

# labassignment2

January 28, 2025

## 1 Lab Assignment 2: How to Load CSV, ASCII, and other data into Python

### 1.1 DS 6001: Practice and Application of Data Science

#### 1.1.1 Instructions

Please answer the following questions as completely as possible using text, code, and the results of code as needed. Format your answers in a Jupyter notebook. To receive full credit, make sure you address every part of the problem, and make sure your document is formatted in a clean and professional way.

There are 11 data files attached to this lab assignment, with different extensions. First, download all of these data files, and save them in the same folder on your local machine. Your task in the following questions is to load each file into Python correctly, so that you can begin the process of data cleaning. If the variable names are included in the file, use those names to name the columns. If the variable names are not included, use these names in order:

```
[2]: column_names = ["Country", "Happiness score", "Whisker-high", "Whisker-low",  
    "Dystopia (1.92) + residual", "Explained by: GDP per capita",  
    "Explained by: Social support", "Explained by: Healthy life expectancy",  
    "Explained by: Freedom to make life choices", "Explained by: Generosity",  
    "Explained by: Perceptions of corruption" ]
```

If you loaded the data correctly, it will look like `data_clean.csv`, which is also attached to this lab.

### 1.2 Problem 0

Import the libraries you will need. Then write code to change the working directory to the folder in which you saved the data files, run the code displayed above to create the `column_names` list, load `data_clean.csv`, and display the output of the `.info()` method of `data_clean`. (1 point)

```
[3]: import os  
import pandas as pd  
  
os.chdir(r'/Users/queclay/Documents/MSDS/DS6001/M02/lab data/lab data')  
  
column_names = ["Country", "Happiness score", "Whisker-high", "Whisker-low",  
    "Dystopia (1.92) + residual", "Explained by: GDP per capita",
```

```
"Explained by: Social support", "Explained by: Healthy life expectancy",
"Explained by: Freedom to make life choices", "Explained by: Generosity",
"Explained by: Perceptions of corruption"]
```

```
data_clean = pd.read_csv('data_clean.csv')
```

```
data_clean.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
```

```
RangeIndex: 156 entries, 0 to 155
```

```
Data columns (total 11 columns):
```

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	Country	156 non-null	object
1	Happiness score	156 non-null	float64
2	Whisker-high	156 non-null	float64
3	Whisker-low	156 non-null	float64
4	Dystopia (1.92) + residual	156 non-null	float64
5	Explained by: GDP per capita	156 non-null	float64
6	Explained by: Social support	156 non-null	float64
7	Explained by: Healthy life expectancy	156 non-null	float64
8	Explained by: Freedom to make life choices	156 non-null	float64
9	Explained by: Generosity	156 non-null	float64
10	Explained by: Perceptions of corruption	156 non-null	float64

```
dtypes: float64(10), object(1)
```

```
memory usage: 13.5+ KB
```

### 1.3 Problem 1

Load `data1.csv`. Use the tools we discussed in class to decide whether the data file loaded correctly, and include that code in your lab report. In one or two sentences, describe how you decided on the right combination of parameters needed to load the data. (1 point)

```
[4]: data1 = pd.read_csv('data1.csv')
data1.info()
data1.head()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
```

```
RangeIndex: 158 entries, 0 to 157
```

```
Data columns (total 11 columns):
```

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	Source: The World Happiness Report (2018), The Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN)	158 non-null	object
1	Unnamed: 1	157 non-null	object
2	Unnamed: 2		

```

157 non-null    object
   3  Unnamed: 3
157 non-null    object
   4  Unnamed: 4
157 non-null    object
   5  Unnamed: 5
157 non-null    object
   6  Unnamed: 6
157 non-null    object
   7  Unnamed: 7
157 non-null    object
   8  Unnamed: 8
157 non-null    object
   9  Unnamed: 9
157 non-null    object
  10  Unnamed: 10
157 non-null    object
dtypes: object(11)
memory usage: 13.7+ KB

```

[4]: Source: The World Happiness Report (2018), The Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) \

```

0      URL: http://worldhappiness.report/ed/2018
1
2      Country
3      Finland
4      Norway
5      Denmark

```

	Unnamed: 1	Unnamed: 2	Unnamed: 3	Unnamed: 4 \
0	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
1	Happiness score	Whisker-high	Whisker-low	Dystopia (1.92) + residual
2	7.632	7.695	7.569	2.595
3	7.594	7.657	7.530	2.383
4	7.555	7.623	7.487	2.370

	Unnamed: 5	Unnamed: 6 \
0	NaN	NaN
1	Explained by: GDP per capita	Explained by: Social support
2	1.305	1.592
3	1.456	1.582
4	1.351	1.590

	Unnamed: 7 \
0	NaN
1	Explained by: Healthy life expectancy
2	0.874
3	0.861

```

4                                0.868

                                Unnamed: 8                                Unnamed: 9 \
0                                NaN                                NaN
1  Explained by: Freedom to make life choices  Explained by: Generosity
2                                0.681                                0.192
3                                0.686                                0.286
4                                0.683                                0.284

                                Unnamed: 10
0                                NaN
1  Explained by: Perceptions of corruption
2                                0.393
3                                0.340
4                                0.408

```

```

[5]: data1 = pd.read_csv('data1.csv', skiprows=2)
      data1.info()
      data1.head(3)
      data1.tail(3)

```

```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 156 entries, 0 to 155
Data columns (total 11 columns):
#   Column                                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   Country                              156 non-null   object
1   Happiness score                      156 non-null   float64
2   Whisker-high                        156 non-null   float64
3   Whisker-low                         156 non-null   float64
4   Dystopia (1.92) + residual           156 non-null   float64
5   Explained by: GDP per capita          156 non-null   float64
6   Explained by: Social support          156 non-null   float64
7   Explained by: Healthy life expectancy 156 non-null   float64
8   Explained by: Freedom to make life choices 156 non-null   float64
9   Explained by: Generosity              156 non-null   float64
10  Explained by: Perceptions of corruption 156 non-null   float64
dtypes: float64(10), object(1)
memory usage: 13.5+ KB

```

```

[5]:
      Country  Happiness score  Whisker-high  Whisker-low \
153      South Sudan          3.254         3.385         3.123
154  Central African Republic      3.083         3.227         2.939
155          Burundi          2.905         3.074         2.735

      Dystopia (1.92) + residual  Explained by: GDP per capita \
153                1.691                0.337
154                2.487                0.024

```

155	1.752	0.091
-----	-------	-------

  

	Explained by: Social support	Explained by: Healthy life expectancy \
153	0.608	0.177
154	0.000	0.010
155	0.627	0.145

  

	Explained by: Freedom to make life choices	Explained by: Generosity \
153	0.112	0.224
154	0.305	0.218
155	0.065	0.149

  

	Explained by: Perceptions of corruption
153	0.106
154	0.038
155	0.076

To determine the correct parameters for loading the data, I used the `info` and `head` methods to identify and remove the two additional rows citing the data source at the top of the CSV with the `skiprows` parameter. After reloading the data and verifying with `info`, `head`, and `tail`, I confirmed that the data was correctly loaded and matched `data_clean`.

## 1.4 Problem 2

Load `data2.txt`. Use the tools we discussed in class to decide whether the data file loaded correctly, and include that code in your lab report. In one or two sentences, describe how you decided on the right combination of parameters needed to load the data. (1 point)

```
[6]: data2 = pd.read_csv('data2.txt')
data2.info()
data2.head()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 161 entries, 0 to 160
Data columns (total 11 columns):
#   Column
Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   Source: The World Happiness Report (2018), The Sustainable Development
Solutions Network (SDSN)  161 non-null    object
1   Unnamed: 1
157 non-null    object
2   Unnamed: 2
157 non-null    object
3   Unnamed: 3
157 non-null    object
4   Unnamed: 4
157 non-null    object
```

```

5    Unnamed: 5
157 non-null    object
6    Unnamed: 6
157 non-null    object
7    Unnamed: 7
157 non-null    object
8    Unnamed: 8
157 non-null    object
9    Unnamed: 9
157 non-null    object
10   Unnamed: 10
157 non-null    object
dtypes: object(11)
memory usage: 14.0+ KB

```

[6]: Source: The World Happiness Report (2018), The Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) \

```

0      URL: http://worldhappiness.report/ed/2018
1                                     Country
2 /The following countries comprise the "very ha...
3                                     Finland
4                                     Norway

```

	Unnamed: 1	Unnamed: 2	Unnamed: 3	Unnamed: 4 \
0	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
1	Happiness score	Whisker-high	Whisker-low	Dystopia (1.92) + residual
2	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
3	7.632	7.695	7.569	2.595
4	7.594	7.657	7.530	2.383

	Unnamed: 5	Unnamed: 6 \
0	NaN	NaN
1	Explained by: GDP per capita	Explained by: Social support
2	NaN	NaN
3	1.305	1.592
4	1.456	1.582

	Unnamed: 7 \
0	NaN
1	Explained by: Healthy life expectancy
2	NaN
3	0.874
4	0.861

	Unnamed: 8	Unnamed: 9 \
0	NaN	NaN
1	Explained by: Freedom to make life choices	Explained by: Generosity

2	NaN	NaN
3	0.681	0.192
4	0.686	0.286

```

                Unnamed: 10
0                NaN
1  Explained by: Perceptions of corruption
2                NaN
3                0.393
4                0.340

```

```
[7]: data2 = pd.read_csv('data2.txt', header=2, comment='#')
data2.info()
data2.head(3)
data2.tail(3)
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
```

```
RangeIndex: 156 entries, 0 to 155
```

```
Data columns (total 11 columns):
```

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	Country	156 non-null	object
1	Happiness score	156 non-null	float64
2	Whisker-high	156 non-null	float64
3	Whisker-low	156 non-null	float64
4	Dystopia (1.92) + residual	156 non-null	float64
5	Explained by: GDP per capita	156 non-null	float64
6	Explained by: Social support	156 non-null	float64
7	Explained by: Healthy life expectancy	156 non-null	float64
8	Explained by: Freedom to make life choices	156 non-null	float64
9	Explained by: Generosity	156 non-null	float64
10	Explained by: Perceptions of corruption	156 non-null	float64

```
dtypes: float64(10), object(1)
```

```
memory usage: 13.5+ KB
```

```
[7]:
```

	Country	Happiness score	Whisker-high	Whisker-low \
153	South Sudan	3.254	3.385	3.123
154	Central African Republic	3.083	3.227	2.939
155	Burundi	2.905	3.074	2.735

  

	Dystopia (1.92) + residual	Explained by: GDP per capita \
153	1.691	0.337
154	2.487	0.024
155	1.752	0.091

  

	Explained by: Social support	Explained by: Healthy life expectancy \
153	0.608	0.177
154	0.000	0.010

155	0.627	0.145
	Explained by: Freedom to make life choices	Explained by: Generosity \
153	0.112	0.224
154	0.305	0.218
155	0.065	0.149
	Explained by: Perceptions of corruption	
153	0.106	
154	0.038	
155	0.076	

I saw using `head()` that the first two rows were taken up by an unwanted header, so I used `header=2` to remove them. Then I saw there was a comment after the table identified by a `'/'` character, so I removed that row with `comment='/'` and confirmed with `info`, `head`, and `tail` that the data now matches `data_clean`.

### 1.5 Problem 3

Load `data3.txt`. Use the tools we discussed in class to decide whether the data file loaded correctly, and include that code in your lab report. In one or two sentences, describe how you decided on the right combination of parameters needed to load the data. (1 point)

```
[8]: data3 = pd.read_csv('data3.txt')
data3.info()
data3.head()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 158 entries, 0 to 157
Data columns (total 1 columns):
 #   Column
Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
-----
0    Source: The World Happiness Report (2018), The Sustainable Development
Solutions Network (SDSN)
158 non-null    object
dtypes: object(1)
memory usage: 1.4+ KB
```

[illegible]



```
[9]: data3 = pd.read_csv('data3.txt', sep="\t")
data3.info()
data3.head()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 158 entries, 0 to 157
Data columns (total 11 columns):
#   Column
Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   Source: The World Happiness Report (2018), The Sustainable Development
Solutions Network (SDSN)  158 non-null    object
1   Unnamed: 1
157 non-null      object
2   Unnamed: 2
157 non-null      object
3   Unnamed: 3
157 non-null      object
4   Unnamed: 4
157 non-null      object
5   Unnamed: 5
157 non-null      object
6   Unnamed: 6
157 non-null      object
7   Unnamed: 7
157 non-null      object
8   Unnamed: 8
157 non-null      object
9   Unnamed: 9
157 non-null      object
10  Unnamed: 10
157 non-null      object
dtypes: object(11)
memory usage: 13.7+ KB
```

```
[9]: Source: The World Happiness Report (2018), The Sustainable Development
Solutions Network (SDSN) \
0      URL: http://worldhappiness.report/ed/2018
1      Country
2      Finland
3      Norway
4      Denmark

      Unnamed: 1    Unnamed: 2    Unnamed: 3    Unnamed: 4 \
0      NaN          NaN          NaN          NaN
1  Happiness score  Whisker-high  Whisker-low  Dystopia (1.92) + residual
2      7.632        7.695        7.569        2.595
```

3	7.594	7.657	7.53	2.383
4	7.555	7.623	7.487	2.37

	Unnamed: 5	Unnamed: 6 \
0	NaN	NaN
1	Explained by: GDP per capita	Explained by: Social support
2	1.305	1.592
3	1.456	1.582
4	1.351	1.59

	Unnamed: 7 \
0	NaN
1	Explained by: Healthy life expectancy
2	0.874
3	0.861
4	0.868

	Unnamed: 8	Unnamed: 9 \
0	NaN	NaN
1	Explained by: Freedom to make life choices	Explained by: Generosity
2	0.681	0.192
3	0.686	0.286
4	0.683	0.284

	Unnamed: 10
0	NaN
1	Explained by: Perceptions of corruption
2	0.393
3	0.34
4	0.408

```
[10]: data3 = pd.read_csv('data3.txt', sep="\t", header=2)
data3.info()
data3.head()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
```

```
RangeIndex: 156 entries, 0 to 155
```

```
Data columns (total 11 columns):
```

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	Country	156 non-null	object
1	Happiness score	156 non-null	float64
2	Whisker-high	156 non-null	float64
3	Whisker-low	156 non-null	float64
4	Dystopia (1.92) + residual	156 non-null	float64
5	Explained by: GDP per capita	156 non-null	float64
6	Explained by: Social support	156 non-null	float64
7	Explained by: Healthy life expectancy	156 non-null	float64

```

8   Explained by: Freedom to make life choices  156 non-null  float64
9   Explained by: Generosity                    156 non-null  float64
10  Explained by: Perceptions of corruption      156 non-null  float64
dtypes: float64(10), object(1)
memory usage: 13.5+ KB

```

```

[10]:      Country  Happiness score  Whisker-high  Whisker-low  \
0      Finland          7.632          7.695          7.569
1      Norway           7.594          7.657          7.530
2      Denmark          7.555          7.623          7.487
3      Iceland          7.495          7.593          7.398
4  Switzerland          7.487          7.570          7.405

      Dystopia (1.92) + residual  Explained by: GDP per capita  \
0                          2.595                          1.305
1                          2.383                          1.456
2                          2.370                          1.351
3                          2.426                          1.343
4                          2.320                          1.420

      Explained by: Social support  Explained by: Healthy life expectancy  \
0                          1.592                          0.874
1                          1.582                          0.861
2                          1.590                          0.868
3                          1.644                          0.914
4                          1.549                          0.927

      Explained by: Freedom to make life choices  Explained by: Generosity  \
0                          0.681                          0.192
1                          0.686                          0.286
2                          0.683                          0.284
3                          0.677                          0.353
4                          0.660                          0.256

      Explained by: Perceptions of corruption
0                          0.393
1                          0.340
2                          0.408
3                          0.138
4                          0.357

```

Using `head()`, I identified that the data was tab-delimited, so I used the `sep="\t"` parameter. I also noticed two rows of comments before the header, so I used `header=2`. After these transformations, I confirmed with `info()` and `head()` that the data matched `data_clean`.

## 1.6 Problem 4

Load `data4.txt`. Use the tools we discussed in class to decide whether the data file loaded correctly, and include that code in your lab report. In one or two sentences, describe how you decided on the

right combination of parameters needed to load the data. (1 point)

```
[11]: data4 = pd.read_csv('data4.txt')
      data4.info()
      data4.head()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 155 entries, 0 to 154
Data columns (total 1 columns):
 #   Column                                     Non-
Null Count  Dtype
---  ---
0    Finland$7.632$7.695$7.569$2.595$1.305$1.592$0.874$0.681$0.192$0.393  155
non-null    object
dtypes: object(1)
memory usage: 1.3+ KB
```

```
[11]: Finland$7.632$7.695$7.569$2.595$1.305$1.592$0.874$0.681$0.192$0.393
0    Norway$7.594$7.657$7.530$2.383$1.456$1.582$0.8...
1    Denmark$7.555$7.623$7.487$2.370$1.351$1.590$0...
2    Iceland$7.495$7.593$7.398$2.426$1.343$1.644$0...
3    Switzerland$7.487$7.570$7.405$2.320$1.420$1.54...
4    Netherlands$7.441$7.498$7.384$2.448$1.361$1.48...
```

```
[12]: data4 = pd.read_csv('data4.txt', sep='$')
      data4.info()
      data4.head()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 155 entries, 0 to 154
Data columns (total 11 columns):
 #   Column  Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  ---
0    Finland  155 non-null    object
1    7.632     155 non-null    float64
2    7.695     155 non-null    float64
3    7.569     155 non-null    float64
4    2.595     155 non-null    float64
5    1.305     155 non-null    float64
6    1.592     155 non-null    float64
7    0.874     155 non-null    float64
8    0.681     155 non-null    float64
9    0.192     155 non-null    float64
10   0.393     155 non-null    float64
dtypes: float64(10), object(1)
memory usage: 13.4+ KB
```

```
[12]:      Finland  7.632  7.695  7.569  2.595  1.305  1.592  0.874  0.681  0.192  \
0      Norway  7.594  7.657  7.530  2.383  1.456  1.582  0.861  0.686  0.286
1      Denmark  7.555  7.623  7.487  2.370  1.351  1.590  0.868  0.683  0.284
2      Iceland  7.495  7.593  7.398  2.426  1.343  1.644  0.914  0.677  0.353
3  Switzerland  7.487  7.570  7.405  2.320  1.420  1.549  0.927  0.660  0.256
4  Netherlands  7.441  7.498  7.384  2.448  1.361  1.488  0.878  0.638  0.333

      0.393
0  0.340
1  0.408
2  0.138
3  0.357
4  0.295
```

```
[13]: data4 = pd.read_csv('data4.txt', sep='$', names=column_names)
data4.info()
data4.head()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
```

```
RangeIndex: 156 entries, 0 to 155
```

```
Data columns (total 11 columns):
```

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	Country	156 non-null	object
1	Happiness score	156 non-null	float64
2	Whisker-high	156 non-null	float64
3	Whisker-low	156 non-null	float64
4	Dystopia (1.92) + residual	156 non-null	float64
5	Explained by: GDP per capita	156 non-null	float64
6	Explained by: Social support	156 non-null	float64
7	Explained by: Healthy life expectancy	156 non-null	float64
8	Explained by: Freedom to make life choices	156 non-null	float64
9	Explained by: Generosity	156 non-null	float64
10	Explained by: Perceptions of corruption	156 non-null	float64

```
dtypes: float64(10), object(1)
```

```
memory usage: 13.5+ KB
```

```
[13]:      Country  Happiness score  Whisker-high  Whisker-low  \
0      Finland          7.632          7.695          7.569
1      Norway          7.594          7.657          7.530
2      Denmark          7.555          7.623          7.487
3      Iceland          7.495          7.593          7.398
4  Switzerland          7.487          7.570          7.405

      Dystopia (1.92) + residual  Explained by: GDP per capita  \
0                2.595                1.305
1                2.383                1.456
2                2.370                1.351
```

3	2.426	1.343
4	2.320	1.420

  

	Explained by: Social support	Explained by: Healthy life expectancy \
0	1.592	0.874
1	1.582	0.861
2	1.590	0.868
3	1.644	0.914
4	1.549	0.927

  

	Explained by: Freedom to make life choices	Explained by: Generosity \
0	0.681	0.192
1	0.686	0.286
2	0.683	0.284
3	0.677	0.353
4	0.660	0.256

  

	Explained by: Perceptions of corruption
0	0.393
1	0.340
2	0.408
3	0.138
4	0.357

Using `head()`, I saw the values were separated by the `$` character, so I added the `sep='$'` parameter. Then I noticed there were no column names, so I added the `names=column_names` parameter (as we had defined them earlier). After adding these two parameters, I confirmed that the data matched `data_clean`.

## 1.7 Problem 5

Load `data5.csv`. Use the tools we discussed in class to decide whether the data file loaded correctly, and include that code in your lab report. In one or two sentences, describe how you decided on the right combination of parameters needed to load the data. (1 point)

```
[14]: data5 = pd.read_csv('data5.csv')
data5.info()
data5.head()
data5.tail()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
```

```
RangeIndex: 158 entries, 0 to 157
```

```
Data columns (total 11 columns):
```

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
---	-----	-----	-----
0	Country	158 non-null	object
1	Happiness score	156 non-null	float64
2	Whisker-high	156 non-null	float64
3	Whisker-low	156 non-null	float64

```

4 Dystopia (1.92) + residual          156 non-null    float64
5 Explained by: GDP per capita        156 non-null    float64
6 Explained by: Social support        156 non-null    float64
7 Explained by: Healthy life expectancy 156 non-null    float64
8 Explained by: Freedom to make life choices 156 non-null    float64
9 Explained by: Generosity            156 non-null    float64
10 Explained by: Perceptions of corruption 156 non-null    float64
dtypes: float64(10), object(1)
memory usage: 13.7+ KB

```

```

[14]:
Country Happiness score \
153 South Sudan 3.254
154 Central African Republic 3.083
155 Burundi 2.905
156 Source: The World Happiness Report (2018), The... NaN
157 URL: http://worldhappiness.report/ed/2018 NaN

Whisker-high Whisker-low Dystopia (1.92) + residual \
153 3.385 3.123 1.691
154 3.227 2.939 2.487
155 3.074 2.735 1.752
156 NaN NaN NaN
157 NaN NaN NaN

Explained by: GDP per capita Explained by: Social support \
153 0.337 0.608
154 0.024 0.000
155 0.091 0.627
156 NaN NaN
157 NaN NaN

Explained by: Healthy life expectancy \
153 0.177
154 0.010
155 0.145
156 NaN
157 NaN

Explained by: Freedom to make life choices Explained by: Generosity \
153 0.112 0.224
154 0.305 0.218
155 0.065 0.149
156 NaN NaN
157 NaN NaN

Explained by: Perceptions of corruption
153 0.106

```

```

154                                0.038
155                                0.076
156                                NaN
157                                NaN

```

```

[15]: data5 = pd.read_csv('data5.csv', skipfooter=2)
      data5.info()
      data5.head()
      data5.tail()

```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
```

```
RangeIndex: 156 entries, 0 to 155
```

```
Data columns (total 11 columns):
```

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	Country	156 non-null	object
1	Happiness score	156 non-null	float64
2	Whisker-high	156 non-null	float64
3	Whisker-low	156 non-null	float64
4	Dystopia (1.92) + residual	156 non-null	float64
5	Explained by: GDP per capita	156 non-null	float64
6	Explained by: Social support	156 non-null	float64
7	Explained by: Healthy life expectancy	156 non-null	float64
8	Explained by: Freedom to make life choices	156 non-null	float64
9	Explained by: Generosity	156 non-null	float64
10	Explained by: Perceptions of corruption	156 non-null	float64

```
dtypes: float64(10), object(1)
```

```
memory usage: 13.5+ KB
```

```
/var/folders/fn/36dz4z514cd0cmgsz1j3_f340000gn/T/ipykernel_10817/2606128970.py:1
```

```
: ParserWarning: Falling back to the 'python' engine because the 'c' engine does
not support skipfooter; you can avoid this warning by specifying
engine='python'.
```

```
data5 = pd.read_csv('data5.csv', skipfooter=2)
```

```

[15]:
      Country Happiness score Whisker-high Whisker-low \
151      Yemen           3.355          3.448          3.262
152  Tanzania           3.303          3.414          3.193
153  South Sudan           3.254          3.385          3.123
154  Central African Republic  3.083          3.227          2.939
155      Burundi           2.905          3.074          2.735

      Dystopia (1.92) + residual Explained by: GDP per capita \
151              1.106              0.442
152              0.628              0.455
153              1.691              0.337
154              2.487              0.024
155              1.752              0.091

```



	Explained by: Social support	Explained by: Healthy life expectancy \
151	1.073	0.343
152	0.991	0.381
153	0.608	0.177
154	0.000	0.010
155	0.627	0.145

	Explained by: Freedom to make life choices	Explained by: Generosity \
151	0.244	0.083
152	0.481	0.270
153	0.112	0.224
154	0.305	0.218
155	0.065	0.149

	Explained by: Perceptions of corruption
151	0.064
152	0.097
153	0.106
154	0.038
155	0.076

From `info()`, I saw from the `RangeIndex` that there were two additional rows, which I found at the very end using `tail()`. I used `skipfooter=2` to remove the last two rows that cite the data and then confirmed the data matched `data_clean`.

## 1.8 Problem 6

Load `data6.dat`. Use the tools we discussed in class to decide whether the data file loaded correctly, and include that code in your lab report. In one or two sentences, describe how you decided on the right combination of parameters needed to load the data. (1 point)

```
[16]: data6 = pd.read_csv('data6.dat')
data6.info()
data6.tail().T
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
```

```
RangeIndex: 156 entries, 0 to 155
```

```
Data columns (total 11 columns):
```

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	Country	156 non-null	object
1	Happiness score	156 non-null	float64
2	Whisker-high	156 non-null	float64
3	Whisker-low	156 non-null	float64
4	Dystopia (1.92) + residual	156 non-null	float64
5	Explained by: GDP per capita	156 non-null	float64
6	Explained by: Social support	156 non-null	float64
7	Explained by: Healthy life expectancy	156 non-null	float64

```

8   Explained by: Freedom to make life choices  156 non-null    float64
9   Explained by: Generosity                    156 non-null    float64
10  Explained by: Perceptions of corruption     156 non-null    float64
dtypes: float64(10), object(1)
memory usage: 13.5+ KB

```

```

[16]:
Country          151      152      153  \
Happiness score  999  Tanzania  South Sudan
Whisker-high    3.355    999.0    3.254
Whisker-low     3.448    999.0    999.0
Dystopia (1.92) + residual  1.106    0.628    1.691
Explained by: GDP per capita  0.442    999.0    0.337
Explained by: Social support  1.073    0.991    999.0
Explained by: Healthy life expectancy  0.343    0.381    0.177
Explained by: Freedom to make life choices  0.244    0.481    0.112
Explained by: Generosity      999.0     0.27    0.224
Explained by: Perceptions of corruption  0.064    0.097    0.106

Country          154      155
Happiness score  Central African Republic  Burundi
Whisker-high    3.083    2.905
Whisker-low     3.227    3.074
Dystopia (1.92) + residual  2.939    999.0
Explained by: GDP per capita  2.487    1.752
Explained by: Social support  0.024    0.091
Explained by: Healthy life expectancy  0.0    999.0
Explained by: Freedom to make life choices  0.01    0.145
Explained by: Generosity      0.305    0.065
Explained by: Perceptions of corruption  999.0    0.149
Explained by: Perceptions of corruption  0.038    0.076

```

```

[17]: data6 = pd.read_csv('data6.dat', na_values=999)
data6.info()
data6.tail(7).T

```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
```

```
RangeIndex: 156 entries, 0 to 155
```

```
Data columns (total 11 columns):
```

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	Country	145 non-null	object
1	Happiness score	142 non-null	float64
2	Whisker-high	135 non-null	float64
3	Whisker-low	136 non-null	float64
4	Dystopia (1.92) + residual	145 non-null	float64
5	Explained by: GDP per capita	137 non-null	float64
6	Explained by: Social support	134 non-null	float64

```

7   Explained by: Healthy life expectancy      142 non-null    float64
8   Explained by: Freedom to make life choices  140 non-null    float64
9   Explained by: Generosity                   145 non-null    float64
10  Explained by: Perceptions of corruption     143 non-null    float64
dtypes: float64(10), object(1)
memory usage: 13.5+ KB

```

```

[17]:
Country      149      150      151      152  \
Happiness score      Syria  Rwanda      NaN  Tanzania
Whisker-high      3.462      NaN  3.355      NaN
Whisker-low      3.664      3.5  3.448      NaN
Dystopia (1.92) + residual      3.26  3.317  3.262      3.193
Explained by: GDP per capita      1.244      0.5  1.106      0.628
Explained by: Social support      0.689  0.332  0.442      NaN
Explained by: Healthy life expectancy      0.382  0.896  1.073      0.991
Explained by: Freedom to make life choices      0.539      NaN  0.343      0.381
Explained by: Generosity      0.088  0.636  0.244      0.481
Explained by: Perceptions of corruption      0.376      0.2      NaN      0.27
Explained by: Perceptions of corruption      0.144  0.444  0.064      0.097

Country      153  \
Happiness score      South Sudan
Whisker-high      3.254
Whisker-low      NaN
Dystopia (1.92) + residual      3.123
Explained by: GDP per capita      1.691
Explained by: Social support      0.337
Explained by: Healthy life expectancy      NaN
Explained by: Freedom to make life choices      0.177
Explained by: Generosity      0.112
Explained by: Perceptions of corruption      0.224
Explained by: Perceptions of corruption      0.106

Country      154      155
Happiness score      Central African Republic  Burundi
Whisker-high      3.083      2.905
Whisker-low      3.227      3.074
Dystopia (1.92) + residual      2.939      NaN
Explained by: GDP per capita      2.487      1.752
Explained by: Social support      0.024      0.091
Explained by: Healthy life expectancy      0.0      NaN
Explained by: Freedom to make life choices      0.01      0.145
Explained by: Generosity      0.305      0.065
Explained by: Perceptions of corruption      NaN      0.149
Explained by: Perceptions of corruption      0.038      0.076

```

When I loaded this file, I saw that it had the correct number of rows and columns, and the column names were correct. However, `tail().T` revealed a Country listed as 999 and many values reported

as this number. I inferred it was a placeholder for NA, so I used the `na_values=999` argument.

## 1.9 Problem 7

Load `data7.xlsx`, which is an Excel file. Keep only the sheet named “Data”. Use the tools we discussed in class to decide whether the data file loaded correctly, and include that code in your lab report. In one or two sentences, describe how you decided on the right combination of parameters needed to load the data. (2 points)

```
[19]: data7 = pd.read_excel("data7.xlsx", sheet_name="Data")
      data7.info()
      data7.head()
      data7.tail()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
```

```
RangeIndex: 156 entries, 0 to 155
```

```
Data columns (total 11 columns):
```

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	Country	156 non-null	object
1	Happiness score	156 non-null	float64
2	Whisker-high	156 non-null	float64
3	Whisker-low	156 non-null	float64
4	Dystopia (1.92) + residual	156 non-null	float64
5	Explained by: GDP per capita	156 non-null	float64
6	Explained by: Social support	156 non-null	float64
7	Explained by: Healthy life expectancy	156 non-null	float64
8	Explained by: Freedom to make life choices	156 non-null	float64
9	Explained by: Generosity	156 non-null	float64
10	Explained by: Perceptions of corruption	156 non-null	float64

```
dtypes: float64(10), object(1)
```

```
memory usage: 13.5+ KB
```

```
[19]:
```

	Country	Happiness score	Whisker-high	Whisker-low	\
151	Yemen	3.355	3.448	3.262	
152	Tanzania	3.303	3.414	3.193	
153	South Sudan	3.254	3.385	3.123	
154	Central African Republic	3.083	3.227	2.939	
155	Burundi	2.905	3.074	2.735	

	Dystopia (1.92) + residual	Explained by: GDP per capita	\
151	1.106	0.442	
152	0.628	0.455	
153	1.691	0.337	
154	2.487	0.024	
155	1.752	0.091	

```
Explained by: Social support  Explained by: Healthy life expectancy \
```

151	1.073	0.343
152	0.991	0.381
153	0.608	0.177
154	0.000	0.010
155	0.627	0.145

  

	Explained by: Freedom to make life choices	Explained by: Generosity \
151	0.244	0.083
152	0.481	0.270
153	0.112	0.224
154	0.305	0.218
155	0.065	0.149

  

	Explained by: Perceptions of corruption
151	0.064
152	0.097
153	0.106
154	0.038
155	0.076

After specifying the path to the Excel file and the sheet, I confirmed that the data has the expected number of rows and columns, and the column names match `data_clean`.

### 1.10 Problem 8

Load `data8.dta`, which is a Stata 13 file. Use the tools we discussed in class to decide whether the data file loaded correctly, and include that code in your lab report. In one or two sentences, describe how you decided on the right combination of parameters needed to load the data. (2 points)

```
[20]: data8 = pd.read_stata("data8.dta")
data8.columns = column_names
data8.info()
data8.head()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
```

```
RangeIndex: 156 entries, 0 to 155
```

```
Data columns (total 11 columns):
```

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	Country	156 non-null	object
1	Happiness score	156 non-null	float32
2	Whisker-high	156 non-null	float32
3	Whisker-low	156 non-null	float32
4	Dystopia (1.92) + residual	156 non-null	float32
5	Explained by: GDP per capita	156 non-null	float32
6	Explained by: Social support	156 non-null	float32
7	Explained by: Healthy life expectancy	156 non-null	float32
8	Explained by: Freedom to make life choices	156 non-null	float32

```

9   Explained by: Generosity                    156 non-null    float32
10  Explained by: Perceptions of corruption      156 non-null    float32
dtypes: float32(10), object(1)
memory usage: 7.4+ KB

```

```

[20]:      Country  Happiness score  Whisker-high  Whisker-low  \
0      Finland          7.632          7.695          7.569
1      Norway           7.594          7.657          7.530
2      Denmark          7.555          7.623          7.487
3      Iceland          7.495          7.593          7.398
4  Switzerland          7.487          7.570          7.405

      Dystopia (1.92) + residual  Explained by: GDP per capita  \
0                          2.595                          1.305
1                          2.383                          1.456
2                          2.370                          1.351
3                          2.426                          1.343
4                          2.320                          1.420

      Explained by: Social support  Explained by: Healthy life expectancy  \
0                          1.592                          0.874
1                          1.582                          0.861
2                          1.590                          0.868
3                          1.644                          0.914
4                          1.549                          0.927

      Explained by: Freedom to make life choices  Explained by: Generosity  \
0                          0.681                          0.192
1                          0.686                          0.286
2                          0.683                          0.284
3                          0.677                          0.353
4                          0.660                          0.256

      Explained by: Perceptions of corruption
0                          0.393
1                          0.340
2                          0.408
3                          0.138
4                          0.357

```

Using `pd.read_stata`, I saw the expected number of rows and columns. However, the column names were not formatted correctly, so I used `data8.columns = column_names` with our previously set column names.

## 1.11 Problem 9

Load `data9.sav`, which is an SPSS file. Use the tools we discussed in class to decide whether the data file loaded correctly, and include that code in your lab report. In one or two sentences, describe how you decided on the right combination of parameters needed to load the data. (2 points)

```
[22]: data9 = pd.read_spss("data9.sav")
      data9.columns = column_names
      data9.info()
      data9.head()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
```

```
RangeIndex: 156 entries, 0 to 155
```

```
Data columns (total 11 columns):
```

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	Country	156 non-null	object
1	Happiness score	156 non-null	float64
2	Whisker-high	156 non-null	float64
3	Whisker-low	156 non-null	float64
4	Dystopia (1.92) + residual	156 non-null	float64
5	Explained by: GDP per capita	156 non-null	float64
6	Explained by: Social support	156 non-null	float64
7	Explained by: Healthy life expectancy	156 non-null	float64
8	Explained by: Freedom to make life choices	156 non-null	float64
9	Explained by: Generosity	156 non-null	float64
10	Explained by: Perceptions of corruption	156 non-null	float64

```
dtypes: float64(10), object(1)
```

```
memory usage: 13.5+ KB
```

```
[22]:
```

	Country	Happiness score	Whisker-high	Whisker-low \
0	Finland	7.632	7.695	7.569
1	Norway	7.594	7.657	7.530
2	Denmark	7.555	7.623	7.487
3	Iceland	7.495	7.593	7.398
4	Switzerland	7.487	7.570	7.405

  

	Dystopia (1.92) + residual	Explained by: GDP per capita \
0	2.595	1.305
1	2.383	1.456
2	2.370	1.351
3	2.426	1.343
4	2.320	1.420

  

	Explained by: Social support	Explained by: Healthy life expectancy \
0	1.592	0.874
1	1.582	0.861
2	1.590	0.868
3	1.644	0.914
4	1.549	0.927

  

	Explained by: Freedom to make life choices	Explained by: Generosity \
0	0.681	0.192
1	0.686	0.286

2	0.683	0.284
3	0.677	0.353
4	0.660	0.256

	Explained by: Perceptions of corruption
0	0.393
1	0.340
2	0.408
3	0.138
4	0.357

After using `pd.read_spss`, I saw the expected number of rows and columns. However, the column names were not formatted correctly, so I used `data9.columns = column_names` with our previously set column names.

## 1.12 Problem 10

Load `data10.xpt`, which is a SAS file. Use the tools we discussed in class to decide whether the data file loaded correctly, and include that code in your lab report. In one or two sentences, describe how you decided on the right combination of parameters needed to load the data. (If some of the country names display as `b'Finland'`, don't worry about that.) (2 points)

```
[23]: data10 = pd.read_sas("data10.xpt")
data10.columns = column_names
data10.info()
data10.head()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
```

```
RangeIndex: 156 entries, 0 to 155
```

```
Data columns (total 11 columns):
```

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	Country	156 non-null	object
1	Happiness score	156 non-null	float64
2	Whisker-high	156 non-null	float64
3	Whisker-low	156 non-null	float64
4	Dystopia (1.92) + residual	156 non-null	float64
5	Explained by: GDP per capita	156 non-null	float64
6	Explained by: Social support	156 non-null	float64
7	Explained by: Healthy life expectancy	156 non-null	float64
8	Explained by: Freedom to make life choices	156 non-null	float64
9	Explained by: Generosity	156 non-null	float64
10	Explained by: Perceptions of corruption	156 non-null	float64

```
dtypes: float64(10), object(1)
```

```
memory usage: 13.5+ KB
```

```
[23]:      Country  Happiness score  Whisker-high  Whisker-low \
0      b'Finland'              7.632         7.695         7.569
```



1	b'Norway'	7.594	7.657	7.530
2	b'Denmark'	7.555	7.623	7.487
3	b'Iceland'	7.495	7.593	7.398
4	b'Switzerland'	7.487	7.570	7.405

	Dystopia (1.92) + residual	Explained by: GDP per capita \
0	2.595	1.305
1	2.383	1.456
2	2.370	1.351
3	2.426	1.343
4	2.320	1.420

	Explained by: Social support	Explained by: Healthy life expectancy \
0	1.592	0.874
1	1.582	0.861
2	1.590	0.868
3	1.644	0.914
4	1.549	0.927

	Explained by: Freedom to make life choices	Explained by: Generosity \
0	0.681	0.192
1	0.686	0.286
2	0.683	0.284
3	0.677	0.353
4	0.660	0.256

	Explained by: Perceptions of corruption
0	0.393
1	0.340
2	0.408
3	0.138
4	0.357

After using `pd.read_sas`, I saw the expected number of rows and columns. However, the column names were not formatted correctly, so I used `data10.columns = column_names` with our previously set column names.

### 1.13 Problem 11

Please load the `data11.txt` file, which is a fixed width file. The columns are defined as follows:

Variable	Width	Start	End
Country	24	1	24
Happiness score	5	25	29
Whisker-high	5	30	34
Whisker-low	5	35	39
Dystopia (1.92) + residual	5	40	44
Explained by: GDP per capita	5	45	49

Variable	Width	Start	End
Explained by: Social support	5	50	54
Explained by: Healthy life expectancy	5	55	59
Explained by: Freedom to make life choices	5	60	64
Explained by: Generosity	5	65	69
Explained by: Perceptions of corruption	5	70	74

Then save the this loaded data frame as a CSV file on your local machine. Be sure to use a unique filename so as not to overwrite any existing files. (5 points)

```
[24]: data11 = pd.read_fwf("data11.txt", widths=[24,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5], header=None)
data11.columns = column_names
data11.info()
data11.head()
data11.to_csv("data11.csv", sep=",")
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
```

```
RangeIndex: 156 entries, 0 to 155
```

```
Data columns (total 11 columns):
```

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	Country	156 non-null	object
1	Happiness score	156 non-null	float64
2	Whisker-high	156 non-null	float64
3	Whisker-low	156 non-null	float64
4	Dystopia (1.92) + residual	156 non-null	float64
5	Explained by: GDP per capita	156 non-null	float64
6	Explained by: Social support	156 non-null	float64
7	Explained by: Healthy life expectancy	156 non-null	float64
8	Explained by: Freedom to make life choices	156 non-null	float64
9	Explained by: Generosity	156 non-null	float64
10	Explained by: Perceptions of corruption	156 non-null	float64

```
dtypes: float64(10), object(1)
```

```
memory usage: 13.5+ KB
```

I used `pd.read_fwf` and input a list of the `widths` as taken from the reference table and I saw the expected number of rows and columns. However, the column names were not formatted correctly, so I used `data11.columns = column_names` with our previously set column names.