

# Python Code for QSS Chapter 5: Discovery

Kosuke Imai, Python code by Jeff Allen

First Printing

## Section 5.1: Textual Data

### Section 5.1.1: The Disputed Authorship of ‘The Federalist Papers’

Importing textual data into a DataFrame

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

[ ]: # Get a list of all txt files in the federalist directory
file_paths = glob.glob('federalist/*.txt')

# Create an empty list
file_contents = []

# Read txt files into the empty list
for file in file_paths:
    # with: open and close file automatically
    # open(file, 'r'): open file in read mode
    # assign opened file to f
    with open(file, 'r') as f:
        file_contents.append(f.read())

# Take a look at the first 100 characters of essay number 10
file_contents[9][:100]

[ ]: 'AMONG the numerous advantages promised by a well-constructed Union, none \n
deserves to be mor'

[ ]: # Create a data frame with essay number, a placeholder for author, and the text
federalist = pd.DataFrame({'fed_num': np.arange(1,86), 'author': None,
                           'text': file_contents})

# store authorship information
hamilton = ([1] + list(range(6,10)) + list(range(11, 14)) +
             list(range(15, 18)) + list(range(21, 37)) + list(range(59, 62)) +
             list(range(65, 86)))
```

```

madison = [10] + [14] + list(range(37, 49)) + [58]

jay = list(range(2,6)) + [64]

joint = [18, 19, 20] # Madison and Hamilton

# store conditions for authorship
conditions = [
    federalist['fed_num'].isin(hamilton),
    federalist['fed_num'].isin(madison),
    federalist['fed_num'].isin(jay),
    federalist['fed_num'].isin(joint)
]

choices = ['Hamilton', 'Madison', 'Jay', 'Joint']

# populate the author column; assign 'Disputed' to unassigned essays
federalist['author'] = np.select(conditions, choices, 'Disputed')

federalist

```

```

[ ]:
   fed_num  author
0         1  Hamilton
1         2      Jay
2         3      Jay
3         4      Jay
4         5      Jay
..      ...      ...
80        81  Hamilton
81        82  Hamilton
82        83  Hamilton
83        84  Hamilton
84        85  Hamilton

```

[85 rows x 3 columns]

```

[ ]: federalist['author'].value_counts()

```

```

[ ]: author
Hamilton    51
Madison     15
Disputed    11
Jay         5
Joint       3
Name: count, dtype: int64

```

Pre-processing textual data

```
[ ]: import re # regular expressions
import string # string manipulation
import nltk # natural language toolkit

# Pre-process the text using regular expressions, list comprehensions, apply()

# make lower case and remove punctuation
federalist['text_processed'] = (
    federalist['text'].apply(lambda x: "".join(
        [word.lower() for word in x if word not in string.punctuation])
    )
)

federalist[['text', 'text_processed']].head()
```

```
[ ]:                                     text \
0 AFTER an unequivocal experience of the ineffic...
1 WHEN the people of America reflect that they a...
2 IT IS not a new observation that the people of...
3 MY LAST paper assigned several reasons why the...
4 QUEEN ANNE, in her letter of the 1st July, 170...

                                     text_processed
0 after an unequivocal experience of the ineffic...
1 when the people of america reflect that they a...
2 it is not a new observation that the people of...
3 my last paper assigned several reasons why the...
4 queen anne in her letter of the 1st july 1706 ...
```

```
[ ]: # download stopwords: only need to run once
# nltk.download('stopwords')

# save and inspect stopwords
stopwords = nltk.corpus.stopwords.words('english')
stopwords[:10]
```

```
[ ]: ['i', 'me', 'my', 'myself', 'we', 'our', 'ours', 'ourselves', 'you', "you're"]
```

```
[ ]: stopwords[-10:] # interestingly, includes wouldn't but not would
```

```
[ ]: ['shouldn',
      "shouldn't",
      'wasn',
      "wasn't",
      'weren',
      "weren't",
      'won',
```

```
"won't",
'wouldn',
"wouldn't"]
```

```
[ ]: type(stopwords)
```

```
[ ]: list
```

We can add to the list as appropriate. For example, ‘would’ is included in many stopword dictionaries.

```
[ ]: stopwords.append('would')
```

```
[ ]: # instantiate the Porter stemmer to stem the words
ps = nltk.PorterStemmer()

'''
It is more efficient to define a function to apply to the text column than to
use a lambda function for every step.
'''

def preprocess_text(text):
    # make lower case
    text = text.lower()
    # remove punctuation
    text = "".join([word for word in text if word not in string.punctuation])
    # remove numbers
    text = re.sub('[0-9]+', '', text)
    # create a list of individual tokens, removing whitespace
    tokens = re.split('\W+', text)
    # remove stopwords
    tokens = [word for word in tokens if word not in stopwords]
    # remove any empty strings associated with trailing spaces
    tokens = [word for word in tokens if word != '']
    # finally, stem each word
    tokens = [ps.stem(word) for word in tokens]
    return tokens

# apply function to the text column; no need for lambda with a named function
federalist['text_processed'] = federalist['text'].apply(preprocess_text)

federalist[['text', 'text_processed']].head()
```

```
[ ]: text \
0 AFTER an unequivocal experience of the ineffic...
1 WHEN the people of America reflect that they a...
2 IT IS not a new observation that the people of...
3 MY LAST paper assigned several reasons why the...
4 QUEEN ANNE, in her letter of the 1st July, 170...
```

```

                                text_processed
0  [unequivoc, experi, ineffici, subsist, feder, ...
1  [peopl, america, reflect, call, upon, decid, q...
2  [new, observ, peopl, countri, like, american, ...
3  [last, paper, assign, sever, reason, safeti, p...
4  [queen, ann, letter, st, juli, scotch, parliam...

```

```
[ ]: # each element of the text_processed column is a list of tokens
type(federalist['text_processed'][0])
```

```
[ ]: list
```

```
[ ]: # compare the pre-processed text to the original text for essay number 10
federalist['text_processed'][9][:15]
```

```
[ ]: ['among',
      'numer',
      'advantag',
      'promis',
      'wellconstruct',
      'union',
      'none',
      'deserv',
      'accur',
      'develop',
      'tendenc',
      'break',
      'control',
      'violenc',
      'faction']
```

```
[ ]: federalist['text'][9][:100]
```

```
[ ]: 'AMONG the numerous advantages promised by a well-constructed Union, none \n
deserves to be mor'
```

### Section 5.1.2: Document-Term Matrix

```
[ ]: from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import CountVectorizer

'''
Instantiate the CountVectorizer and pass the preprocess_text function to the
analyzer argument.
'''

count_vect = CountVectorizer(analyzer=preprocess_text)

# transform the text_processed column into a document-term matrix
```

```
dtm = count_vect.fit_transform(federalist['text'])

# the dtm is a sparse matrix
type(dtm)
```

```
[ ]: scipy.sparse._csr.csr_matrix
```

```
[ ]: # convert the sparse matrix to a dense matrix and store in a DataFrame
dtm_mat = pd.DataFrame(dtm.toarray(),
                        columns=count_vect.get_feature_names_out())

dtm_mat.iloc[:, :10].head()
```

```
[ ]:      abandon  abat  abb  abet  abhorr  abil  abject  abl  ablest  abolish
0         0     0   0   0     0     0     0     1     0     0
1         0     0   0   0     0     1     0     0     0     0
2         0     0   0   0     0     0     0     2     0     0
3         0     0   0   0     0     0     0     1     1     0
4         0     0   0   0     0     0     0     0     0     0
```

### Section 5.1.3: Topic Discovery

```
[ ]: from wordcloud import WordCloud

essay_12 = dtm_mat.iloc[11,:]
essay_24 = dtm_mat.iloc[23,:]

# Essay 12 word cloud
wordcloud_12 = WordCloud(
    width=800, height=400, background_color='white'
).generate_from_frequencies(essay_12)

# Essay 24 word cloud
wordcloud_24 = WordCloud(
    width=800, height=400, background_color='white'
).generate_from_frequencies(essay_24)

# plot word clouds vertically
fig, axs = plt.subplots(2, 1, figsize=(8,8))

axs[0].imshow(wordcloud_12)
axs[0].axis('off')
axs[0].set_title('Essay 12')

axs[1].imshow(wordcloud_24)
axs[1].axis('off')
axs[1].set_title('Essay 24')
```

```
[ ]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Essay 24')
```

## Essay 12



## Essay 24



```
[ ]: # Import the tf-idf vectorizer
      from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer

      # Create a tf-idf dtm following the same steps as before
      tfidf_vect = TfidfVectorizer(analyzer=preprocess_text)

      dtm_tfidf = tfidf_vect.fit_transform(federalist['text'])
```

```
dtm_tfidf_mat = pd.DataFrame(dtm_tfidf.toarray(),
                             columns=tfidf_vect.get_feature_names_out())
```

```
# 10 most important words for Paper No. 12
```

```
dtm_tfidf_mat.iloc[11,:].sort_values(ascending=False).head(10)
```

```
[ ]: revenu      0.214827
     state      0.186738
     excis      0.155990
     must       0.149053
     commerc    0.148469
     trade      0.143082
     tax        0.141690
     countri    0.134673
     contraband 0.127014
     patrol     0.127014
     Name: 11, dtype: float64
```

```
[ ]: # 10 most important words for Paper No. 24
```

```
dtm_tfidf_mat.iloc[23,:].sort_values(ascending=False).head(10)
```

```
[ ]: garrison    0.238167
     armi        0.169594
     peac        0.155266
     dockyard    0.141620
     settlement  0.141620
     spain       0.141201
     frontier    0.119084
     establish   0.113686
     western     0.109730
     post        0.105901
     Name: 23, dtype: float64
```

```
[ ]: from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
```

```
'''
```

```
subset The Federalist papers written by Hamilton using the author column of
the federalist DataFrame
```

```
'''
```

```
dtm_tfidf_hamilton = dtm_tfidf_mat[federalist['author']=='Hamilton']
```

```
k = 4 # number of clusters
```

```
# instantiate the KMeans object; set random_state for reproducibility
```

```
km_out = KMeans(n_clusters=k, n_init=1, random_state=1234)
```

```
# fit the model
```

```
km_out.fit(dtm_tfidf_hamilton)
```



```
# check convergence; number of iterations may vary
km_out.n_iter_
```

```
[ ]: 2
```

```
[ ]: # create data frame from the cluster centers
centers = pd.DataFrame(km_out.cluster_centers_,
                        columns=dtm_tfidf_hamilton.columns)

# extract Hamilton's papers from the federalist DataFrame
hamilton_df = (federalist.loc[federalist['author']=='Hamilton']
               .copy().reset_index(drop=True))

km_out.labels_ # cluster labels
```

```
[ ]: array([3, 1, 3, 1, 3, 3, 1, 1, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 1, 1,
          1, 3, 1, 3, 1, 3, 3, 3, 0, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 0,
          2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 3, 3])
```

```
[ ]: # add the cluster labels + 1 to the Hamilton DataFrame
hamilton_df['cluster'] = km_out.labels_ + 1

hamilton_df.head()
```

```
[ ]:   fed_num  author  text \
0      1  Hamilton  AFTER an unequivocal experience of the ineffic...
1      6  Hamilton  THE three last numbers of this paper have been...
2      7  Hamilton  IT IS sometimes asked, with an air of seeming ...
3      8  Hamilton  ASSUMING it therefore as an established truth ...
4      9  Hamilton  A FIRM Union will be of the utmost moment to t...
```

	text_processed	cluster
0	[unequivoc, experi, ineffici, subsist, feder, ...	4
1	[three, last, number, paper, dedic, enumer, da...	2
2	[sometim, ask, air, seem, triumph, induc, coul...	4
3	[assum, therefor, establish, truth, sever, sta...	2
4	[firm, union, utmost, moment, peac, liberti, s...	4

```
[ ]: # store cluster numbers
clusters = np.arange(1, k+1)
```

```
[ ]: # loop through the clusters and print the 10 most important words
for i in range(len(clusters)):
    print(f'CLUSTER {clusters[i]}')
    print('Top 10 words:')
    print(centers.iloc[i].sort_values(ascending=False).head(10))
```

```
# store the essay numbers associated with each cluster
essays = hamilton_df.loc[hamilton_df['cluster']==clusters[i], 'fed_num']
print(f'Federalist Papers: {list(essays)}')
print('\n')
```

#### CLUSTER 1

Top 10 words:

court	0.364607
state	0.178027
juri	0.159888
jurisdict	0.115161
law	0.109597
constitut	0.106743
case	0.100013
may	0.096671
trial	0.092269
tribun	0.086959

Name: 0, dtype: float64

Federalist Papers: [65, 78, 80, 81, 82, 83]

#### CLUSTER 2

Top 10 words:

state	0.186586
nation	0.110258
power	0.108624
govern	0.108323
revenu	0.096897
upon	0.092661
tax	0.081861
taxat	0.081696
war	0.079932
union	0.075792

Name: 1, dtype: float64

Federalist Papers: [6, 8, 12, 13, 30, 31, 32, 34, 36]

#### CLUSTER 3

Top 10 words:

senat	0.137996
presid	0.128147
execut	0.114111
offic	0.103012
power	0.100565
appoint	0.094708
upon	0.086095
state	0.082605
might	0.079387

```
may          0.078676
Name: 2, dtype: float64
Federalist Papers: [66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 79]
```

#### CLUSTER 4

Top 10 words:

```
state          0.173878
govern         0.125864
power          0.094566
nation         0.092389
upon           0.090669
may            0.087997
constitut      0.072944
union          0.066470
peopl          0.058425
author         0.054832
```

Name: 3, dtype: float64

Federalist Papers: [1, 7, 9, 11, 15, 16, 17, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 33, 35, 59, 60, 61, 84, 85]

A few themes that emerge:

- Cluster 1: courts, law, jurisprudence
- Cluster 2: state power, tax, revenue
- Cluster 3: institutional design, executive, legislature
- Cluster 4: state power, national government

#### Section 5.1.4: Authorship Prediction

```
[ ]: import statsmodels.formula.api as smf

'''
Customize the preprocessing function to make stemming and stopwords removal
optional and to optionally return strings instead of lists of tokens.
'''
def preprocess_text(text, remove_stopwords=True, stem=True,
                    return_string=False):
    # make lower case
    text = text.lower()
    # remove punctuation
    text = "".join([word for word in text if word not in string.punctuation])
    # remove numbers
    text = re.sub('[0-9]+', '', text)
    # create a list of individual tokens, removing whitespace
    tokens = re.split('\W+', text)
```

```

# remove stopwords if remove_stopwords=True
if remove_stopwords:
    tokens = [word for word in tokens if word not in stopwords]
# remove any empty strings associated with trailing spaces
tokens = [word for word in tokens if word != '']
# stem each word if stem=True
if stem:
    tokens = [ps.stem(word) for word in tokens]
if return_string:
    return ' '.join(tokens)
else:
    return tokens

# If we preprocess before using the CountVectorizer, it expects strings
federalist['text_processed_v2'] = (
    federalist['text'].apply(lambda x: preprocess_text(
        x, stem=False, remove_stopwords=False, return_string=True))
)

federalist['text_processed_v2'].head()

```

```

[ ]: 0    after an unequivocal experience of the ineffic...
      1    when the people of america reflect that they a...
      2    it is not a new observation that the people of...
      3    my last paper assigned several reasons why the...
      4    queen anne in her letter of the st july to the...
      Name: text_processed_v2, dtype: object

```

```

[ ]: # this time, do not pass the preprocess_text function to the analyzer argument
count_vect1 = CountVectorizer()

dtm1 = count_vect1.fit_transform(federalist['text_processed_v2'])

dtm1_mat = pd.DataFrame(dtm1.toarray(),
                        columns=count_vect1.get_feature_names_out())

# term frequency per 1000 words
row_sums = dtm1_mat.sum(axis='columns')
tfm = dtm1_mat.div(row_sums, axis='rows')*1000

# words of interest
words = ['although', 'always', 'commonly', 'consequently', 'considerable',
         'enough', 'there', 'upon', 'while', 'whilst']

# select only these words
tfm = tfm.loc[:, words]

```

```
# average among Hamilton/Madison essays
tfm_ave = (pd.concat(
    [tfm.loc[federalist['author']=='Hamilton'].sum(axis='rows') / len(hamilton),
     tfm.loc[federalist['author']=='Madison'].sum(axis='rows') / len(madison)],
    axis=1
)).T # transpose

tfm_ave
```

```
[ ]:      although      always  commonly  consequently  considerable      enough  \
0  0.013654  0.577750  0.203337      0.019854      0.417913  0.303319
1  0.212740  0.158571  0.000000      0.353982      0.126829  0.000000

      there      upon      while      whilst
0  3.395702  3.380919  0.282721  0.005320
1  0.876109  0.156989  0.000000  0.300338
```

```
[ ]: # add tfm to the federalist data frame
federalist = pd.concat([federalist, tfm], axis=1)

model_words = ['upon', 'there', 'consequently', 'whilst']

select_vars = ['fed_num', 'author'] + model_words

hm_data = (
    federalist.loc[federalist['author'].isin(['Hamilton', 'Madison']),
                  select_vars]
).copy().reset_index(drop=True)

hm_data['author_y'] = np.where(hm_data['author'] == "Hamilton", 1, -1)

hm_data.head()
```

```
[ ]:      fed_num      author      upon      there  consequently  whilst  author_y
0         1  Hamilton  3.886010  1.295337          0.0      0.0          1
1         6  Hamilton  2.119767  4.239534          0.0      0.0          1
2         7  Hamilton  4.993191  4.085338          0.0      0.0          1
3         8  Hamilton  1.547189  1.031460          0.0      0.0          1
4         9  Hamilton  2.082249  1.561687          0.0      0.0          1
```

```
[ ]: hm_model = 'author_y ~ upon + there + consequently + whilst'

hm_fit = smf.ols(hm_model, data=hm_data).fit()

hm_fit.params
```

```
[ ]: Intercept      -0.271853
      upon          0.218922
      there         0.124089
      consequently  -0.556267
      whilst        -0.821720
      dtype: float64
```

```
[ ]: hm_fitted = hm_fit.fittedvalues

      np.std(hm_fitted)
```

```
[ ]: 0.7128452675676532
```

### Section 5.1.5: Cross-Validation

```
[ ]: # proportion of correctly classified essays for Hamilton
      (hm_fitted[hm_data['author_y']==1] > 0).mean()
```

```
[ ]: 1.0
```

```
[ ]: # proportion of correctly classified essays for Madison
      (hm_fitted[hm_data['author_y']==-1] < 0).mean()
```

```
[ ]: 1.0
```

```
[ ]: n = len(hm_data)

      # a container vector
      hm_classify = np.zeros(n)

      for i in range(n):
          # fit the model to the data after removing the ith observation
          sub_fit = smf.ols(hm_model, data=hm_data.drop(i)).fit()
          # predict the authorship for the ith observation
          # [[]] ensures the row remains a data frame
          # finally, extract value from prediction Series without index
          hm_classify[i] = sub_fit.predict(hm_data.iloc[[i]]).iloc[0]

      # proportion of correctly classified essays for Hamilton
      (hm_classify[hm_data['author_y']==1] > 0).mean()
```

```
[ ]: 1.0
```

```
[ ]: # proportion of correctly classified essays for Madison
      (hm_classify[hm_data['author_y']==-1] < 0).mean()
```

```
[ ]: 1.0
```

```
[ ]: # subset essays with disputed authorship
disputed = federalist.loc[federalist['author']=='Disputed', select_vars]

# predict the authorship of the disputed essays
pred = hm_fit.predict(disputed)
pred
```

```
[ ]: 48    -0.974471
      49    -0.069148
      50   -1.484745
      51   -0.271853
      52   -0.543932
      53   -0.553347
      54    0.041819
      55   -0.569111
      56   -1.182493
      61   -0.997734
      62   -0.214164
      dtype: float64
```

```
[ ]: # prepare the data for plotting
hm_data['pred'] = hm_fitted
disputed['pred'] = pred

plot_vars = ['fed_num', 'author', 'pred']

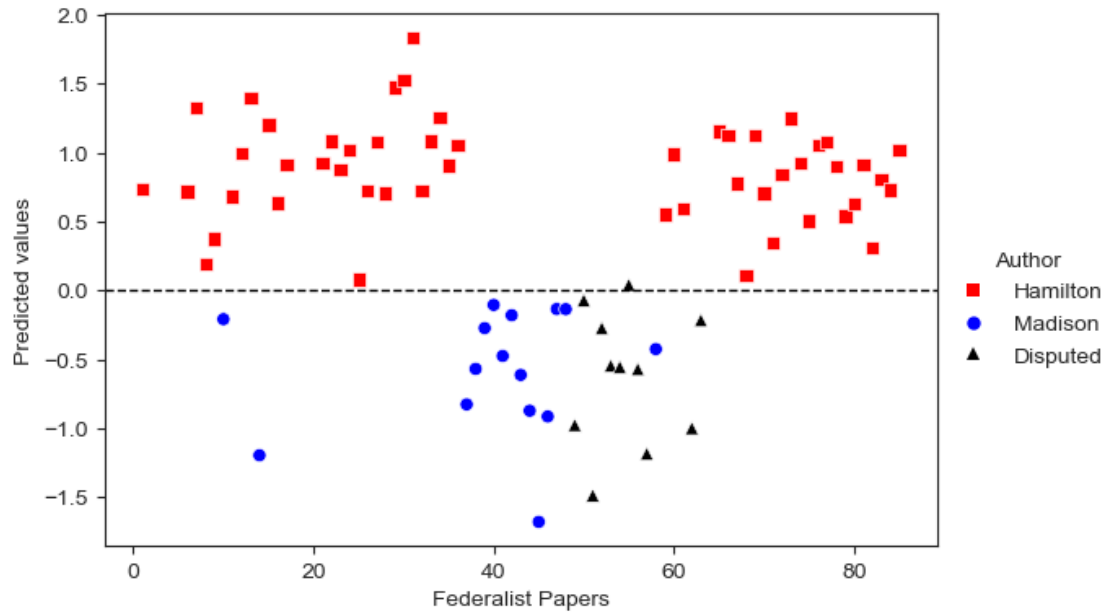
plot_data = pd.concat([hm_data[plot_vars], disputed[plot_vars]],
                      axis=0, ignore_index=True)
```

```
[ ]: sns.set_style('ticks')

(sns.relplot(
    data=plot_data, x='fed_num', y='pred', hue='author', style='author',
    palette=['red', 'blue', 'black'], markers = ['s', 'o', '^'],
    height=4, aspect=1.5
).set(xlabel='Federalist Papers', ylabel='Predicted values')
.despine(right=False, top=False).legend.set_title('Author'))

plt.axhline(y=0, color='black', linestyle='--', linewidth=1)
```

```
[ ]: <matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x21474c0fe80>
```



## Section 5.2: Network Data

### Section 5.2.1: Marriage Network in Renaissance Florence

```
[ ]: florence = pd.read_csv('florentine.csv', index_col='FAMILY')
florence.iloc[:5,:5]
```

```
[ ]:
FAMILY      ACCIAIUOL  ALBIZZI  BARBADORI  BISCHERI  CASTELLAN
ACCIAIUOL           0         0           0           0           0
ALBIZZI             0         0           0           0           0
BARBADORI           0         0           0           0           1
BISCHERI            0         0           0           0           0
CASTELLAN           0         0           1           0           0
```

```
[ ]: florence.sum(axis='columns')
```

```
[ ]: FAMILY
ACCIAIUOL    1
ALBIZZI      3
BARBADORI    2
BISCHERI     3
CASTELLAN    3
GINORI       1
GUADAGNI     4
LAMBERTES    1
```



```

MEDICI      6
PAZZI       1
PERUZZI     3
PUCCI       0
RIDOLFI     3
SALVIATI    2
STROZZI     4
TORNABUON   3
dtype: int64

```

### Section 5.2.2: Undirected Graph and Centrality Measures

```

[ ]: # Note: if installing from conda forge, install 'python-igraph'
import igraph as ig

florence_g = ig.Graph.Adjacency(florence, mode='undirected')

```

```

[ ]: # plot the graph
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(6,6))

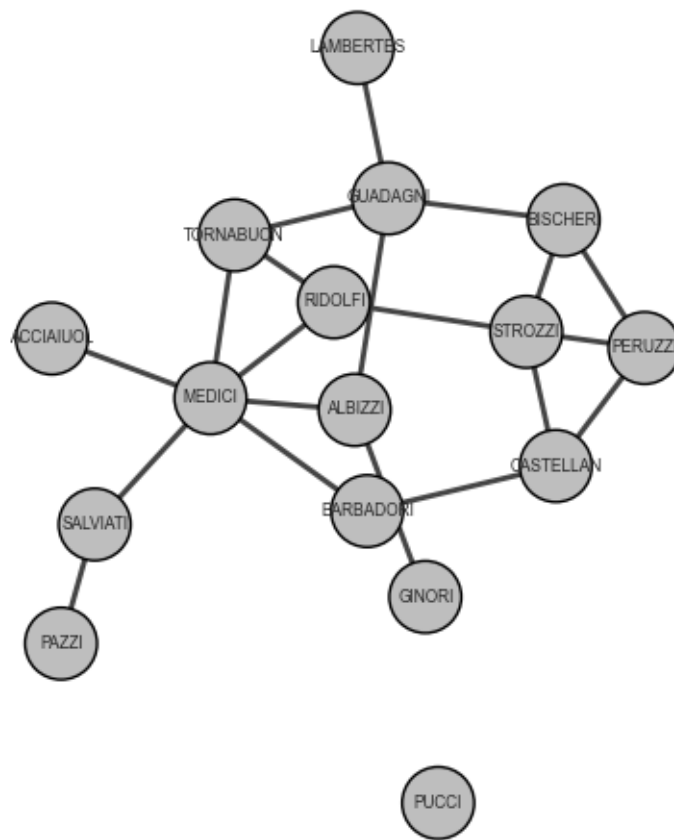
ig.plot(
    florence_g,
    target=ax,
    vertex_size=0.6,
    vertex_label=florence_g.vs["name"],
    vertex_label_size=6.0,
    vertex_color='gray'
)

```

```

[ ]: <Axes: >

```



```
[ ]: florence_g.degree() # list
```

```
[ ]: [1, 3, 2, 3, 3, 1, 4, 1, 6, 1, 3, 0, 3, 2, 4, 3]
```

```
[ ]: florence_g.vs['name']
```

```
[ ]: ['ACCIAIUOL',
      'ALBIZZI',
      'BARBADORI',
      'BISCHERI',
      'CASTELLAN',
      'GINORI',
      'GUADAGNI',
      'LAMBERTES',
      'MEDICI',
      'PAZZI',
      'PERUZZI',
      'PUCCI',
```

```
'RIDOLFI',
'SALVIATI',
'STROZZI',
'TORNABUON']
```

```
[ ]: pd.Series(florence_g.degree(), index=florence_g.vs['name'])
```

```
[ ]: ACCIAIUOL    1
      ALBIZZI     3
      BARBADORI   2
      BISCHERI    3
      CASTELLAN   3
      GINORI      1
      GUADAGNI    4
      LAMBERTES   1
      MEDICI      6
      PAZZI       1
      PERUZZI     3
      PUCCI       0
      RIDOLFI     3
      SALVIATI    2
      STROZZI     4
      TORNABUON   3
      dtype: int64
```

```
[ ]: pd.Series(florence_g.closeness(normalized=False), index=florence_g.vs['name'])
```

```
[ ]: ACCIAIUOL    0.026316
      ALBIZZI     0.034483
      BARBADORI   0.031250
      BISCHERI    0.028571
      CASTELLAN   0.027778
      GINORI      0.023810
      GUADAGNI    0.033333
      LAMBERTES   0.023256
      MEDICI      0.040000
      PAZZI       0.020408
      PERUZZI     0.026316
      PUCCI       NaN
      RIDOLFI     0.035714
      SALVIATI    0.027778
      STROZZI     0.031250
      TORNABUON   0.034483
      dtype: float64
```

```
[ ]: 1 / (pd.Series(florence_g.closeness(normalized=False),
                    index=florence_g.vs['name']) * 15)
```

```
[ ]: ACCIAIUOL    2.533333
      ALBIZZI     1.933333
      BARBADORI   2.133333
      BISCHERI    2.333333
      CASTELLAN   2.400000
      GINORI      2.800000
      GUADAGNI    2.000000
      LAMBERTES   2.866667
      MEDICI      1.666667
      PAZZI       3.266667
      PERUZZI     2.533333
      PUCCI       NaN
      RIDOLFI     1.866667
      SALVIATI    2.400000
      STROZZI     2.133333
      TORNABUON   1.933333
      dtype: float64
```

```
[ ]: pd.Series(florence_g.betweenness(directed=False), index=florence_g.vs['name'])
```

```
[ ]: ACCIAIUOL    0.000000
      ALBIZZI     19.333333
      BARBADORI   8.500000
      BISCHERI    9.500000
      CASTELLAN   5.000000
      GINORI      0.000000
      GUADAGNI    23.166667
      LAMBERTES   0.000000
      MEDICI      47.500000
      PAZZI       0.000000
      PERUZZI     2.000000
      PUCCI       0.000000
      RIDOLFI     10.333333
      SALVIATI    13.000000
      STROZZI     9.333333
      TORNABUON   8.333333
      dtype: float64
```

```
[ ]: close = pd.Series(florence_g.closeness(normalized=False),
                        index=florence_g.vs['name'])

close['PUCCI'] = 0

fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(6,6))

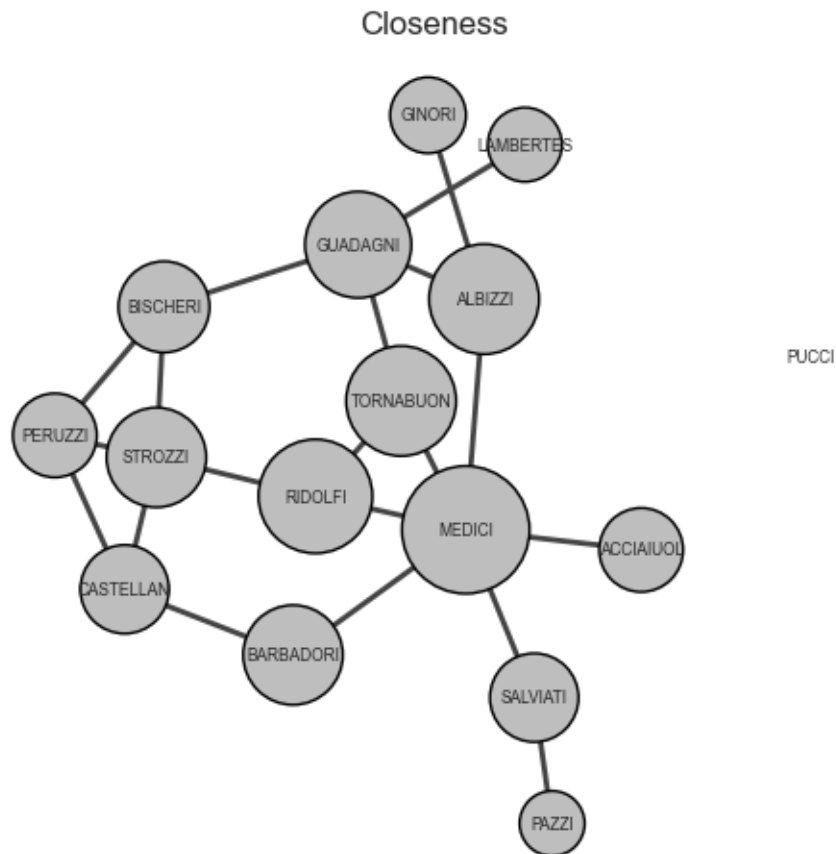
ig.plot(
    florence_g,
```

```

target=ax,
vertex_size=close * 25,
vertex_label=florence_g.vs["name"],
vertex_label_size=6.0,
vertex_color='gray',
bbox=(0, 0, 300, 300),
margin=20
).set(title='Closeness')

```

```
[ ]: [Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Closeness')]
```



```

[ ]: fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(6,6))

ig.plot(
    florence_g,
    target=ax,
    vertex_size=pd.Series(florence_g.betweenness(directed=False)) / 50,
    vertex_label=florence_g.vs["name"],

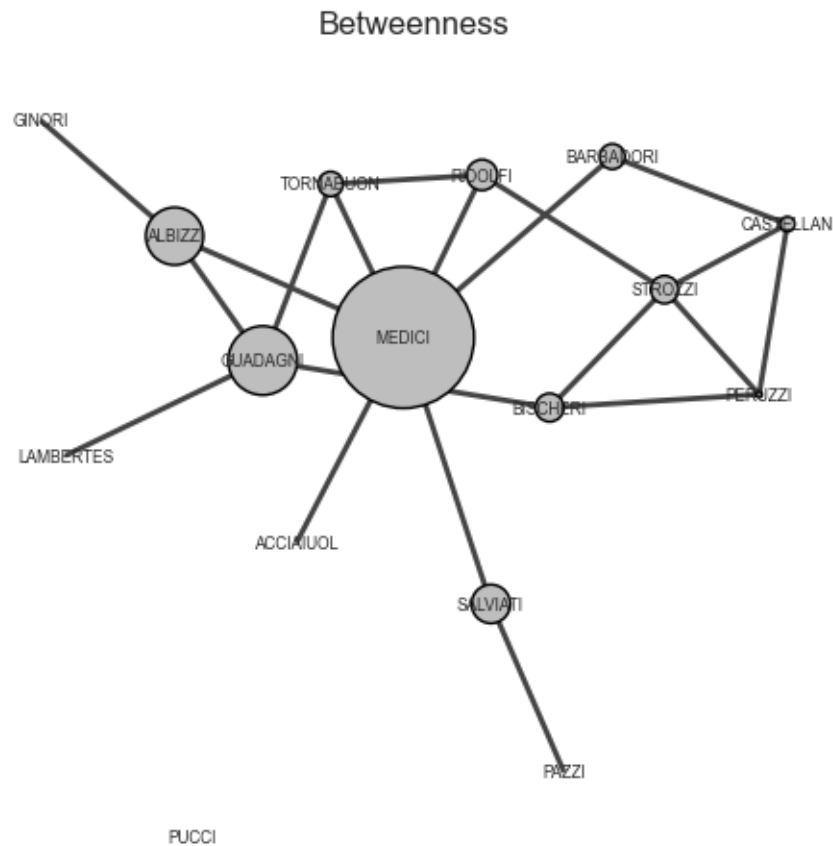
```

```

vertex_label_size=6.0,
vertex_color='gray',
bbox=(0, 0, 300, 300),
margin=20
).set(title='Betweenness')

```

```
[ ]: [Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Betweenness')]
```



### Section 5.2.3: Twitter-Following Network

```

[ ]: twitter = pd.read_csv('twitter-following.csv')
    senator = pd.read_csv('twitter-senator.csv')

n = senator.shape[0] # number of senators

# initialize adjacency matrix
twitter_adj = pd.DataFrame(np.zeros((n, n)),
                           columns=senator['screen_name'],

```

```

index=senator['screen_name'])

# change 0 to 1 when edge goes from node i to node j
for i in range(len(twitter)):
    twitter_adj.loc[twitter.loc[i,'following'], twitter.loc[i,'followed']] = 1

twitter_g = ig.Graph.Adjacency(twitter_adj, mode='directed')

```

#### Section 5.2.4: Directed Graph and Centrality

```

[ ]: senator['indegree'] = twitter_g.indegree()
    senator['outdegree'] = twitter_g.outdegree()

    # 5 greatest indegree
    senator.sort_values(by='indegree', ascending=False).head(5)

```

```

[ ]:

```

	screen_name	name	party	state	indegree	outdegree
50	SenJohnMcCain	John McCain	R	AZ	64	15
56	lisamurkowski	Lisa Murkowski	R	AK	60	87
62	senrobportman	Rob Portman	R	OH	58	9
82	SenToomey	Patrick J. Toomey	R	PA	58	50
17	SenatorCollins	Susan M. Collins	R	ME	58	79

```

[ ]: # 5 greatest outdegree
    senator.sort_values(by='outdegree', ascending=False).head(5)

```

```

[ ]:

```

	screen_name	name	party	state	indegree	outdegree
36	SenDeanHeller	Dean Heller	R	NV	55	89
64	sendavidperdue	David Perdue	R	GA	30	88
77	SenatorTimScott	Tim Scott	R	SC	41	88
20	SenBobCasey	Robert P. Casey, Jr.	D	PA	43	88
56	lisamurkowski	Lisa Murkowski	R	AK	60	87

```

[ ]: # closeness for incoming and outgoing paths
    senator['close_in'] = twitter_g.closeness(mode='in', normalized=False)
    senator['close_out'] = twitter_g.closeness(mode='out', normalized=False)

    # directed and undirected betweenness
    senator['betweenness_d'] = twitter_g.betweenness(directed=True)
    senator['betweenness_u'] = twitter_g.betweenness(directed=False)

```

```

[ ]: fig, axs = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(12,5))

    sns.scatterplot(
        data=senator, x='close_in', y='close_out', ax=axs[0],
        hue='party', palette=['r', 'b', 'k'], legend=False,
        style='party', markers=['o', '^', 'X']
    )

```

```

).set(title='Closeness', xlabel='Incoming path', ylabel='Outgoing path')

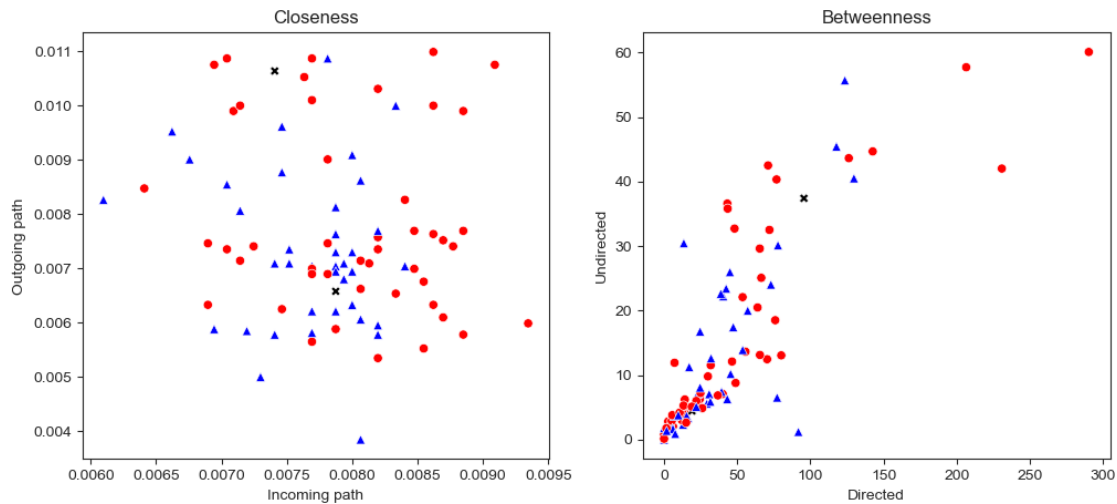
sns.scatterplot(
    data=senator, x='betweenness_d', y='betweenness_u', ax=axes[1],
    hue='party', palette=['r', 'b', 'k'], legend=False,
    style='party', markers=['o', '^', 'X'])
).set(title='Betweenness', xlabel='Directed', ylabel='Undirected')

```

```

[ ]: [Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Betweenness'),
      Text(0.5, 0, 'Directed'),
      Text(0, 0.5, 'Undirected')]

```



```

[ ]: # senator PageRank
senator['pagerank'] = twitter_g.pagerank()

# save colors for plotting
v_color = np.where(senator.party=='R', 'red',
                   np.where(senator.party=='D', 'blue', 'black'))

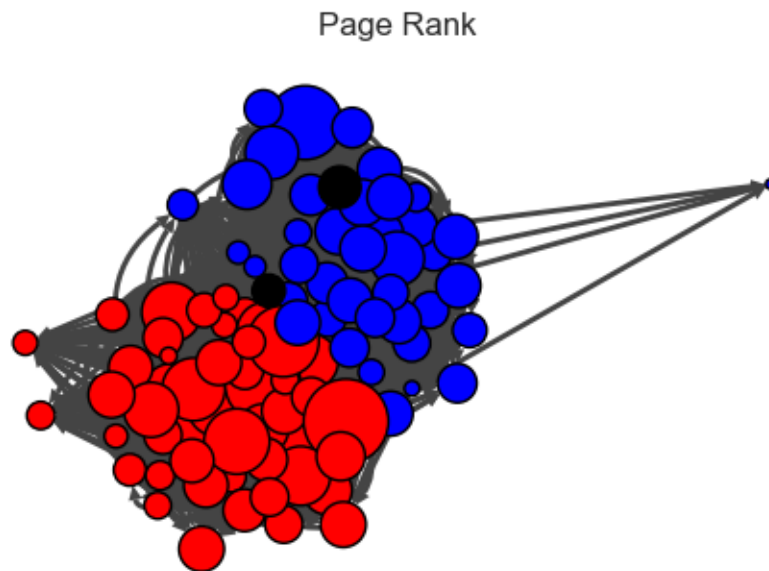
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(6,6))

fig.plot(
    twitter_g,
    target=ax,
    vertex_size=senator['pagerank'] * 25,
    vertex_color=v_color,
    bbox=(0, 0, 300, 300),
    margin=20
).set(title='Page Rank')

```



```
[ ]: [Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Page Rank')]
```



```
[ ]: def PageRank(n, A, d, pr):  
    g = ig.Graph.Adjacency(A)  
    deg = g.outdegree()  
    for j in range(n):  
        pr[j] = (1 - d) / n + d * sum(adj[:,j] * pr / deg)  
    return pr  
  
nodes = 4  
  
# adjacency matrix with arbitrary values  
adj = (np.array([0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0]).  
        reshape(nodes, nodes))  
  
# typical choice of constant  
d = 0.85  
  
# starting values  
pr = np.array([1/nodes] * nodes)  
  
# maximum absolute difference; use value greater than threshold  
diff = 100  
  
# while loop with 0.001 as the threshold  
while diff > 0.001:
```

```

# save the previous iteration
pr_pre = pr.copy()
pr = PageRank(n=nodes, A=adj, d=d, pr=pr)
diff = max(abs(pr - pr_pre))

pr

```

```
[ ]: array([0.22130901, 0.43166231, 0.22095648, 0.13155633])
```

## Section 5.3: Spatial Data

### Section 5.3.1: The 1854 Cholera Outbreak in Action

### Section 5.3.2: Spatial Data with GeoPandas

This section utilizes the U.S. Census Bureau's [Cartographic Boundary Shapefiles](#).

```

[ ]: import geopandas as gpd

# read in the shapefile (.shp) of the U.S. states
usa = gpd.read_file('cb_2022_us_state_500k/cb_2022_us_state_500k.shp')

type(usa) # a GeoDataFrame

```

```
[ ]: geopandas.geodataframe.GeoDataFrame
```

```

[ ]: # a GeoDataFrame is a pandas DataFrame with 'GeoSeries.'
usa.head()

```

```

[ ]:
  STATEFP  STATENS  AFFGEOID  GEOID  STUSPS  NAME  LSAD  \
0      35  00897535  0400000US35    35     NM  New Mexico  00
1      46  01785534  0400000US46    46     SD  South Dakota  00
2      06  01779778  0400000US06    06     CA  California  00
3      21  01779786  0400000US21    21     KY  Kentucky  00
4      01  01779775  0400000US01    01     AL  Alabama  00

```

```

      ALAND  AWATER  \
0  314198573403    726463825
1  196341552329    3387681983
2  403673617862   20291712025
3  102266581101    2384240769
4  131185042550    4582333181

```

```

      geometry
0  POLYGON ((-109.05017 31.48000, -109.04984 31.4...
1  POLYGON ((-104.05788 44.99761, -104.05078 44.9...
2  MULTIPOLYGON (((-118.60442 33.47855, -118.5987...
3  MULTIPOLYGON (((-89.40565 36.52817, -89.39869 ...
4  MULTIPOLYGON (((-88.05338 30.50699, -88.05109 ...

```

```
[ ]: usa.shape
```

```
[ ]: (56, 10)
```

The Census Bureau uses the North American Datum 1983 (NAD83) Coordinate Reference System (CRS).

```
[ ]: usa.crs
```

```
[ ]: <Geographic 2D CRS: EPSG:4269>
```

Name: NAD83

Axis Info [ellipsoidal]:

- Lat[north]: Geodetic latitude (degree)

- Lon[east]: Geodetic longitude (degree)

Area of Use:

- name: North America - onshore and offshore: Canada - Alberta; British Columbia; Manitoba; New Brunswick; Newfoundland and Labrador; Northwest Territories; Nova Scotia; Nunavut; Ontario; Prince Edward Island; Quebec; Saskatchewan; Yukon. Puerto Rico. United States (USA) - Alabama; Alaska; Arizona; Arkansas; California; Colorado; Connecticut; Delaware; Florida; Georgia; Hawaii; Idaho; Illinois; Indiana; Iowa; Kansas; Kentucky; Louisiana; Maine; Maryland; Massachusetts; Michigan; Minnesota; Mississippi; Missouri; Montana; Nebraska; Nevada; New Hampshire; New Jersey; New Mexico; New York; North Carolina; North Dakota; Ohio; Oklahoma; Oregon; Pennsylvania; Rhode Island; South Carolina; South Dakota; Tennessee; Texas; Utah; Vermont; Virginia; Washington; West Virginia; Wisconsin; Wyoming. US Virgin Islands. British Virgin Islands.

- bounds: (167.65, 14.92, -40.73, 86.45)

Datum: North American Datum 1983

- Ellipsoid: GRS 1980

- Prime Meridian: Greenwich

```
[ ]: # focus on the continental U.S.
```

```
non_cont = ['Alaska', 'Hawaii', 'Puerto Rico', 'United States Virgin Islands',  
            'Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands', 'Guam',  
            'American Samoa']
```

```
usa_cont = usa.loc[~usa['NAME'].isin(non_cont)].copy().reset_index(drop=True)
```

```
usa_cont.boundary.plot(edgecolor='black', linewidth=0.5).axis('off')
```

```
[ ]: (-127.65372665000001, -64.05923634999999, 23.2781513, 50.6275107)
```



```
[ ]: # import cities data; source: Becker and others (2021)
us_cities = pd.read_csv('us_cities.csv')

# convert to GeoDataFrame
us_cities = gpd.GeoDataFrame(
    us_cities,
    geometry=gpd.points_from_xy(us_cities['long'], us_cities['lat']),
    # specify the CRS associated with lat and long measurements
    crs='EPSG:4326'
)

us_cities.crs
```

```
[ ]: <Geographic 2D CRS: EPSG:4326>
Name: WGS 84
Axis Info [ellipsoidal]:
- Lat[north]: Geodetic latitude (degree)
- Lon[east]: Geodetic longitude (degree)
Area of Use:
- name: World.
- bounds: (-180.0, -90.0, 180.0, 90.0)
Datum: World Geodetic System 1984 ensemble
- Ellipsoid: WGS 84
- Prime Meridian: Greenwich
```

```
[ ]: # subset capitals of continental U.S. states
usa_cont_capitals = (
    us_cities.loc[(us_cities['capital']==2) &
        ~us_cities['country_etc'].isin(['AK', 'HI'])]
```

```
.copy().reset_index(drop=True)
)
```

```
[ ]: # Re-project the usa_cont GeoDataFrame to match the CRS of the us_cities
usa_cont = usa_cont.to_crs(us_cities.crs)

usa_cont.crs
```

```
[ ]: <Geographic 2D CRS: EPSG:4326>
Name: WGS 84
Axis Info [ellipsoidal]:
- Lat[north]: Geodetic latitude (degree)
- Lon[east]: Geodetic longitude (degree)
Area of Use:
- name: World.
- bounds: (-180.0, -90.0, 180.0, 90.0)
Datum: World Geodetic System 1984 ensemble
- Ellipsoid: WGS 84
- Prime Meridian: Greenwich
```

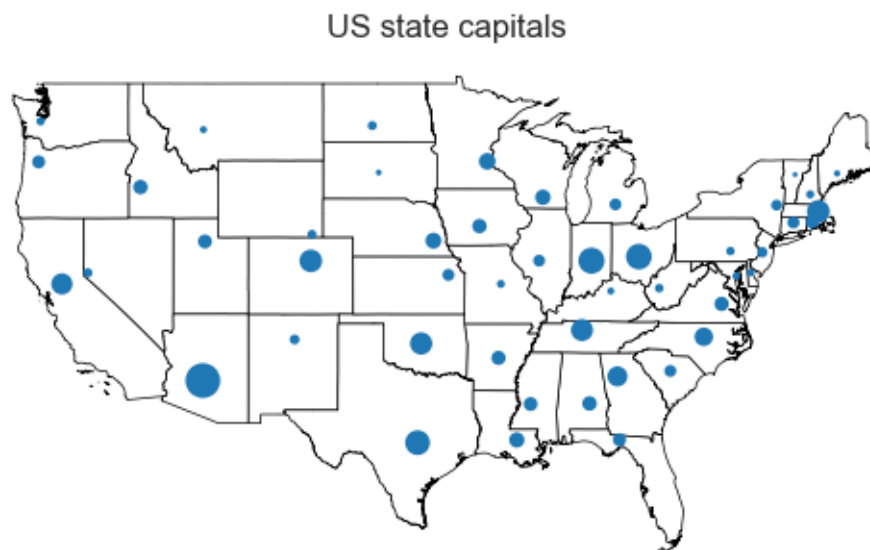
```
[ ]: # plot capitals on top of state map
base_map = usa_cont.plot(color='white', edgecolor='black', linewidth=0.5)

usa_cont_capitals.plot(ax=base_map, markersize=usa_cont_capitals['pop']/10000)

base_map.set_axis_off()

base_map.set_title('US state capitals')
```

```
[ ]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'US state capitals')
```



```
[ ]: california = usa_cont.loc[usa_cont['NAME']=='California']

cal_cities = us_cities.loc[us_cities['country_etc']=='CA']

top7 = cal_cities.sort_values(by='pop', ascending=False).head(7)

# Extract the city name from the name column (i.e., remove 'CA')
top7['city_name'] = top7['name'].str[:-3]

[ ]: # plot top 7 cities on top of California
cal_map = california.boundary.plot(edgecolor='black', linewidth=0.75)

top7.plot(ax=cal_map, color='black')

for i in range(len(top7)):
    plt.annotate(top7.iloc[i]['city_name'],
                 (top7.iloc[i]['long'] + 0.25, top7.iloc[i]['lat']),
                 fontsize=8)

cal_map.set_axis_off()

cal_map.set_title('Largest cities in California')

[ ]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Largest cities in California')
```

## Largest cities in California



```
[ ]: # review geometric attributes of states
```

```
# geometry type  
usa_cont.geom_type.head(5)
```

```
[ ]: 0      Polygon  
     1      Polygon  
     2  MultiPolygon  
     3  MultiPolygon  
     4  MultiPolygon  
     dtype: object
```

```
[ ]: # geometries  
     usa_cont.geometry.head(5)
```

```
[ ]: 0  POLYGON ((-109.05018 31.48000, -109.04985 31.4...  
     1  POLYGON ((-104.05788 44.99760, -104.05078 44.9...  
     2  MULTIPOLYGON (((-118.60442 33.47855, -118.5987...  
     3  MULTIPOLYGON (((-89.40565 36.52816, -89.39869 ...  
     4  MULTIPOLYGON (((-88.05337 30.50698, -88.05109 ...  
     Name: geometry, dtype: geometry
```

```
[ ]: # bounds of each state
usa_cont.bounds.head(5)
```

```
[ ]:      minx      miny      maxx      maxy
0 -109.050177  31.332300 -103.001967  37.000232
1 -104.057879  42.479634  -96.436592  45.945453
2 -124.409588  32.534436 -114.131209  42.009487
3  -89.571509  36.497127  -81.964971  39.147459
4  -88.473226  30.223327  -84.889080  35.008026
```

### Section 5.3.3: Colors in Matplotlib

```
[ ]: import matplotlib.colors as mcolors

# base colors with intensities on rgb scale
mcolors.BASE_COLORS
```

```
[ ]: {'b': (0, 0, 1),
      'g': (0, 0.5, 0),
      'r': (1, 0, 0),
      'c': (0, 0.75, 0.75),
      'm': (0.75, 0, 0.75),
      'y': (0.75, 0.75, 0),
      'k': (0, 0, 0),
      'w': (1, 1, 1)}
```

```
[ ]: # Number of supported colors from different color palettes
print(len(mcolors.TABLEAU_COLORS))
print(len(mcolors.CSS4_COLORS))
print(len(mcolors.XKCD_COLORS))
```

```
10
148
949
```

```
[ ]: # Colors in the CSS4 palette with Hex codes
pd.Series(mcolors.CSS4_COLORS)
```

```
[ ]: aliceblue      #F0F8FF
antiquewhite     #FAEBD7
aqua             #00FFFF
aquamarine       #7FFFD4
azure            #F0FFFF
...
wheat            #F5DEB3
white            #FFFFFF
whitesmoke       #F5F5F5
yellow           #FFFF00
```



```
yellowgreen      #9ACD32
Length: 148, dtype: object
```

```
[ ]: red = (1, 0, 0)
     green = (0, 1, 0)
     blue = (0, 0, 1)

     # case-insensitive hex codes
     print(f'''
     Red: {mcolors.to_hex(red)}
     Green: {mcolors.to_hex(green)}
     Blue: {mcolors.to_hex(blue)}''')
```

```
Red: #ff0000
Green: #00ff00
Blue: #0000ff
```

```
[ ]: black = (0, 0, 0)
     white = (1, 1, 1)

     print(f'''
     Black: {mcolors.to_hex(black)}
     White: {mcolors.to_hex(white)}''')
```

```
Black: #000000
White: #ffffff
```

```
[ ]: purple = (0.5, 0, 0.5)
     yellow = (1, 1, 0)

     print(f'''
     Purple: {mcolors.to_hex(purple)}
     Yellow: {mcolors.to_hex(yellow)}''')
```

```
Purple: #800080
Yellow: #ffff00
```

```
[ ]: # semi-transparent blue; specify alpha (r, g, b, alpha)
     blue_trans = (0, 0, 1, 0.5)
     # semi-transparent black
     black_trans = (0, 0, 0, 0.5)

     x = [1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 4]
     y = [1, 1.2, 2, 2.2, 3, 3.2, 4, 4.2]

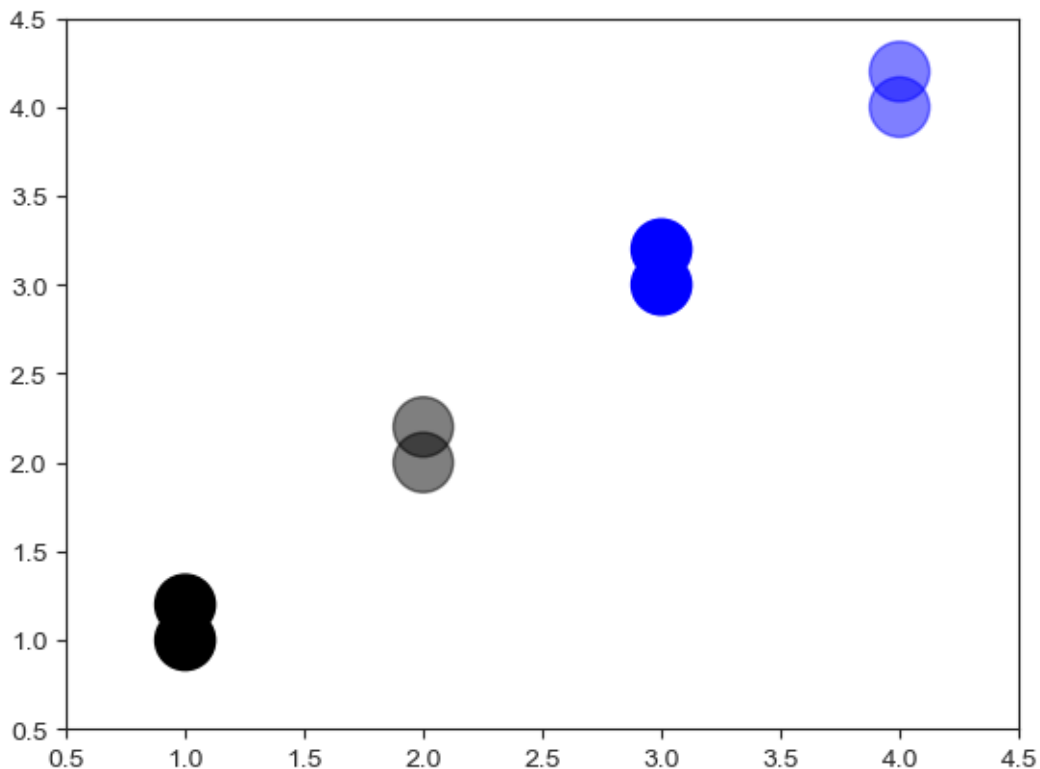
     colors = [black]*2 + [black_trans]*2 + [blue]*2 + [blue_trans]*2
```

```

# completely colored dots difficult to distinguish
# semi-transparent dots easier to distinguish
plt.figure() # open a new figure
plt.scatter(x, y, s=500, color=colors)
plt.xlim(0.5, 4.5)
plt.ylim(0.5, 4.5)

```

```
[ ]: (0.5, 4.5)
```



#### Section 5.3.4: US Presidential Elections

```

[ ]: pres08 = pd.read_csv('pres08.csv')

# two-party vote share
pres08['Dem'] = pres08['Obama'] / (pres08['Obama'] + pres08['McCain'])
pres08['Rep'] = pres08['McCain'] / (pres08['Obama'] + pres08['McCain'])

# assign red and blue colors based on two-party vote share
pres08['color'] = np.where(pres08['Rep'] > pres08['Dem'], 'r', 'b')

# add tuples of rgb values based on two-party vote share

```

```
pres08['color_p'] = pres08.apply(lambda x: (x['Rep'], 0, x['Dem']), axis=1)
pres08['color_p'].head(5)
```

```
[ ]: 0    (0.6060606060606061, 0, 0.3939393939393939)
     1    (0.6082474226804123, 0, 0.3917525773195876)
     2    (0.5454545454545454, 0, 0.4545454545454543)
     3    (0.6020408163265306, 0, 0.3979591836734694)
     4    (0.37755102040816324, 0, 0.6224489795918368)
     Name: color_p, dtype: object
```

```
[ ]: fig, axs = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(8,4))

     # California as a blue state
     california.plot(ax=axs[0],
                     color=pres08['color'].loc[pres08.state=='CA'].iloc[0])

     axs[0].axis('off')

     # California as a purple state
     california.plot(ax=axs[1],
                     color=pres08['color_p'].loc[pres08.state=='CA'].iloc[0])

     axs[1].axis('off')
```

```
[ ]: (-124.92350730621236, -113.617289924617, 32.06068362574323, 42.48323956673337)
```



```
[ ]: # merge the GeoDataFrame and the colors from pres08 on state abbreviations
usa_cont = pd.merge(
    usa_cont, pres08[['state', 'color', 'color_p']],
    left_on='STUSPS', right_on='state', how='left'
).drop('state', axis='columns')

usa_cont.columns
```

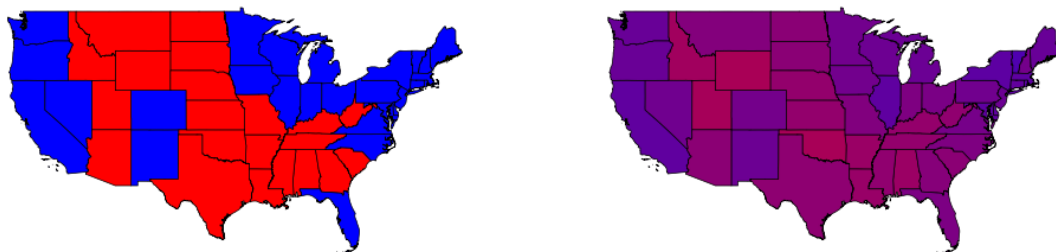
```
[ ]: Index(['STATEFP', 'STATENS', 'AFFGEOID', 'GEOID', 'STUSPS', 'NAME', 'LSAD',
        'ALAND', 'AWATER', 'geometry', 'color', 'color_p'],
        dtype='object')
```

```
[ ]: fig, axs = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(12,6))

usa_cont.plot(ax=axs[0], color=usa_cont['color'], edgecolor='black',
              linewidth=0.5).axis('off')

usa_cont.plot(ax=axs[1], color=usa_cont['color_p'], edgecolor='black',
              linewidth=0.5).axis('off')
```

```
[ ]: (-127.65372492089249,
      -64.05923571655354,
      23.278148779981684,
      50.62751082000087)
```



### Section 5.3.5: Expansion of Walmart

```
[ ]: walmart = pd.read_csv('walmart.csv')

walmart.head()
```

```
[ ]:      opendate      st.address      city state \
0  1962-03-01  5801 SW Regional Airport Blvd  Bentonville  AR
1  1962-07-01      2110 WEST WALNUT      Rogers      AR
2  1964-08-01      1417 HWY 62/65 N      Harrison      AR
3  1965-08-01      2901 HWY 412 EAST  Siloam Springs  AR
```

```
4 1967-10-01          3801 CAMP ROBINSON RD.  North Little Rock    AR
```

	long	lat	type
0	-94.239816	36.350885	DistributionCenter
1	-94.071410	36.342235	SuperCenter
2	-93.093450	36.236984	SuperCenter
3	-94.502080	36.179905	SuperCenter
4	-92.302290	34.813269	Wal-MartStore

```
[ ]: walmart['type'].value_counts()
```

```
[ ]: type
SuperCenter          1977
Wal-MartStore        1196
DistributionCenter    78
Name: count, dtype: int64
```

```
[ ]: # create store_type column for easier plotting
walmart['store_type'] = np.where(
    walmart['type']=='Wal-MartStore', 'Store',
    np.where(walmart['type']=='SuperCenter', 'Supercenter', 'Distribution')
)

# convert to categorical and reorder categories
walmart['store_type'] = (
    walmart['store_type'].astype('category').cat.reorder_categories(
        ['Store', 'Supercenter', 'Distribution'])
)

# add marker size column
walmart['msize'] = np.where(walmart['store_type']=='Distribution', 30, 10)

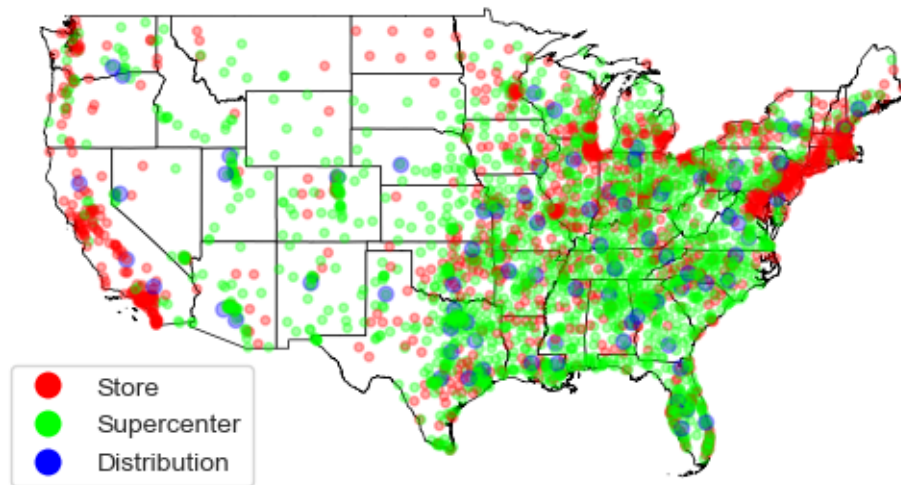
# convert to GeoDataFrame
walmart = gpd.GeoDataFrame(
    walmart,
    geometry=gpd.points_from_xy(walmart['long'], walmart['lat']),
    crs='EPSG:4326'
)
```

```
[ ]: # define colors and transparency
store = (1, 0, 0, 1/3)
supercenter = (0, 1, 0, 1/3)
distribution = (0, 0, 1, 1/3)

# plot Walmart locations on top of state map
usa_map = usa_cont.plot(color='white', edgecolor='black', linewidth=0.5)
```

```
walmart.plot(ax=usa_map, column='store_type', categorical=True, legend=True,
             markersize=walmart['msize'],
             # define custom colormap
             cmap=mcolors.ListedColormap([store, supercenter, distribution]))

usa_map.set_axis_off()
```



### Section 5.3.6: Animation in Matplotlib

```
[ ]: # convert 'opendate' to datetime
walmart['opendate'] = pd.to_datetime(walmart['opendate'])

# extract year
walmart['year'] = walmart['opendate'].dt.year

# define a function to plot Walmart locations as of year-end for a given year
def walmart_map(base_map, data, year, ax=None):

    # if ax is not specified, use the current axis or create a new one
    if ax is None:
        ax = plt.gca()

    # define colors and transparency
    store = (1, 0, 0, 1/3)
    supercenter = (0, 1, 0, 1/3)
    distribution = (0, 0, 1, 1/3)

    walmart_sub = data.loc[data['year'] <= year]
```

```

base_map.plot(ax=ax, color='white', edgecolor='black', linewidth=0.5)

walmart_sub.plot(
    ax=ax, column='store_type', categorical=True, legend=False,
    markersize=walmart['msize'],
    cmap=mcolors.ListedColormap([store, supercenter, distribution]))

ax.set_axis_off()

ax.set_title(f'{year}')

```

```

[ ]: fig, axs = plt.subplots(2, 2, figsize=(12,6))

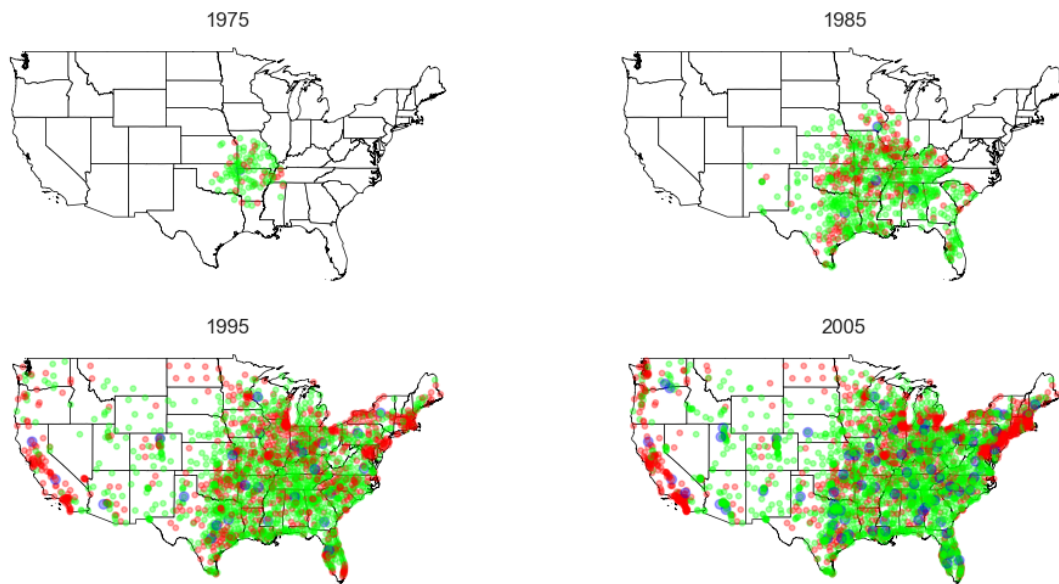
walmart_map(usa_cont, walmart, 1975, ax=axs[0,0])

walmart_map(usa_cont, walmart, 1985, ax=axs[0,1])

walmart_map(usa_cont, walmart, 1995, ax=axs[1,0])

walmart_map(usa_cont, walmart, 2005, ax=axs[1,1])

```



```

[ ]: ## Animation using FuncAnimation
# from matplotlib.animation import FuncAnimation

# years = range(walmart['year'].min(), walmart['year'].max() + 1)

```

```
# fig, ax = plt.subplots()

# ani = FuncAnimation(
#     fig, lambda year: walmart_map(usa_cont, walmart, year, ax),
#     frames=years, repeat=False
# )

# ani.save('walmart.html', writer='html', fps=2)
```

## References

Becker, Richard A., Allan R. Wilks, Ray Brownrigg, Thomas P. Minka, and Alex Deckmyn. 2021. maps: Draw Geographical Maps. R package version 3.4.0. Original S code by Richard A. Becker and Allan R. Wilks. R version by Ray Brownrigg. Enhancements by Thomas P Minka and Alex Deckmyn. <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=maps>.