizenship or place of previous / next residence both for foreigners and nationals. In this lab, we will focus on the Canadian Immigration data.

2. Downloading and Prepping Data

Import primary modules.

In [1]:
```
import numpy as np  # useful for many scientific computing in Python
import pandas as pd # primary data structure library
```

Let's download and import our primary Canadian Immigration dataset using *pandas* `read_excel()` method. Normally, before we can do that, we would need to download a module which *pandas* requires to read in excel files. This module is **xlrd**. For your convenience, we have pre-installed this module, so you would not have to worry about that. Otherwise, you would need to run the following line of code to install the **xlrd** module:

```
!conda install -c anaconda xlrd --yes
```

Download the dataset and read it into a *pandas* dataframe.

In [2]:
```
df_can = pd.read_excel('https://s3-api.us-geo.objectstorage.softlayer.net/cf-courses-data/CognitiveClass/DV0101EN/labs/Data_Files/Canada.xlsx',
                       sheet_name='Canada by Citizenship',
                       skiprows=range(20),
                       skipfooter=2
                      )

print('Data downloaded and read into a dataframe!')
```

```
Data downloaded and read into a dataframe!
```

Let's take a look at the first five items in our dataset.

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

Out[3]:

	Type	Coverage	OdName	AREA	AreaName	REG	RegName	DEV	DevName	19
0	Immigrants	Foreigners	Afghanistan	935	Asia	5501	Southern Asia	902	Developing regions	
1	Immigrants	Foreigners	Albania	908	Europe	925	Southern Europe	901	Developed regions	
2	Immigrants	Foreigners	Algeria	903	Africa	912	Northern Africa	902	Developing regions	
3	Immigrants	Foreigners	American Samoa	909	Oceania	957	Polynesia	902	Developing regions	
4	Immigrants	Foreigners	Andorra	908	Europe	925	Southern Europe	901	Developed regions	

5 rows × 43 columns

Let's find out how many entries there are in our dataset.

In [4]:
```
# print the dimensions of the dataframe
print(df_can.shape)
```

```
(195, 43)
```

Clean up data. We will make some modifications to the original dataset to make it easier to create our visualizations. Refer to *Introduction to Matplotlib and Line Plots* and *Area Plots, Histograms, and Bar Plots* for a detailed description of this preprocessing.

In [5]:
```
# clean up the dataset to remove unnecessary columns (eg. REG)
df_can.drop(['AREA', 'REG', 'DEV', 'Type', 'Coverage'], axis=1, inpla
ce=True)

# let's rename the columns so that they make sense
df_can.rename(columns={'OdName':'Country', 'AreaName':'Continent','Re
gName':'Region'}, inplace=True)

# for sake of consistency, let's also make all column labels of type
 string
df_can.columns = list(map(str, df_can.columns))

# set the country name as index - useful for quickly looking up count
ries using .loc method
df_can.set_index('Country', inplace=True)

# add total column
df_can['Total'] = df_can.sum(axis=1)

# years that we will be using in this lesson - useful for plotting la
ter on
years = list(map(str, range(1980, 2014)))
print('data dimensions:', df_can.shape)
```

```
data dimensions: (195, 38)
```

3. Visualizing Data using Matplotlib

Import `Matplotlib`.

In [6]:
```
%matplotlib inline

import matplotlib as mpl
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

mpl.style.use('ggplot') # optional: for ggplot-like style

# check for latest version of Matplotlib
print('Matplotlib version: ', mpl.__version__) # >= 2.0.0
```

```
Matplotlib version:  3.1.0
```

4. Pie Charts

A `pie chart` is a circualr graphic that displays numeric proportions by dividing a circle (or pie) into proportional slices. You are most likely already familiar with pie charts as it is widely used in business and media. We can create pie charts in Matplotlib by passing in the `kind=pie` keyword.

Let's use a pie chart to explore the proportion (percentage) of new immigrants grouped by continents for the entire time period from 1980 to 2013.

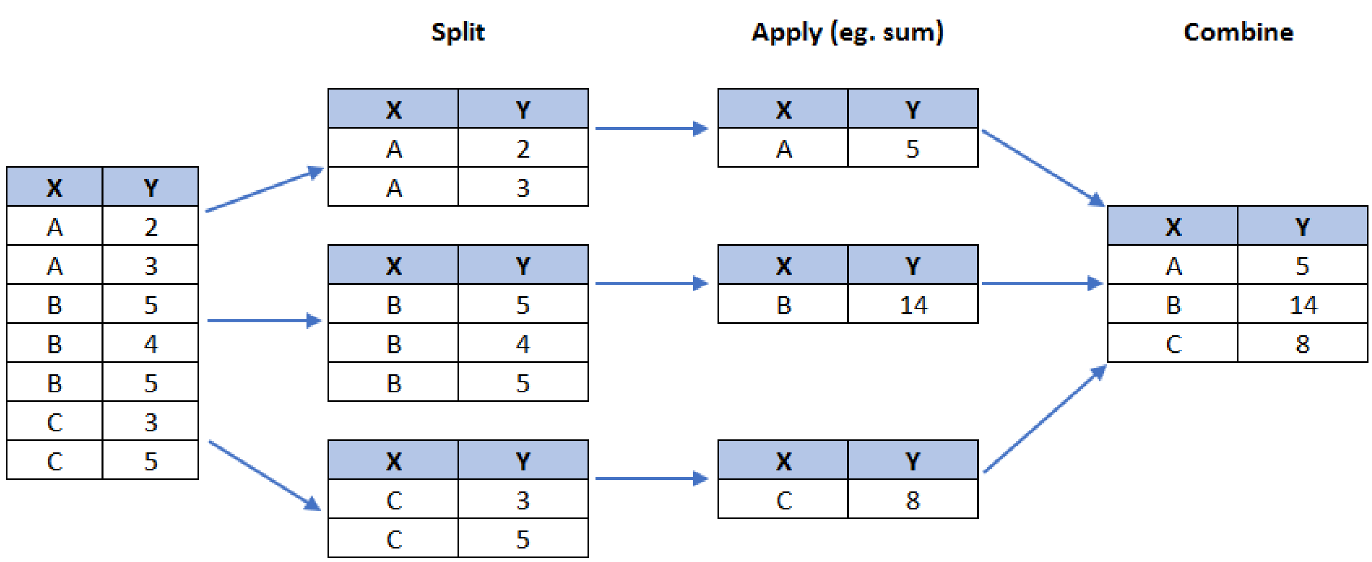
Step 1: Gather data.

We will use *pandas* `groupby` method to summarize the immigration data by `Continent`. The general process of `groupby` involves the following steps:

1. **Split:** Splitting the data into groups based on some criteria.
2. **Apply:** Applying a function to each group independently:

```
.sum()
.count()
.mean()
.std()
.aggregate()
.apply()
.etc..
```

3. **Combine:** Combining the results into a data structure.



In [7]:
```
# group countries by continents and apply sum() function
df_continents = df_can.groupby('Continent', axis=0).sum()

# note: the output of the groupby method is a `groupby' object.
# we can not use it further until we apply a function (eg .sum())
print(type(df_can.groupby('Continent', axis=0)))

df_continents.head()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.groupby.generic.DataFrameGroupBy'>
```

Out[7]:

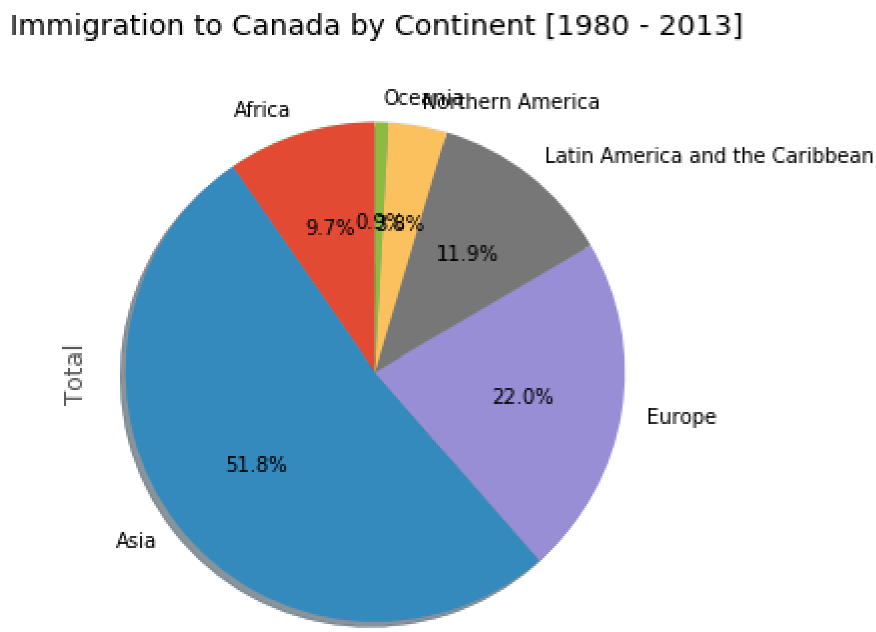
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	...	200
Continent												
Africa	3951	4363	3819	2671	2639	2650	3782	7494	7552	9894	...	2752
Asia	31025	34314	30214	24696	27274	23850	28739	43203	47454	60256	...	15925
Europe	39760	44802	42720	24638	22287	20844	24370	46698	54726	60893	...	3595
Latin America and the Caribbean	13081	15215	16769	15427	13678	15171	21179	28471	21924	25060	...	2474
Northern America	9378	10030	9074	7100	6661	6543	7074	7705	6469	6790	...	839

5 rows × 35 columns

Step 2: Plot the data. We will pass in `kind = 'pie'` keyword, along with the following additional parameters:

- `autopct` - is a string or function used to label the wedges with their numeric value. The label will be placed inside the wedge. If it is a format string, the label will be `fmt%pct`.
- `startangle` - rotates the start of the pie chart by angle degrees counterclockwise from the x-axis.
- `shadow` - Draws a shadow beneath the pie (to give a 3D feel).

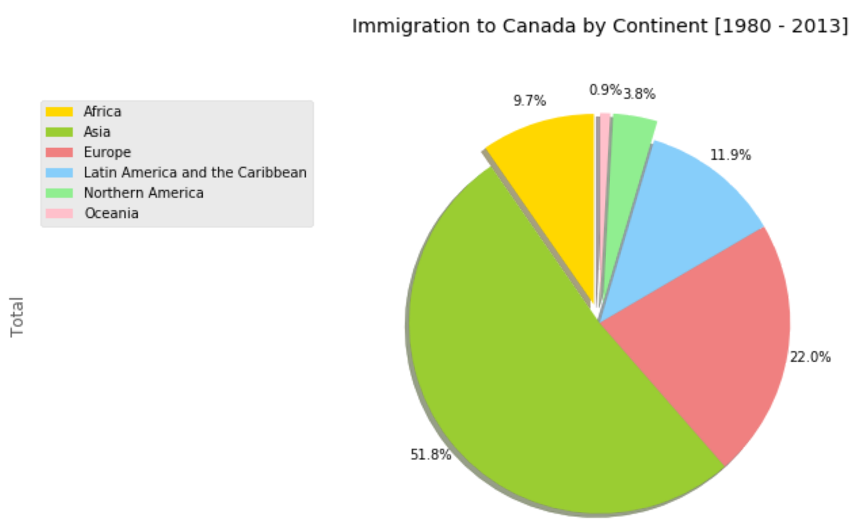
In [8]:
```
# autopct create %, start angle represent starting point
df_continents['Total'].plot(kind='pie',
                            figsize=(5, 6),
                            autopct='%1.1f%%', # add in percentages
                            startangle=90,     # start angle 90° (Afr
ica)
                            shadow=True,       # add shadow
                            )

plt.title('Immigration to Canada by Continent [1980 - 2013]')
plt.axis('equal') # Sets the pie chart to look like a circle.

plt.show()
```



The above visual is not very clear, the numbers and text overlap in some instances. Let's make a few modifications to improve the visuals:

- Remove the text labels on the pie chart by passing in `legend` and add it as a seperate legend using `plt.legend()`.
- Push out the percentages to sit just outside the pie chart by passing in `pctdistance` parameter.
- Pass in a custom set of colors for continents by passing in `colors` parameter.
- **Explode** the pie chart to emphasize the lowest three continents (Africa, North America, and Latin America and Carribbean) by pasing in `explode` parameter.

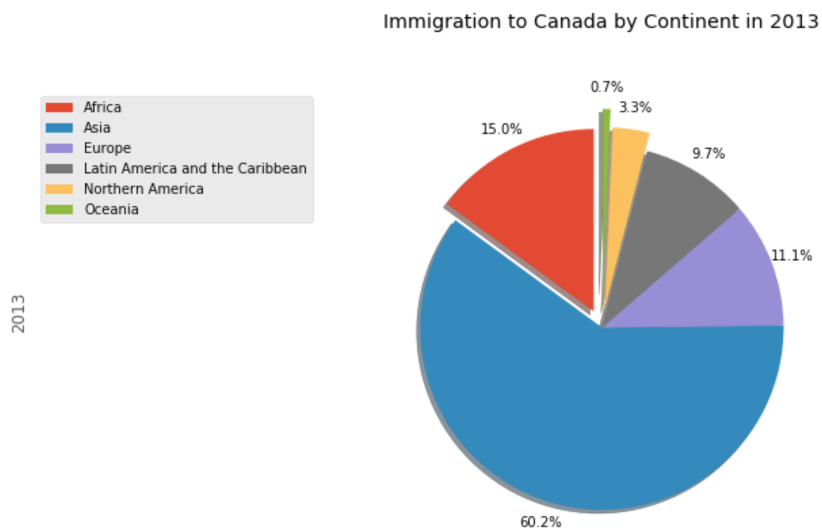
In [9]:
```
colors_list = ['gold', 'yellowgreen', 'lightcoral', 'lightskyblue',
'lightgreen', 'pink']
explode_list = [0.1, 0, 0, 0, 0.1, 0.1] # ratio for each continent wi
th which to offset each wedge.

df_continents['Total'].plot(kind='pie',
                            figsize=(15, 6),
                            autopct='%1.1f%%',
                            startangle=90,
                            shadow=True,
                            labels=None,         # turn off labels on
pie chart
                            pctdistance=1.12,    # the ratio between
 the center of each pie slice and the start of the text generated by
 autopct
                            colors=colors_list,  # add custom colors
                            explode=explode_list # 'explode' lowest 3
continents
                            )

# scale the title up by 12% to match pctdistance
plt.title('Immigration to Canada by Continent [1980 - 2013]', y=1.12)

plt.axis('equal')

# add legend
plt.legend(labels=df_continents.index, loc='upper left')

plt.show()
```



Question: Using a pie chart, explore the proportion (percentage) of new immigrants grouped by continents in the year 2013.

Note: You might need to play with the explore values in order to fix any overlapping slice values.

In [10]:
```
### type your answer here

explode_list = [0.1, 0, 0, 0, 0.1, 0.2] # ratio for each continent wi
th which to offset each wedge.
df_continents['2013'].plot(kind='pie',
                            figsize=(15, 6),
                            autopct='%1.1f%%',
                            startangle=90,
                            shadow=True,
                            labels=None,                  # turn off l
abels on pie chart
                            pctdistance=1.12,             # the ratio
 between the pie center and start of text label
                            explode=explode_list          # 'explode'
 lowest 3 continents
                            )


plt.title('Immigration to Canada by Continent in 2013', y=1.12)
plt.axis('equal')
plt.legend(labels=df_continents.index, loc='upper left')
plt.show()
```

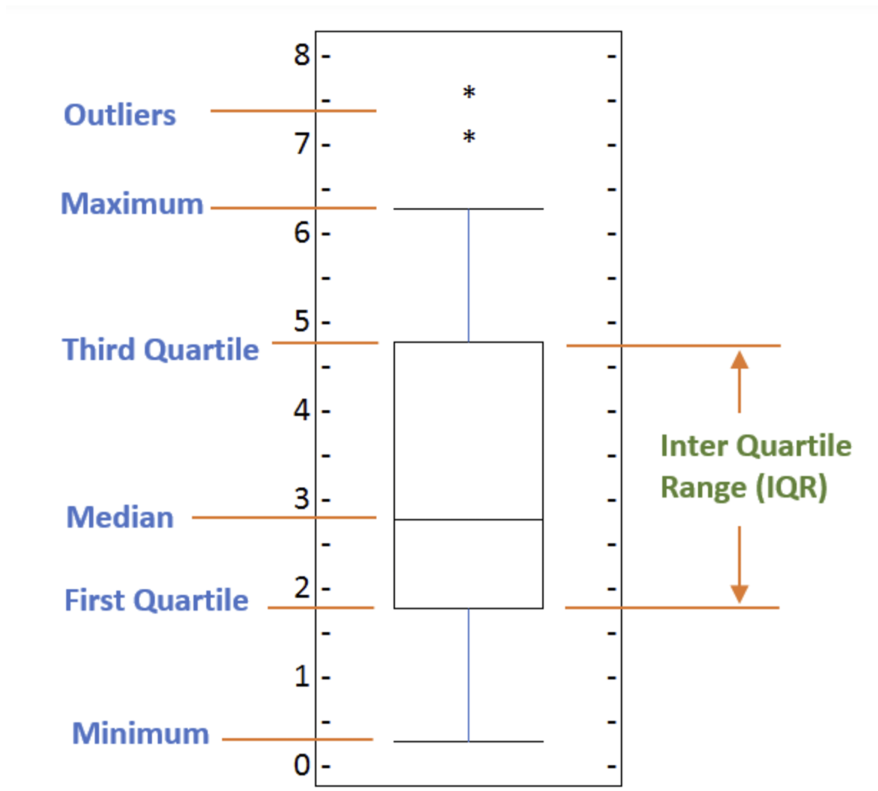


Double-click **here** for the solution.

5. Box Plots

A `box plot` is a way of statistically representing the *distribution* of the data through five main dimensions:

- **Minimun:** Smallest number in the dataset.
- **First quartile:** Middle number between the `minimum` and the `median`.
- **Second quartile (Median):** Middle number of the (sorted) dataset.
- **Third quartile:** Middle number between `median` and `maximum`.
- **Maximum:** Highest number in the dataset.



To make a `box plot`, we can use `kind=box` in `plot` method invoked on a *pandas* series or dataframe.

Let's plot the box plot for the Japanese immigrants between 1980 - 2013.

Step 1: Get the dataset. Even though we are extracting the data for just one country, we will obtain it as a dataframe. This will help us with calling the `dataframe.describe()` method to view the percentiles.

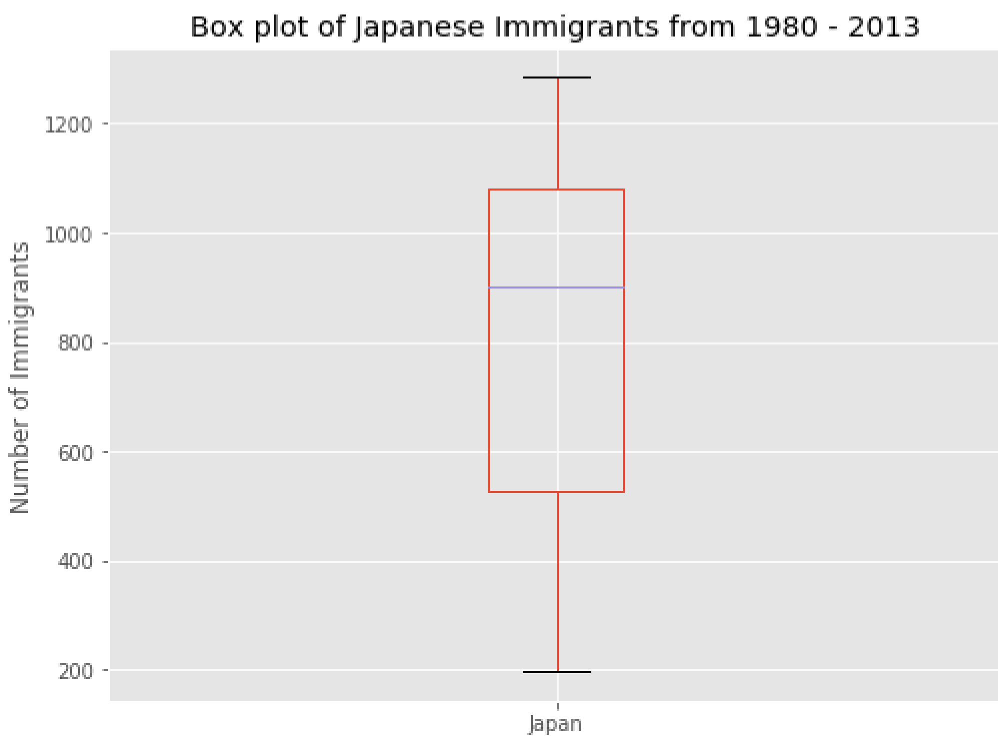
In [11]:
```
# to get a dataframe, place extra square brackets around 'Japan'.
df_japan = df_can.loc[['Japan'], years].transpose()
df_japan.head()
```

Out[11]:

Country	Japan
1980	701
1981	756
1982	598
1983	309
1984	246

Step 2: Plot by passing in `kind='box'`.

In [12]:
```
df_japan.plot(kind='box', figsize=(8, 6))

plt.title('Box plot of Japanese Immigrants from 1980 - 2013')
plt.ylabel('Number of Immigrants')

plt.show()
```



We can immediately make a few key observations from the plot above:

1. The minimum number of immigrants is around 200 (min), maximum number is around 1300 (max), and median number of immigrants is around 900 (median).
2. 25% of the years for period 1980 - 2013 had an annual immigrant count of ~500 or fewer (First quartile).
3. 75% of the years for period 1980 - 2013 had an annual immigrant count of ~1100 or fewer (Third quartile).

We can view the actual numbers by calling the `describe()` method on the dataframe.

In [13]:
```
df_japan.describe()
```

Out[13]:

Country	Japan
count	34.000000
mean	814.911765
std	337.219771
min	198.000000
25%	529.000000
50%	902.000000
75%	1079.000000
max	1284.000000

One of the key benefits of box plots is comparing the distribution of multiple datasets. In one of the previous labs, we observed that China and India had very similar immigration trends. Let's analyze these two countries further using box plots.

Question: Compare the distribution of the number of new immigrants from India and China for the period 1980 - 2013.

Step 1: Get the dataset for China and India and call the dataframe **df_CI**.

In [14]:
```
### type your answer here
df_CI= df_can.loc[['China', 'India'], years].transpose()
df_CI.head()
```

Out[14]:

Country	China	India
1980	5123	8880
1981	6682	8670
1982	3308	8147
1983	1863	7338
1984	1527	5704

Double-click **here** for the solution.

Let's view the percentages associated with both countries using the `describe()` method.

In [15]:
```
### type your answer here
df_CI.describe()
```

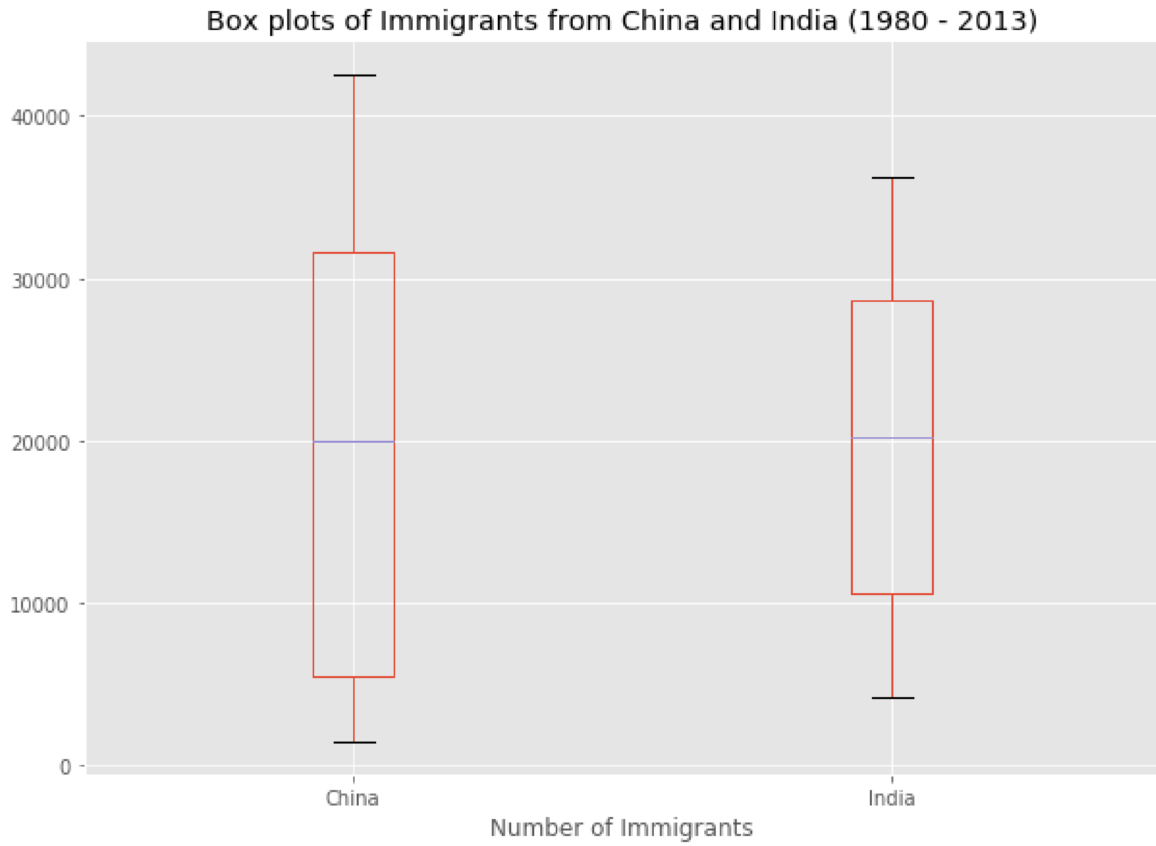
Out[15]:

Country	China	India
count	34.000000	34.000000
mean	19410.647059	20350.117647
std	13568.230790	10007.342579
min	1527.000000	4211.000000
25%	5512.750000	10637.750000
50%	19945.000000	20235.000000
75%	31568.500000	28699.500000
max	42584.000000	36210.000000

Double-click **here** for the solution.

Step 2: Plot data.

In [16]:
```
### type your answer here
df_CI.plot(kind='box', figsize=(10, 7))
plt.title('Box plots of Immigrants from China and India (1980 - 201
3)')
plt.xlabel('Number of Immigrants')
plt.show()
```

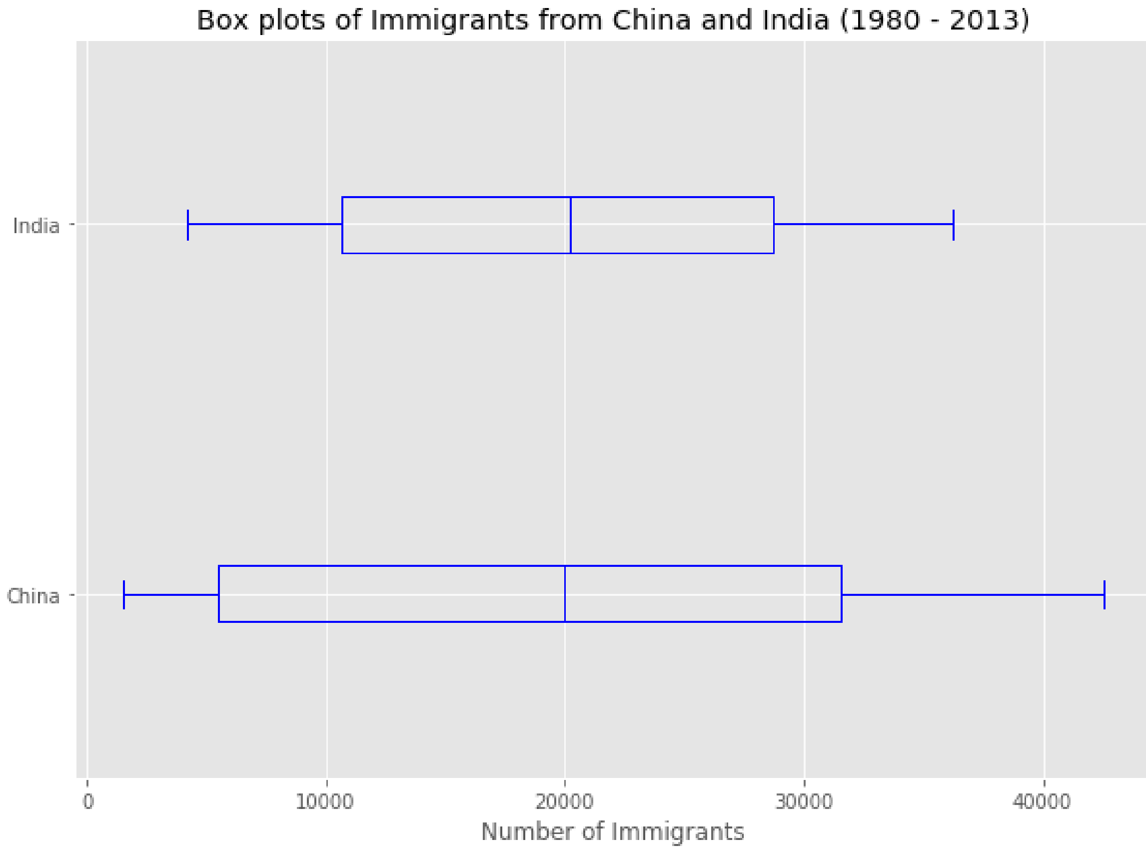


Double-click **here** for the solution.

We can observe that, while both countries have around the same median immigrant population (~20,000), China's immigrant population range is more spread out than India's. The maximum population from India for any year (36,210) is around 15% lower than the maximum population from China (42,584).

If you prefer to create horizontal box plots, you can pass the `vert` parameter in the **plot** function and assign it to *False*. You can also specify a different color in case you are not a big fan of the default red color.

In [17]:
```
# horizontal box plots
df_CI.plot(kind='box', figsize=(10, 7), color='blue', vert=False)

plt.title('Box plots of Immigrants from China and India (1980 - 201
3)')
plt.xlabel('Number of Immigrants')

plt.show()
```



Subplots

Often times we might want to plot multiple plots within the same figure. For example, we might want to perform a side by side comparison of the box plot with the line plot of China and India's immigration.

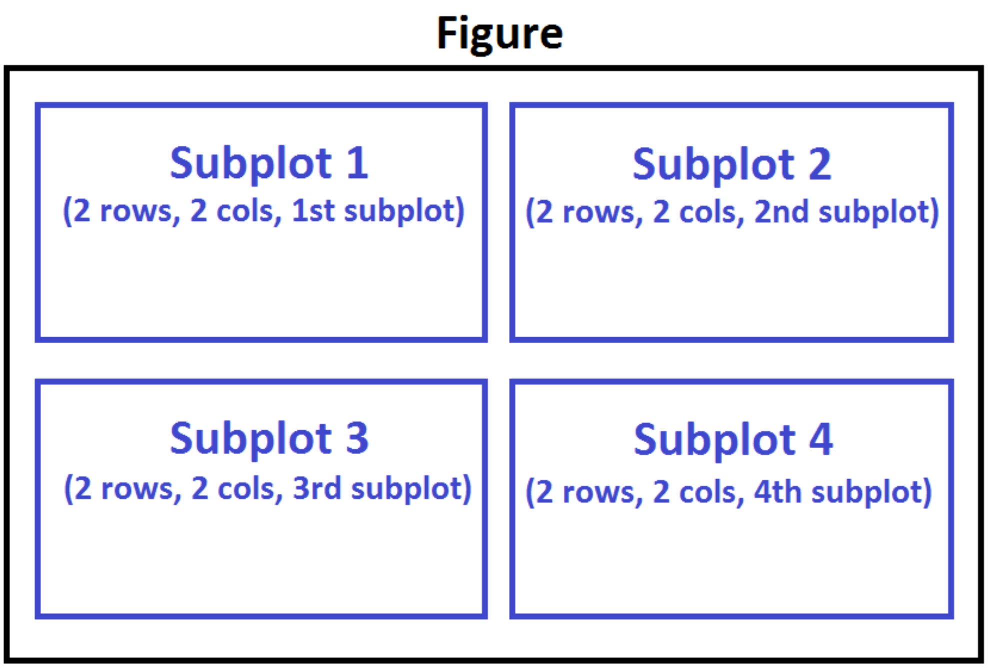
To visualize multiple plots together, we can create a **`figure`** (overall canvas) and divide it into **`subplots`**, each containing a plot. With **subplots**, we usually work with the **artist layer** instead of the **scripting layer**.

Typical syntax is :

```
fig = plt.figure() # create figure
    ax = fig.add_subplot(nrows, ncols, plot_number) # create subplots
```

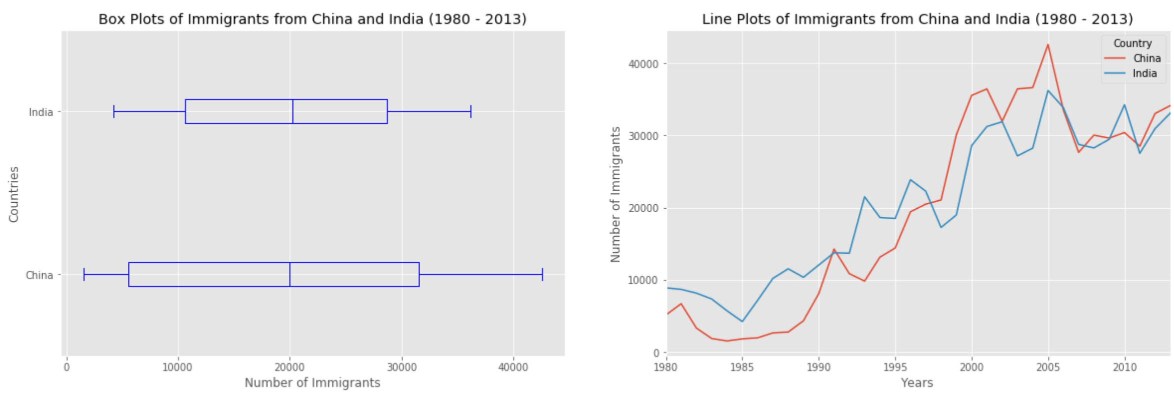
Where

- `nrows` and `ncols` are used to notionally split the figure into (`nrows * ncols`) sub-axes,
- `plot_number` is used to identify the particular subplot that this function is to create within the notional grid. `plot_number` starts at 1, increments across rows first and has a maximum of `nrows * ncols` as shown below.



We can then specify which subplot to place each plot by passing in the `ax` paramemter in `plot()` method as follows:

In [18]:
```
fig = plt.figure() # create figure

ax0 = fig.add_subplot(1, 2, 1) # add subplot 1 (1 row, 2 columns, fir
st plot)
ax1 = fig.add_subplot(1, 2, 2) # add subplot 2 (1 row, 2 columns, sec
ond plot). See tip below**

# Subplot 1: Box plot
df_CI.plot(kind='box', color='blue', vert=False, figsize=(20, 6), ax=
ax0) # add to subplot 1
ax0.set_title('Box Plots of Immigrants from China and India (1980 - 2
013)')
ax0.set_xlabel('Number of Immigrants')
ax0.set_ylabel('Countries')

# Subplot 2: Line plot
df_CI.plot(kind='line', figsize=(20, 6), ax=ax1) # add to subplot 2
ax1.set_title ('Line Plots of Immigrants from China and India (1980 -
2013)')
ax1.set_ylabel('Number of Immigrants')
ax1.set_xlabel('Years')

plt.show()
```



*** Tip regarding subplot convention**

In the case when `nrows` , `ncols` , and `plot_number` are all less than 10, a convenience exists such that the a 3 digit number can be given instead, where the hundreds represent `nrows` , the tens represent `ncols` and the units represent `plot_number` . For instance,

```
subplot(211) == subplot(2, 1, 1)
```

produces a subaxes in a figure which represents the top plot (i.e. the first) in a 2 rows by 1 column notional grid (no grid actually exists, but conceptually this is how the returned subplot has been positioned).

Let's try something a little more advanced.

Previously we identified the top 15 countries based on total immigration from 1980 - 2013.

Question: Create a box plot to visualize the distribution of the top 15 countries (based on total immigration) grouped by the *decades* `1980s`, `1990s`, and `2000s`.

Step 1: Get the dataset. Get the top 15 countries based on Total immigrant population. Name the dataframe **df_top15**.

In [20]:

```
### type your answer here

df_top15 = df_can.sort_values(['Total'], ascending=False, axis=0).hea
d(15)
df_top15.head()
```

Out[20]:

Country	Continent	Region	DevName	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
India	Asia	Southern Asia	Developing regions	8880	8670	8147	7338	5704	4211	7150
China	Asia	Eastern Asia	Developing regions	5123	6682	3308	1863	1527	1816	1960
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Europe	Northern Europe	Developed regions	22045	24796	20620	10015	10170	9564	9470
Philippines	Asia	South-Eastern Asia	Developing regions	6051	5921	5249	4562	3801	3150	4166
Pakistan	Asia	Southern Asia	Developing regions	978	972	1201	900	668	514	691

5 rows × 38 columns

Double-click **here** for the solution.

Step 2: Create a new dataframe which contains the aggregate for each decade. One way to do that:

1. Create a list of all years in decades 80's, 90's, and 00's.
2. Slice the original dataframe df_can to create a series for each decade and sum across all years for each country.
3. Merge the three series into a new data frame. Call your dataframe **new_df**.

In [21]:
```
### type your answer here
years_80s = list(map(str, range(1980, 1990)))
years_90s = list(map(str, range(1990, 2000)))
years_00s = list(map(str, range(2000, 2010)))

df_80s = df_top15.loc[:, years_80s].sum(axis=1)
df_90s = df_top15.loc[:, years_90s].sum(axis=1)
df_00s = df_top15.loc[:, years_00s].sum(axis=1)

new_df = pd.DataFrame({'1980s': df_80s, '1990s': df_90s, '2000s':df_0
0s})

new_df.head()
```

Out[21]:

	1980s	1990s	2000s
Country			
India	82154	180395	303591
China	32003	161528	340385
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	179171	261966	83413
Philippines	60764	138482	172904
Pakistan	10591	65302	127598

Double-click **here** for the solution.

Let's learn more about the statistics associated with the dataframe using the `describe()` method.

In [22]:
```
### type your answer here
new_df.describe()
```

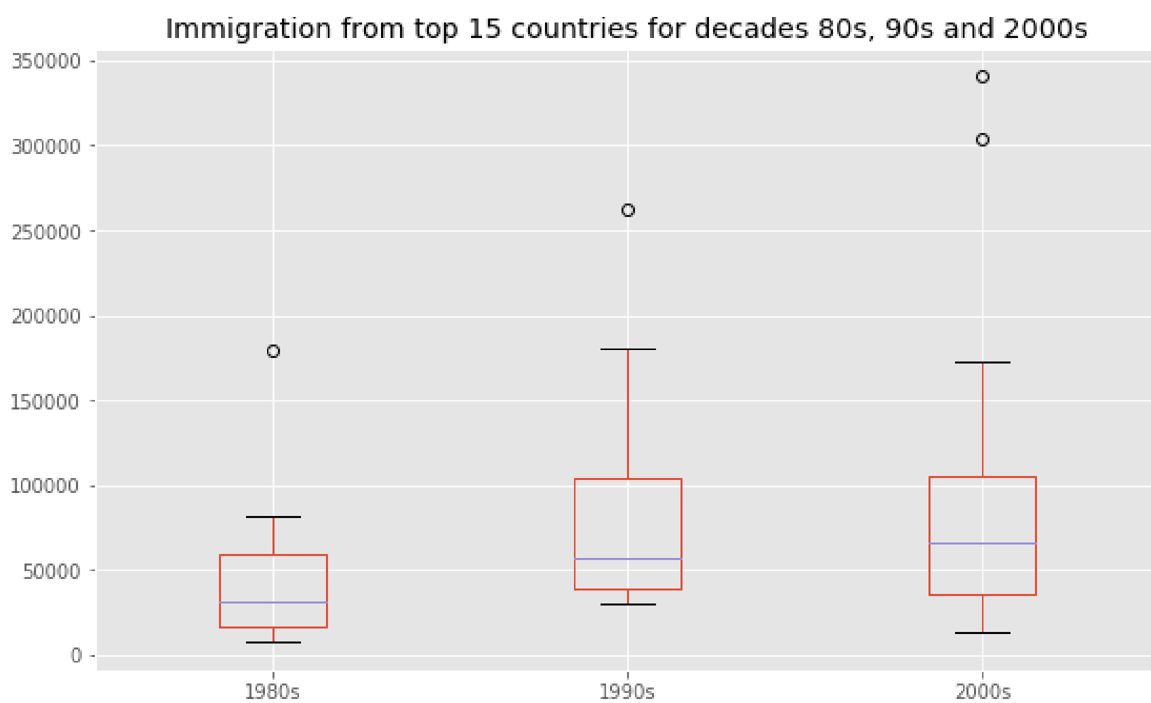
Out[22]:

	1980s	1990s	2000s
count	15.000000	15.000000	15.000000
mean	44418.333333	85594.666667	97471.533333
std	44190.676455	68237.560246	100583.204205
min	7613.000000	30028.000000	13629.000000
25%	16698.000000	39259.000000	36101.500000
50%	30638.000000	56915.000000	65794.000000
75%	59183.000000	104451.500000	105505.500000
max	179171.000000	261966.000000	340385.000000

Double-click **here** for the solution.

Step 3: Plot the box plots.

In [23]:
```
### type your answer here
new_df.plot(kind='box', figsize=(10, 6))
plt.title('Immigration from top 15 countries for decades 80s, 90s and 2000s')
plt.show()
```



Double-click **here** for the solution.

Note how the box plot differs from the summary table created. The box plot scans the data and identifies the outliers. In order to be an outlier, the data value must be:

- larger than Q3 by at least 1.5 times the interquartile range (IQR), or,
- smaller than Q1 by at least 1.5 times the IQR.

Let's look at decade 2000s as an example:

- Q1 (25%) = 36,101.5
- Q3 (75%) = 105,505.5
- IQR = Q3 - Q1 = 69,404

Using the definition of outlier, any value that is greater than Q3 by 1.5 times IQR will be flagged as outlier.

Outlier > 105,505.5 + (1.5 * 69,404)
Outlier > 209,611.5

In [24]:
```
# let's check how many entries fall above the outlier threshold
new_df[new_df['2000s']> 209611.5]
```

Out[24]:

Country	1980s	1990s	2000s
India	82154	180395	303591
China	32003	161528	340385

China and India are both considered as outliers since their population for the decade exceeds 209,611.5.

The box plot is an advanced visualizaiton tool, and there are many options and customizations that exceed the scope of this lab. Please refer to [Matplotlib documentation (http://matplotlib.org/api/pyplot_api.html#matplotlib.pyplot.boxplot)](http://matplotlib.org/api/pyplot_api.html#matplotlib.pyplot.boxplot) on box plots for more information.

6. Scatter Plots

A `scatter plot` (2D) is a useful method of comparing variables against each other. `Scatter` plots look similar to `line plots` in that they both map independent and dependent variables on a 2D graph. While the datapoints are connected together by a line in a line plot, they are not connected in a scatter plot. The data in a scatter plot is considered to express a trend. With further analysis using tools like regression, we can mathematically calculate this relationship and use it to predict trends outside the dataset.

Let's start by exploring the following:

Using a `scatter plot` , let's visualize the trend of total immigrantion to Canada (all countries combined) for the years 1980 - 2013.

Step 1: Get the dataset. Since we are expecting to use the relationship betewen `years` and `total population`, we will convert `years` to `int` type.

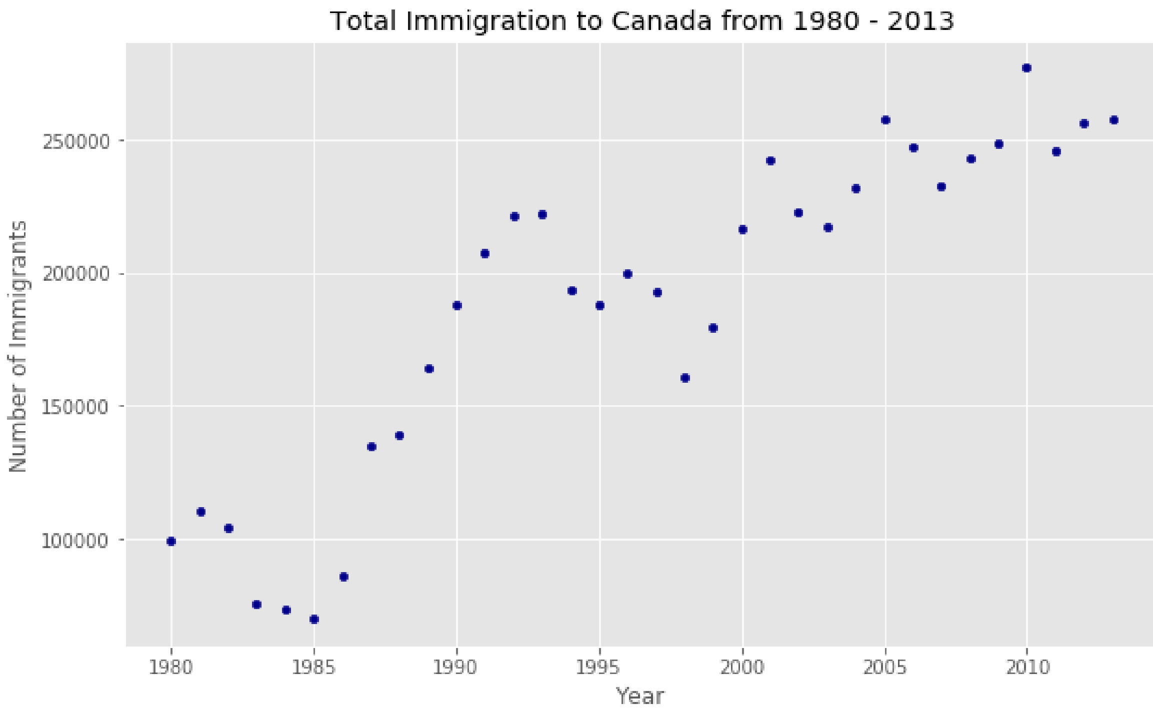
In [25]:
```
# we can use the sum() method to get the total population per year
df_tot = pd.DataFrame(df_can[years].sum(axis=0))

# change the years to type int (useful for regression later on)
df_tot.index = map(int, df_tot.index)

# reset the index to put in back in as a column in the df_tot datafra
me
df_tot.reset_index(inplace = True)

# rename columns
df_tot.columns = ['year', 'total']

# view the final dataframe
df_tot.head()
```

Out[25]:

	year	total
0	1980	99137
1	1981	110563
2	1982	104271
3	1983	75550
4	1984	73417

Step 2: Plot the data. In `Matplotlib`, we can create a `scatter` plot set by passing in `kind='scatter'` as plot argument. We will also need to pass in `x` and `y` keywords to specify the columns that go on the x- and the y-axis.

In [26]:
```
df_tot.plot(kind='scatter', x='year', y='total', figsize=(10, 6), col
or='darkblue')

plt.title('Total Immigration to Canada from 1980 - 2013')
plt.xlabel('Year')
plt.ylabel('Number of Immigrants')

plt.show()
```



Notice how the scatter plot does not connect the datapoints together. We can clearly observe an upward trend in the data: as the years go by, the total number of immigrants increases. We can mathematically analyze this upward trend using a regression line (line of best fit).

So let's try to plot a linear line of best fit, and use it to predict the number of immigrants in 2015.

Step 1: Get the equation of line of best fit. We will use **Numpy**'s `polyfit()` method by passing in the following:

- x : x-coordinates of the data.
- y : y-coordinates of the data.
- `deg` : Degree of fitting polynomial. 1 = linear, 2 = quadratic, and so on.

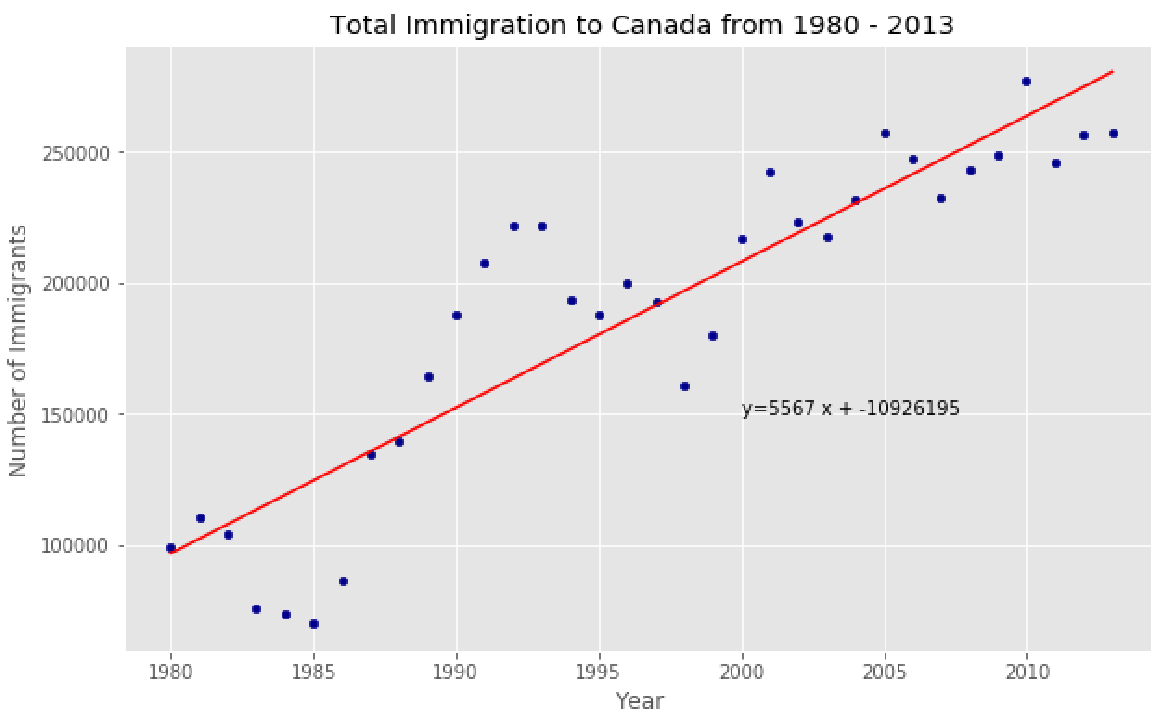
In [27]:
```
x = df_tot['year']      # year on x-axis
y = df_tot['total']     # total on y-axis
fit = np.polyfit(x, y, deg=1)

fit
```

Out[27]:
```
array([ 5.56709228e+03, -1.09261952e+07])
```

The output is an array with the polynomial coefficients, highest powers first. Since we are plotting a linear regression `y= a*x + b` , our output has 2 elements `[5.56709228e+03, -1.09261952e+07]` with the the slope in position 0 and intercept in position 1.

Step 2: Plot the regression line on the `scatter plot` .

In [28]:
```
df_tot.plot(kind='scatter', x='year', y='total', figsize=(10, 6), col
or='darkblue')

plt.title('Total Immigration to Canada from 1980 - 2013')
plt.xlabel('Year')
plt.ylabel('Number of Immigrants')

# plot line of best fit
plt.plot(x, fit[0] * x + fit[1], color='red') # recall that x is the
 Years
plt.annotate('y={0:.0f} x + {1:.0f}'.format(fit[0], fit[1]), xy=(2000
, 150000))

plt.show()

# print out the line of best fit
'No. Immigrants = {0:.0f} * Year + {1:.0f}'.format(fit[0], fit[1])
```



Out[28]: 'No. Immigrants = 5567 * Year + -10926195'

Using the equation of line of best fit, we can estimate the number of immigrants in 2015:

```
No. Immigrants = 5567 * Year - 10926195
No. Immigrants = 5567 * 2015 - 10926195
No. Immigrants = 291,310
```

When compared to the actuals from Citizenship and Immigration Canada's (CIC) [2016 Annual Report (http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/resources/publications/annual-report-2016/index.asp)](http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/resources/publications/annual-report-2016/index.asp), we see that Canada accepted 271,845 immigrants in 2015. Our estimated value of 291,310 is within 7% of the actual number, which is pretty good considering our original data came from United Nations (and might differ slightly from CIC data).

As a side note, we can observe that immigration took a dip around 1993 - 1997. Further analysis into the topic revealed that in 1993 Canada introcuded Bill C-86 which introduced revisions to the refugee determination system, mostly restrictive. Further amendments to the Immigration Regulations cancelled the sponsorship required for "assisted relatives" and reduced the points awarded to them, making it more difficult for family members (other than nuclear family) to immigrate to Canada. These restrictive measures had a direct impact on the immigration numbers for the next several years.

Question: Create a scatter plot of the total immigration from Denmark, Norway, and Sweden to Canada from 1980 to 2013?

Step 1: Get the data:

1. Create a dataframe the consists of the numbers associated with Denmark, Norway, and Sweden only. Name it **df_countries**.
2. Sum the immigration numbers across all three countries for each year and turn the result into a dataframe. Name this new dataframe **df_total**.
3. Reset the index in place.
4. Rename the columns to **year** and **total**.
5. Display the resulting dataframe.

In [29]:
```
### type your answer here
df_countries = df_can.loc[['Denmark', 'Norway', 'Sweden'], years].tra
nspose()
df_total = pd.DataFrame(df_countries.sum(axis=1))
df_total.reset_index(inplace=True)
df_total.columns = ['year', 'total']
df_total['year'] = df_total['year'].astype(int)
df_total.head()
```

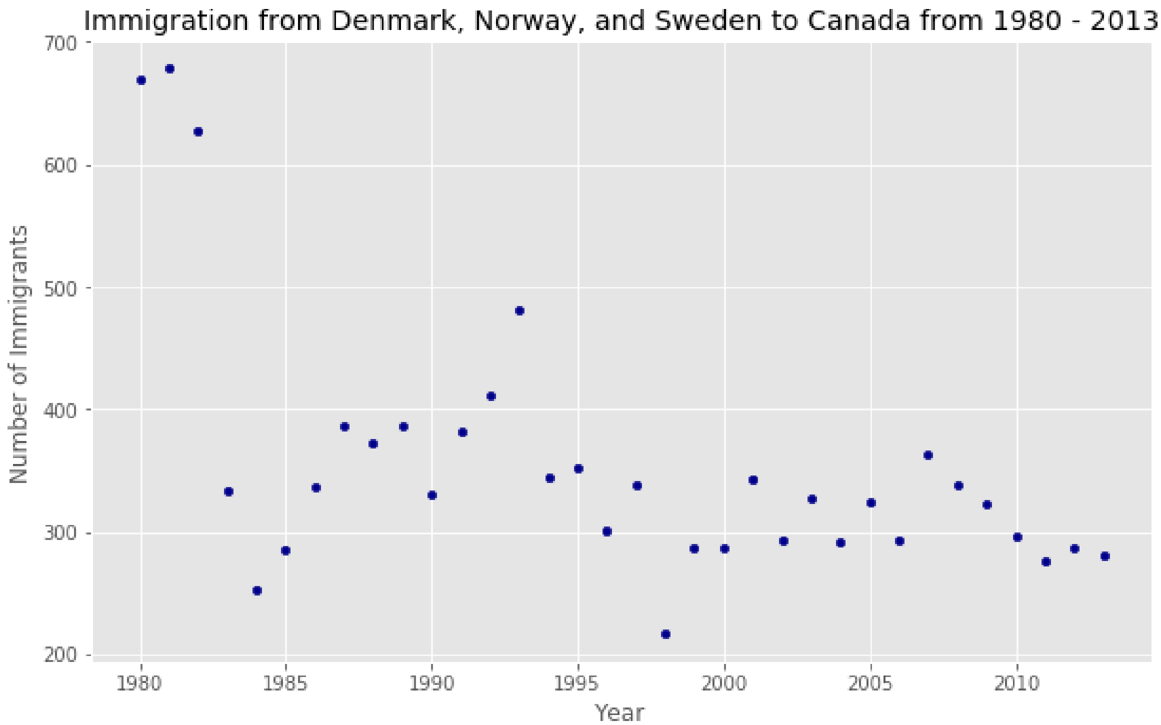
Out[29]:

	year	total
0	1980	669
1	1981	678
2	1982	627
3	1983	333
4	1984	252

Double-click **here** for the solution.

Step 2: Generate the scatter plot by plotting the total versus year in **df_total**.

In [30]:
```
### type your answer here
df_total.plot(kind='scatter', x='year', y='total', figsize=(10, 6), c
olor='darkblue')

plt.title('Immigration from Denmark, Norway, and Sweden to Canada fro
m 1980 - 2013')
plt.xlabel('Year')
plt.ylabel('Number of Immigrants')

plt.show()
```



Double-click **here** for the solution.

7. Bubble Plots

A `bubble plot` is a variation of the `scatter plot` that displays three dimensions of data (x, y, z). The datapoints are replaced with bubbles, and the size of the bubble is determined by the third variable 'z', also known as the weight. In `maplotlib`, we can pass in an array or scalar to the keyword `s` to `plot()`, that contains the weight of each point.

Let's start by analyzing the effect of Argentina's great depression.

Argentina suffered a great depression from 1998 - 2002, which caused widespread unemployment, riots, the fall of the government, and a default on the country's foreign debt. In terms of income, over 50% of Argentines were poor, and seven out of ten Argentine children were poor at the depth of the crisis in 2002.

Let's analyze the effect of this crisis, and compare Argentina's immigration to that of it's neighbour Brazil. Let's do that using a `bubble plot` of immigration from Brazil and Argentina for the years 1980 - 2013. We will set the weights for the bubble as the *normalized* value of the population for each year.

Step 1: Get the data for Brazil and Argentina. Like in the previous example, we will convert the `Years` to type int and bring it in the dataframe.

In [31]:
```
df_can_t = df_can[years].transpose() # transposed dataframe

# cast the Years (the index) to type int
df_can_t.index = map(int, df_can_t.index)

# let's label the index. This will automatically be the column name w
hen we reset the index
df_can_t.index.name = 'Year'

# reset index to bring the Year in as a column
df_can_t.reset_index(inplace=True)

# view the changes
df_can_t.head()
```

Out[31]:

Country	Year	Afghanistan	Albania	Algeria	American Samoa	Andorra	Angola	Antigua and Barbuda	Argentina
0	1980	16	1	80	0	0	1	0	368
1	1981	39	0	67	1	0	3	0	426
2	1982	39	0	71	0	0	6	0	626
3	1983	47	0	69	0	0	6	0	241
4	1984	71	0	63	0	0	4	42	237

5 rows × 196 columns

Step 2: Create the normalized weights.

There are several methods of normalizations in statistics, each with its own use. In this case, we will use [feature scaling (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Feature_scaling)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Feature_scaling) to bring all values into the range [0,1]. The general formula is:

$$X' = \frac{X - X_{\min}}{X_{\max} - X_{\min}}$$

where X is an original value, X' is the normalized value. The formula sets the max value in the dataset to 1, and sets the min value to 0. The rest of the datapoints are scaled to a value between 0-1 accordingly.

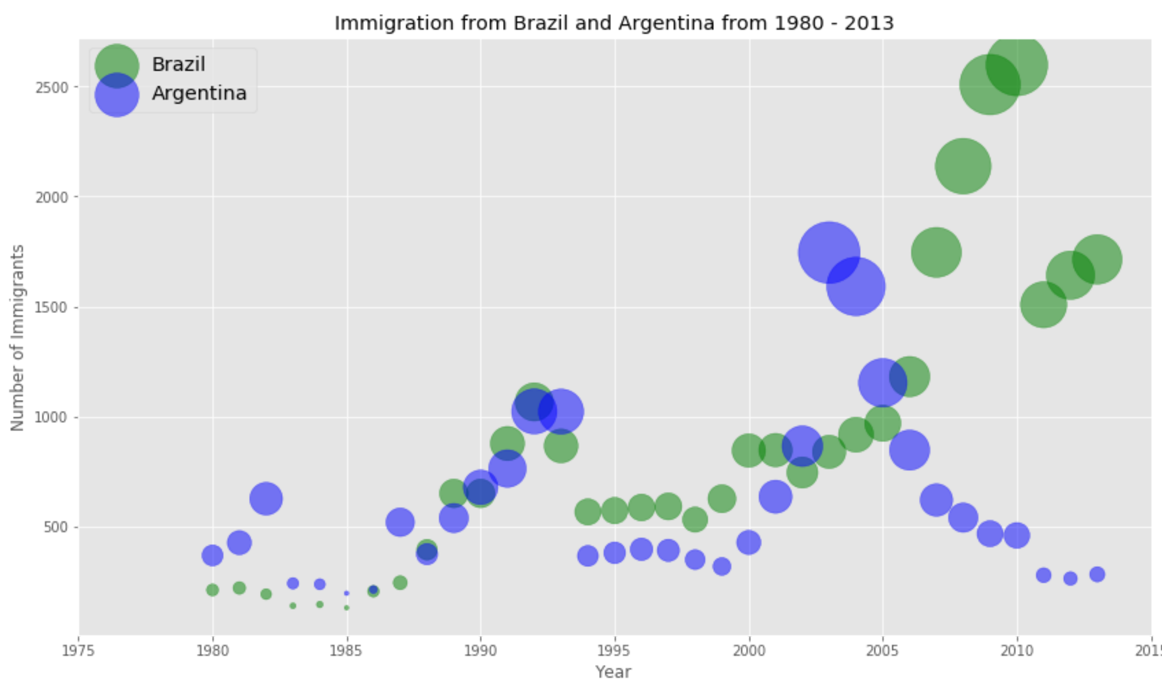
In [32]:
```
# normalize Brazil data
norm_brazil = (df_can_t['Brazil'] - df_can_t['Brazil'].min()) / (df_can_t['Brazil'].max() - df_can_t['Brazil'].min())

# normalize Argentina data
norm_argentina = (df_can_t['Argentina'] - df_can_t['Argentina'].min()) / (df_can_t['Argentina'].max() - df_can_t['Argentina'].min())
```

Step 3: Plot the data.

- To plot two different scatter plots in one plot, we can include the axes one plot into the other by passing it via the `ax` parameter.
- We will also pass in the weights using the `s` parameter. Given that the normalized weights are between 0-1, they won't be visible on the plot. Therefore we will:
  - multiply weights by 2000 to scale it up on the graph, and,
  - add 10 to compensate for the min value (which has a 0 weight and therefore scale with x2000).

In [33]:
```
# Brazil
ax0 = df_can_t.plot(kind='scatter',
                    x='Year',
                    y='Brazil',
                    figsize=(14, 8),
                    alpha=0.5,                  # transparency
                    color='green',
                    s=norm_brazil * 2000 + 10,  # pass in weights
                    xlim=(1975, 2015)
                   )

# Argentina
ax1 = df_can_t.plot(kind='scatter',
                    x='Year',
                    y='Argentina',
                    alpha=0.5,
                    color="blue",
                    s=norm_argentina * 2000 + 10,
                    ax = ax0
                   )

ax0.set_ylabel('Number of Immigrants')
ax0.set_title('Immigration from Brazil and Argentina from 1980 - 201
3')
ax0.legend(['Brazil', 'Argentina'], loc='upper left', fontsize='x-lar
ge')
```

Out[33]: <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x7f09b5568da0>



The size of the bubble corresponds to the magnitude of immigrating population for that year, compared to the 1980 - 2013 data. The larger the bubble, the more immigrants in that year.

From the plot above, we can see a corresponding increase in immigration from Argentina during the 1998 - 2002 great depression. We can also observe a similar spike around 1985 to 1993. In fact, Argentina had suffered a great depression from 1974 - 1990, just before the onset of 1998 - 2002 great depression.

On a similar note, Brazil suffered the *Samba Effect* where the Brazilian real (currency) dropped nearly 35% in 1999. There was a fear of a South American financial crisis as many South American countries were heavily dependent on industrial exports from Brazil. The Brazilian government subsequently adopted an austerity program, and the economy slowly recovered over the years, culminating in a surge in 2010. The immigration data reflect these events.

Question: Previously in this lab, we created box plots to compare immigration from China and India to Canada. Create bubble plots of immigration from China and India to visualize any differences with time from 1980 to 2013. You can use **df_can_t** that we defined and used in the previous example.

Step 1: Normalize the data pertaining to China and India.

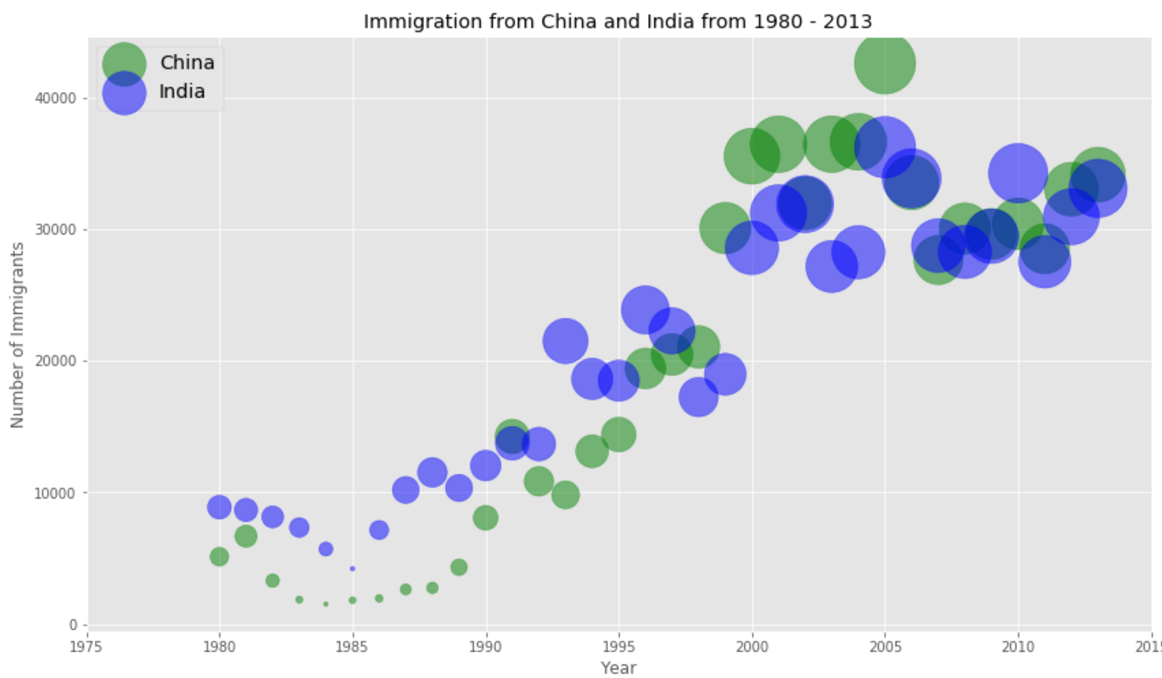
In [34]:
```
### type your answer here

norm_china = (df_can_t['China'] - df_can_t['China'].min()) / (df_can_t['China'].max() - df_can_t['China'].min())

norm_india = (df_can_t['India'] - df_can_t['India'].min()) / (df_can_t['India'].max() - df_can_t['India'].min())
```

Double-click **here** for the solution.

Step 2: Generate the bubble plots.

In [35]:
```
### type your answer here
ax0 = df_can_t.plot(kind='scatter',
                    x='Year',
                    y='China',
                    figsize=(14, 8),
                    alpha=0.5,                  # transparency
                    color='green',
                    s=norm_china * 2000 + 10,  # pass in weights
                    xlim=(1975, 2015)
                   )



ax1 = df_can_t.plot(kind='scatter',
                    x='Year',
                    y='India',
                    alpha=0.5,
                    color="blue",
                    s=norm_india * 2000 + 10,
                    ax = ax0
                   )

ax0.set_ylabel('Number of Immigrants')
ax0.set_title('Immigration from China and India from 1980 - 2013')
ax0.legend(['China', 'India'], loc='upper left', fontsize='x-large')
```

Out[35]: <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x7f09b542bac8>



Double-click **here** for the solution.

Thank you for completing this lab!

This notebook was created by [Jay Rajasekharan (https://www.linkedin.com/in/jayrajasekharan)](https://www.linkedin.com/in/jayrajasekharan) with contributions from [Ehsan M. Kermani (https://www.linkedin.com/in/ehsanmkermani)](https://www.linkedin.com/in/ehsanmkermani), and [Slobodan Markovic (https://www.linkedin.com/in/slobodan-markovic)](https://www.linkedin.com/in/slobodan-markovic).

This notebook was recently revamped by [Alex Aklson (https://www.linkedin.com/in/aklson/)](https://www.linkedin.com/in/aklson/). I hope you found this lab session interesting. Feel free to contact me if you have any questions!

This notebook is part of a course on **Coursera** called *Data Visualization with Python*. If you accessed this notebook outside the course, you can take this course online by clicking [here (http://cocl.us/DV0101EN_Coursera_Week2_LAB2)](http://cocl.us/DV0101EN_Coursera_Week2_LAB2).
