Assignment 3

March 5, 2017

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*You are currently looking at **version 1.5** of this notebook. To download notebooks and datafiles, as well as get help on Jupyter notebooks in the Coursera platform, visit the Jupyter Notebook FAQ course resource.*

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1 Assignment 3 - More Pandas

This assignment requires more individual learning then the last one did - you are encouraged to check out the pandas documentation to find functions or methods you might not have used yet, or ask questions on Stack Overflow and tag them as pandas and python related. And of course, the discussion forums are open for interaction with your peers and the course staff.

1.0.1 Question 1 (20%)

Load the energy data from the file `Energy Indicators.xls`, which is a list of indicators of energy supply and renewable electricity production from the United Nations for the year 2013, and should be put into a DataFrame with the variable name of **energy**.

Keep in mind that this is an Excel file, and not a comma separated values file. Also, make sure to exclude the footer and header information from the datafile. The first two columns are unneccessary, so you should get rid of them, and you should change the column labels so that the columns are:

`['Country', 'Energy Supply', 'Energy Supply per Capita', '% Renewable']`

Convert `Energy Supply` to gigajoules (there are 1,000,000 gigajoules in a petajoule). For all countries which have missing data (e.g. data with "...") make sure this is reflected as `np.NaN` values.

Rename the following list of countries (for use in later questions):

`"Republic of Korea": "South Korea", "United States of America": "United States", "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland": "United Kingdom", "China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region": "Hong Kong"`

There are also several countries with numbers and/or parenthesis in their name. Be sure to remove these,

e.g.

`'Bolivia (Plurinational State of)'` should be `'Bolivia'`,

'Switzerland17' should be 'Switzerland'.

Next, load the GDP data from the file world_bank.csv, which is a csv containing countries' GDP from 1960 to 2015 from World Bank. Call this DataFrame **GDP**.

Make sure to skip the header, and rename the following list of countries:

"Korea, Rep.": "South Korea", "Iran, Islamic Rep.": "Iran", "Hong Kong SAR, China": "Hong Kong"

Finally, load the Sciamgo Journal and Country Rank data for Energy Engineering and Power Technology from the file scimagojr-3.xlsx, which ranks countries based on their journal contributions in the aforementioned area. Call this DataFrame **ScimEn**.

Join the three datasets: GDP, Energy, and ScimEn into a new dataset (using the intersection of country names). Use only the last 10 years (2006-2015) of GDP data and only the top 15 countries by Scimagojr 'Rank' (Rank 1 through 15).

The index of this DataFrame should be the name of the country, and the columns should be ['Rank', 'Documents', 'Citable documents', 'Citations', 'Self-citations', 'Citations per document', 'H index', 'Energy Supply', 'Energy Supply per Capita', '% Renewable', '2006', '2007', '2008', '2009', '2010', '2011', '2012', '2013', '2014', '2015'].

This function should return a DataFrame with 20 columns and 15 entries.

In [315]:
```
import pandas as pd

def get_energy():
    Energy = pd.read_excel('Energy Indicators.xls')
    Energy.drop(['Unnamed: 0', 'Unnamed: 1'],axis =1,inplace=True)
    Energy.rename(columns={'Environmental Indicators: Energy':'Country',
    'Unnamed: 4':'Energy Supply per Capita', 'Unnamed: 5':'% Renewable'},
    Energy = Energy[Energy.index>=16]
    Energy.replace('...',pd.np.NaN,inplace=True)
    Energy['Energy Supply'] = Energy['Energy Supply']*1000000
    Energy.dropna(thresh=2,inplace=True)
    replacements = {
        'Country': {
            "Republic of Korea": "South Korea",
            'United States of America': 'United States',
            'United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland': 'Unit
            'China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region': 'Hong Kong'
            'China, Macao Special Administrative Region': 'Macao'}}
    Energy.replace(replacements, regex=True, inplace=True)
    Energy['Country'] = Energy['Country'].str.replace('\d+', '')
    Energy['Country'] = Energy['Country'].apply(lambda x: x.split('(')[0]
    Energy['Country'] = Energy['Country'].apply(lambda x: x.strip())
    return Energy

def get_GDP():
    GDP = pd.read_csv('world_bank.csv',skiprows=4)
    replacements = {
        'Country Name': {"Korea, Rep.": "South Korea",
             "Iran, Islamic Rep.": "Iran",
             "Hong Kong SAR, China": "Hong Kong"}}
```

```
    GDP['Country Name'] = GDP['Country Name'].apply(lambda x: x.split('('
    GDP.rename(columns={'Country Name':'Country'}, inplace=True)
    GDP['Country'] = GDP['Country'].apply(lambda x: x.strip())
    return GDP

def get_ScimEn():
    ScimEn = pd.read_excel('scimagojr-3.xlsx')
    return ScimEn

def answer_one():
    energy = get_energy()
    gdp = get_GDP()
    scimem = get_ScimEn()
    df = pd.merge(energy,pd.merge(scimem,gdp, how = 'left', on='Country')
                                                        'Self-citati
                                                        'Energy Supp
                                                        '2006', '200
                                                        '2013','2014

    return df[df['Rank']<16]

answer_one()
```

Out[315]:

Country	Rank	Documents	Citable documents	Citations
Australia	14	8831	8725	90765
Brazil	15	8668	8596	60702
Canada	6	17899	17620	215003
China	1	127050	126767	597237
France	9	13153	12973	130632
Germany	7	17027	16831	140566
India	8	15005	14841	128763
Iran	13	8896	8819	57470
Italy	11	10964	10794	111850
Japan	3	30504	30287	223024
South Korea	10	11983	11923	114675
Russian Federation	5	18534	18301	34266
Spain	12	9428	9330	123336
United Kingdom	4	20944	20357	206091
United States	2	96661	94747	792274

Country	Self-citations	Citations per document	H index
Australia	15606	10.28	107
Brazil	14396	7.00	86
Canada	40930	12.01	149
China	411683	4.70	138
France	28601	9.93	114
Germany	27426	8.26	126

India	37209	8.58	115
Iran	19125	6.46	72
Italy	26661	10.20	106
Japan	61554	7.31	134
South Korea	22595	9.57	104
Russian Federation	12422	1.85	57
Spain	23964	13.08	115
United Kingdom	37874	9.84	139
United States	265436	8.20	230

Country	Energy Supply	Energy Supply per Capita	% Renewable
Australia	5.386000e+09	231.0	11.810810
Brazil	1.214900e+10	59.0	69.648030
Canada	1.043100e+10	296.0	61.945430
China	1.271910e+11	93.0	19.754910
France	1.059700e+10	166.0	17.020280
Germany	1.326100e+10	165.0	17.901530
India	3.319500e+10	26.0	14.969080
Iran	9.172000e+09	119.0	5.707721
Italy	6.530000e+09	109.0	33.667230
Japan	1.898400e+10	149.0	10.232820
South Korea	1.100700e+10	221.0	2.279353
Russian Federation	3.070900e+10	214.0	17.288680
Spain	4.923000e+09	106.0	37.968590
United Kingdom	7.920000e+09	124.0	10.600470
United States	9.083800e+10	286.0	11.570980

Country	2006	2007	2008	200
Australia	1.021939e+12	1.060340e+12	1.099644e+12	1.119654e+1
Brazil	1.845080e+12	1.957118e+12	2.056809e+12	2.054215e+1
Canada	1.564469e+12	1.596740e+12	1.612713e+12	1.565145e+1
China	3.992331e+12	4.559041e+12	4.997775e+12	5.459247e+1
France	2.607840e+12	2.669424e+12	2.674637e+12	2.595967e+1
Germany	3.332891e+12	3.441561e+12	3.478809e+12	3.283340e+1
India	1.265894e+12	1.374865e+12	1.428361e+12	1.549483e+1
Iran	NaN	NaN	NaN	Na
Italy	2.202170e+12	2.234627e+12	2.211154e+12	2.089938e+1
Japan	5.496542e+12	5.617036e+12	5.558527e+12	5.251308e+1
South Korea	NaN	NaN	NaN	Na
Russian Federation	1.385793e+12	1.504071e+12	1.583004e+12	1.459199e+1
Spain	1.414823e+12	1.468146e+12	1.484530e+12	1.431475e+1
United Kingdom	2.419631e+12	2.482203e+12	2.470614e+12	2.367048e+1
United States	1.479230e+13	1.505540e+13	1.501149e+13	1.459484e+1

Country	2010	2011	2012	201

Australia	1.142251e+12	1.169431e+12	1.211913e+12	1.241484e+1
Brazil	2.208872e+12	2.295245e+12	2.339209e+12	2.409740e+1
Canada	1.613406e+12	1.664087e+12	1.693133e+12	1.730688e+1
China	6.039659e+12	6.612490e+12	7.124978e+12	7.672448e+1
France	2.646995e+12	2.702032e+12	2.706968e+12	2.722567e+1
Germany	3.417298e+12	3.542371e+12	3.556724e+12	3.567317e+1
India	1.708459e+12	1.821872e+12	1.924235e+12	2.051982e+1
Iran	NaN	NaN	NaN	Na
Italy	2.125185e+12	2.137439e+12	2.077184e+12	2.040871e+1
Japan	5.498718e+12	5.473738e+12	5.569102e+12	5.644659e+1
South Korea	NaN	NaN	NaN	Na
Russian Federation	1.524917e+12	1.589943e+12	1.645876e+12	1.666934e+1
Spain	1.431673e+12	1.417355e+12	1.380216e+12	1.357139e+1
United Kingdom	2.403504e+12	2.450911e+12	2.479809e+12	2.533370e+1
United States	1.496437e+13	1.520402e+13	1.554216e+13	1.577367e+1

Country	2014	2015
Australia	1.272520e+12	1.301251e+12
Brazil	2.412231e+12	2.319423e+12
Canada	1.773486e+12	1.792609e+12
China	8.230121e+12	8.797999e+12
France	2.729632e+12	2.761185e+12
Germany	3.624386e+12	3.685556e+12
India	2.200617e+12	2.367206e+12
Iran	NaN	NaN
Italy	2.033868e+12	2.049316e+12
Japan	5.642884e+12	5.669563e+12
South Korea	NaN	NaN
Russian Federation	1.678709e+12	1.616149e+12
Spain	1.375605e+12	1.419821e+12
United Kingdom	2.605643e+12	2.666333e+12
United States	1.615662e+13	1.654857e+13

1.0.2 Question 2 (6.6%)

The previous question joined three datasets then reduced this to just the top 15 entries. When you joined the datasets, but before you reduced this to the top 15 items, how many entries did you lose?

This function should return a single number.

In [316]:
```
%%HTML
<svg width="800" height="300">
  <circle cx="150" cy="180" r="80" fill-opacity="0.2" stroke="black" stro
  <circle cx="200" cy="100" r="80" fill-opacity="0.2" stroke="black" stro
  <circle cx="100" cy="100" r="80" fill-opacity="0.2" stroke="black" stro
  <line x1="150" y1="125" x2="300" y2="150" stroke="black" stroke-width="
  <text  x="300" y="165" font-family="Verdana" font-size="35">Everything
```

```
          </svg>

<IPython.core.display.HTML object>
```

```
In [317]: def answer_two():
              return 175-15

          answer_two()
```

```
Out[317]: 160
```

Answer the following questions in the context of only the top 15 countries by Scimagojr Rank (aka the DataFrame returned by `answer_one()`)

1.0.3 Question 3 (6.6%)

What is the average GDP over the last 10 years for each country? (exclude missing values from this calculation.)

This function should return a Series named `avgGDP` with 15 countries and their average GDP sorted in descending order.

```
In [318]: def answer_three():
              Top15 = answer_one()[['2006','2007','2008','2009','2010','2011','2012
              avgGDP = Top15.mean(axis=1)
              avgGDP.sort(ascending=False)
              return avgGDP
          answer_three()
```

```
/opt/conda/lib/python3.5/site-packages/ipykernel/__main__.py:4: FutureWarning: sort
```

```
Out[318]: Country
          United States         1.536434e+13
          China                 6.348609e+12
          Japan                 5.542208e+12
          Germany               3.493025e+12
          France                2.681725e+12
          United Kingdom        2.487907e+12
          Brazil                2.189794e+12
          Italy                 2.120175e+12
          India                 1.769297e+12
          Canada                1.660647e+12
          Russian Federation    1.565459e+12
          Spain                 1.418078e+12
          Australia             1.164043e+12
          Iran                           NaN
          South Korea                    NaN
          dtype: float64
```

1.0.4 Question 4 (6.6%)

By how much had the GDP changed over the 10 year span for the country with the 6th largest average GDP?

This function should return a single number.

```
In [319]: def answer_four():
              country_name = answer_three().reset_index().iloc[5]['Country']
              Top15 = answer_one()
              Top15 = Top15[Top15.index==country_name]
              diff = Top15['2015'][0] - Top15['2006'][0]
              return diff
          answer_four()
```

```
/opt/conda/lib/python3.5/site-packages/ipykernel/__main__.py:4: FutureWarning: sort
```

```
Out[319]: 246702696075.3999
```

1.0.5 Question 5 (6.6%)

What is the mean `Energy Supply per Capita`?

This function should return a single number.

```
In [320]: def answer_five():
              Top15 = answer_one()
              return Top15['Energy Supply per Capita'].mean()
          answer_five()
```

```
Out[320]: 157.59999999999999
```

1.0.6 Question 6 (6.6%)

What country has the maximum % Renewable and what is the percentage?

This function should return a tuple with the name of the country and the percentage.

```
In [321]: def answer_six():
              Top15 = answer_one()
              return (Top15['% Renewable'].idxmax(),Top15['% Renewable'].max())
          answer_six()
```

```
Out[321]: ('Brazil', 69.648030000000006)
```

1.0.7 Question 7 (6.6%)

Create a new column that is the ratio of Self-Citations to Total Citations. What is the maximum value for this new column, and what country has the highest ratio?

This function should return a tuple with the name of the country and the ratio.

```
In [322]: def answer_seven():
              Top15 = answer_one()
              Top15['new'] = Top15['Self-citations']/Top15['Citations']
              return (Top15['new'].idxmax(),Top15['new'].max())
          answer_seven()
```

```
Out[322]: ('China', 0.68931261793894216)
```

1.0.8 Question 8 (6.6%)

Create a column that estimates the population using Energy Supply and Energy Supply per capita. What is the third most populous country according to this estimate?

This function should return a single string value.

```
In [323]: def answer_eight():
              Top15 = answer_one()
              Top15['estimate'] = Top15['Energy Supply']/Top15['Energy Supply per C
              return Top15.sort('estimate',ascending = False).index.values[2]

          answer_eight()
```

```
/opt/conda/lib/python3.5/site-packages/ipykernel/__main__.py:4: FutureWarning: sort
```

```
Out[323]: 'United States'
```

1.0.9 Question 9 (6.6%)

Create a column that estimates the number of citable documents per person. What is the correlation between the number of citable documents per capita and the energy supply per capita? Use the `.corr()` method, (Pearson's correlation).

This function should return a single number.

(Optional: Use the built-in function `plot9()` to visualize the relationship between Energy Supply per Capita vs. Citable docs per Capita)

```
In [324]: def answer_nine():
              Top15 = answer_one()
              Top15['estimate'] = Top15['Energy Supply']/Top15['Energy Supply per C
              Top15['cdp'] = Top15['Citable documents']/Top15['estimate']
              return Top15[['Energy Supply per Capita','cdp']].corr(method='pearson
          answer_nine()
```

```
Out[324]: 0.79400104354429435
```

```
In [325]: def plot9():
              import matplotlib as plt
              %matplotlib inline

              Top15 = answer_one()
```

```
    Top15['PopEst'] = Top15['Energy Supply'] / Top15['Energy Supply per C
    Top15['Citable docs per Capita'] = Top15['Citable documents'] / Top15
    Top15.plot(x='Citable docs per Capita', y='Energy Supply per Capita',
```

In [326]:
```
#plot9() # Be sure to comment out plot9() before submitting the assignmen
```

1.0.10 Question 10 (6.6%)

Create a new column with a 1 if the country's % Renewable value is at or above the median for all countries in the top 15, and a 0 if the country's % Renewable value is below the median.

This function should return a series named `HighRenew` whose index is the country name sorted in ascending order of rank.

In [330]:
```
def answer_ten():
    Top15 = answer_one()[['Rank','% Renewable']]
    Top15['high'] =  0
    median_r = Top15['% Renewable'].median()
    Top15['high'][Top15['% Renewable'] >= median_r] = 1
    Top15 = Top15.sort('Rank',ascending=True)
    HighRenew = Top15['high']
    return HighRenew
answer_ten()
```

```
/opt/conda/lib/python3.5/site-packages/ipykernel/__main__.py:5: SettingWithCopyWarn
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame

See the caveats in the documentation: http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/i
/opt/conda/lib/python3.5/site-packages/ipykernel/__main__.py:6: FutureWarning: sort
```

Out[330]:

Country	Rank	% Renewable	high
China	1	19.754910	1
United States	2	11.570980	0
Japan	3	10.232820	0
United Kingdom	4	10.600470	0
Russian Federation	5	17.288680	1
Canada	6	61.945430	1
Germany	7	17.901530	1
India	8	14.969080	0
France	9	17.020280	1
South Korea	10	2.279353	0
Italy	11	33.667230	1
Spain	12	37.968590	1
Iran	13	5.707721	0
Australia	14	11.810810	0
Brazil	15	69.648030	1

1.0.11 Question 11 (6.6%)

Use the following dictionary to group the Countries by Continent, then create a dateframe that displays the sample size (the number of countries in each continent bin), and the sum, mean, and std deviation for the estimated population of each country.

```
ContinentDict  = {'China':'Asia',
                  'United States':'North America',
                  'Japan':'Asia',
                  'United Kingdom':'Europe',
                  'Russian Federation':'Europe',
                  'Canada':'North America',
                  'Germany':'Europe',
                  'India':'Asia',
                  'France':'Europe',
                  'South Korea':'Asia',
                  'Italy':'Europe',
                  'Spain':'Europe',
                  'Iran':'Asia',
                  'Australia':'Australia',
                  'Brazil':'South America'}
```

This function should return a DataFrame with index named Continent `['Asia', 'Australia', 'Europe', 'North America', 'South America']` *and columns* `['size', 'sum', 'mean', 'std']`

```
In [339]: import numpy as np
          def answer_eleven():
              Top15 = answer_one()
              Top15['PopEst'] = Top15['Energy Supply'] / Top15['Energy Supply per C
              Top15 = Top15['PopEst']
              ContinentDict  = {'China':'Asia',
                            'United States':'North America',
                            'Japan':'Asia',
                            'United Kingdom':'Europe',
                            'Russian Federation':'Europe',
                            'Canada':'North America',
                            'Germany':'Europe',
                            'India':'Asia',
                            'France':'Europe',
                            'South Korea':'Asia',
                            'Italy':'Europe',
                            'Spain':'Europe',
                            'Iran':'Asia',
                            'Australia':'Australia',
                            'Brazil':'South America'}
              Top15 = Top15.rename(index = ContinentDict)

              return Top15.groupby(Top15.index).agg([np.size, np.sum, np.mean, np.s
```

```
answer_eleven()
```

Out[339]:

Country	size	sum	mean	std
Asia	5.0	2.898666e+09	5.797333e+08	6.790979e+08
Australia	1.0	2.331602e+07	2.331602e+07	NaN
Europe	6.0	4.579297e+08	7.632161e+07	3.464767e+07
North America	2.0	3.528552e+08	1.764276e+08	1.996696e+08
South America	1.0	2.059153e+08	2.059153e+08	NaN

1.0.12 Question 12 (6.6%)

Cut % Renewable into 5 bins. Group Top15 by the Continent, as well as these new % Renewable bins. How many countries are in each of these groups?

This function should return a ***Series*** *with a MultiIndex of* `Continent`*, then the bins for* `% Renewable`*. Do not include groups with no countries.*

```
In [353]: def answer_twelve():
              Top15 = answer_one()[['% Renewable']]
              ContinentDict  = {'China':'Asia',
                                'United States':'North America',
                                'Japan':'Asia',
                                'United Kingdom':'Europe',
                                'Russian Federation':'Europe',
                                'Canada':'North America',
                                'Germany':'Europe',
                                'India':'Asia',
                                'France':'Europe',
                                'South Korea':'Asia',
                                'Italy':'Europe',
                                'Spain':'Europe',
                                'Iran':'Asia',
                                'Australia':'Australia',
                                'Brazil':'South America'}
              Top15 = Top15.rename(index = ContinentDict)
              Top15['renw_cut'] = pd.cut(Top15['% Renewable'], 5)
              return Top15.groupby([Top15.index,'renw_cut']).agg(np.size).dropna(th

          answer_twelve()
```

Out[353]:

Country	renw_cut	
Asia	(2.212, 15.753]	4.0
	(15.753, 29.227]	1.0
Australia	(2.212, 15.753]	1.0
Europe	(2.212, 15.753]	1.0
	(15.753, 29.227]	3.0
	(29.227, 42.701]	2.0
North America	(2.212, 15.753]	1.0

```
                    (56.174, 69.648]    1.0
South America       (56.174, 69.648]    1.0
Name: % Renewable, dtype: float64
```

1.0.13 Question 13 (6.6%)

Convert the Population Estimate series to a string with thousands separator (using commas). Do not round the results.

e.g. 317615384.61538464 -> 317,615,384.61538464

This function should return a Series `PopEst` whose index is the country name and whose values are the population estimate string.

```
In [355]: def answer_thirteen():
              Top15 = answer_one()
              Top15['PopEst'] = Top15['Energy Supply'] / Top15['Energy Supply per C
              return Top15['PopEst'].apply(lambda x: format(x, ',d'))
          answer_thirteen()
```

```
Out[355]: Country
          Australia               23,316,017.316017315
          Brazil                  205,915,254.23728815
          Canada                   35,239,864.86486486
          China                 1,367,645,161.2903225
          France                   63,837,349.39759036
          Germany                  80,369,696.96969697
          India                 1,276,730,769.2307692
          Iran                     77,075,630.25210084
          Italy                    59,908,256.880733944
          Japan                    127,409,395.97315437
          South Korea              49,805,429.864253394
          Russian Federation              143,500,000.0
          Spain                     46,443,396.2264151
          United Kingdom           63,870,967.741935484
          United States            317,615,384.61538464
          Name: PopEst, dtype: object
```

1.0.14 Optional

Use the built in function `plot_optional()` to see an example visualization.

```
In [ ]: def plot_optional():
            import matplotlib as plt
            %matplotlib inline
            Top15 = answer_one()
            ax = Top15.plot(x='Rank', y='% Renewable', kind='scatter',
                            c=['#e41a1c','#377eb8','#e41a1c','#4daf4a','#4daf4a','#
                               '#4daf4a','#e41a1c','#4daf4a','#4daf4a','#e41a1c','#
                            xticks=range(1,16), s=6*Top15['2014']/10**10, alpha=.75
```

```
            for i, txt in enumerate(Top15.index):
                ax.annotate(txt, [Top15['Rank'][i], Top15['% Renewable'][i]], ha='c

            print("This is an example of a visualization that can be created to hel
        This is a bubble chart showing % Renewable vs. Rank. The size of the bubble
        2014 GDP, and the color corresponds to the continent.")
```

In [ ]:
```
#plot_optional() # Be sure to comment out plot_optional() before submitting
```