Assignment 3

August 9, 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 [2]: import pandas as pd
        import numpy as np
        def answer_one():
            # Read csv file,skip first 18 rows & without header,skip footer
            energy = pd.read_excel(open(
                'Energy Indicators.xls','rb'), sheetname=0, skiprows=18, skip_foote

            # Remove col 1 & 2
            energy.drop(energy.columns[[0,1]], axis=1, inplace=True)

            # Rename the col as expected
            energy.columns = ['Country', 'Energy Supply', 'Energy Supply per Capita

            energy.replace('...', np.nan,inplace = True)
            energy['Energy Supply'] *= 1000000

            # Remove '(' and digit from country name
            new_countries = []
            for name in energy['Country']:
                result = ''
                for alpha in name:
                    if alpha == '(':
                        break
                    elif alpha.isdigit() :
                        break
                    else :
                        result = result + alpha
                if result[-1] == ' ':
                    result = result[:-1]
                new_countries.append(result)
```

```
    energy['Country'] = new_countries

    energy['Country'].replace(
        ["Republic of Korea","United States of America","United Kingdom of
        ["South Korea","United States","United Kingdom","Hong Kong"],
        inplace=True)

    # Load world bank data
    gdp=pd.read_csv('world_bank.csv',skiprows=4)
    gdp.rename(columns={'Country Name': 'Country'}, inplace=True)

    gdp['Country'].replace(
        ["Korea, Rep.","Iran, Islamic Rep.","Hong Kong SAR, China"],
        ["South Korea","Iran","Hong Kong"],
        inplace=True
    )

    # Load scimagojr-3.xlsx
    ScimEn=pd.read_excel(open(
        'scimagojr-3.xlsx','rb'), sheetname=0)
    ScimEn_new = ScimEn[:15]

    # Merging three data frames
    df = pd.merge(pd.merge(ScimEn_new,energy,how='inner',on='Country'),gdp,
    df.sort_values('Rank', inplace=True)
    df.set_index('Country',inplace=True)
    # We only need 2006-2015 data
    df = df[ ['Rank', 'Documents', 'Citable documents', 'Citations', 'Self-
    return df

answer_one()
```

Out[2]:

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

Brazil	15	8668	8596	60702

Country	Self-citations	Citations per document	H index	\
China	411683	4.70	138	
United States	265436	8.20	230	
Japan	61554	7.31	134	
United Kingdom	37874	9.84	139	
Russian Federation	12422	1.85	57	
Canada	40930	12.01	149	
Germany	27426	8.26	126	
India	37209	8.58	115	
France	28601	9.93	114	
South Korea	22595	9.57	104	
Italy	26661	10.20	106	
Spain	23964	13.08	115	
Iran	19125	6.46	72	
Australia	15606	10.28	107	
Brazil	14396	7.00	86	

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

Country	2006	2007	2008	2009
China	3.992331e+12	4.559041e+12	4.997775e+12	5.459247e+12
United States	1.479230e+13	1.505540e+13	1.501149e+13	1.459484e+13
Japan	5.496542e+12	5.617036e+12	5.558527e+12	5.251308e+12
United Kingdom	2.419631e+12	2.482203e+12	2.470614e+12	2.367048e+12
Russian Federation	1.385793e+12	1.504071e+12	1.583004e+12	1.459199e+12
Canada	1.564469e+12	1.596740e+12	1.612713e+12	1.565145e+12
Germany	3.332891e+12	3.441561e+12	3.478809e+12	3.283340e+12
India	1.265894e+12	1.374865e+12	1.428361e+12	1.549483e+12

France	2.607840e+12	2.669424e+12	2.674637e+12	2.595967e+12
South Korea	9.410199e+11	9.924316e+11	1.020510e+12	1.027730e+12
Italy	2.202170e+12	2.234627e+12	2.211154e+12	2.089938e+12
Spain	1.414823e+12	1.468146e+12	1.484530e+12	1.431475e+12
Iran	3.895523e+11	4.250646e+11	4.289909e+11	4.389208e+11
Australia	1.021939e+12	1.060340e+12	1.099644e+12	1.119654e+12
Brazil	1.845080e+12	1.957118e+12	2.056809e+12	2.054215e+12

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Country				
China	6.039659e+12	6.612490e+12	7.124978e+12	7.672448e+12
United States	1.496437e+13	1.520402e+13	1.554216e+13	1.577367e+13
Japan	5.498718e+12	5.473738e+12	5.569102e+12	5.644659e+12
United Kingdom	2.403504e+12	2.450911e+12	2.479809e+12	2.533370e+12
Russian Federation	1.524917e+12	1.589943e+12	1.645876e+12	1.666934e+12
Canada	1.613406e+12	1.664087e+12	1.693133e+12	1.730688e+12
Germany	3.417298e+12	3.542371e+12	3.556724e+12	3.567317e+12
India	1.708459e+12	1.821872e+12	1.924235e+12	2.051982e+12
France	2.646995e+12	2.702032e+12	2.706968e+12	2.722567e+12
South Korea	1.094499e+12	1.134796e+12	1.160809e+12	1.194429e+12
Italy	2.125185e+12	2.137439e+12	2.077184e+12	2.040871e+12
Spain	1.431673e+12	1.417355e+12	1.380216e+12	1.357139e+12
Iran	4.677902e+11	4.853309e+11	4.532569e+11	4.445926e+11
Australia	1.142251e+12	1.169431e+12	1.211913e+12	1.241484e+12
Brazil	2.208872e+12	2.295245e+12	2.339209e+12	2.409740e+12

	2014	2015
Country		
China	8.230121e+12	8.797999e+12
United States	1.615662e+13	1.654857e+13
Japan	5.642884e+12	5.669563e+12
United Kingdom	2.605643e+12	2.666333e+12
Russian Federation	1.678709e+12	1.616149e+12
Canada	1.773486e+12	1.792609e+12
Germany	3.624386e+12	3.685556e+12
India	2.200617e+12	2.367206e+12
France	2.729632e+12	2.761185e+12
South Korea	1.234340e+12	1.266580e+12
Italy	2.033868e+12	2.049316e+12
Spain	1.375605e+12	1.419821e+12
Iran	4.639027e+11	NaN
Australia	1.272520e+12	1.301251e+12
Brazil	2.412231e+12	2.319423e+12

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 [2]: %%HTML
        <svg width="800" height="300">
          <circle cx="150" cy="180" r="80" fill-opacity="0.2" stroke="black" stroke
          <circle cx="200" cy="100" r="80" fill-opacity="0.2" stroke="black" stroke
          <circle cx="100" cy="100" r="80" fill-opacity="0.2" stroke="black" stroke
          <line x1="150" y1="125" x2="300" y2="150" stroke="black" stroke-width="2"
          <text  x="300" y="165" font-family="Verdana" font-size="35">Everything bu
        </svg>
```

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

```
In [2]: import pandas as pd
        import numpy as np
        def answer_two():
            # Read csv file,skip first 18 rows & without header,skip footer
            energy = pd.read_excel(open(
                'Energy Indicators.xls','rb'), sheetname=0, skiprows=18, skip_foote

            # Remove col 1 & 2
            energy.drop(energy.columns[[0,1]], axis=1, inplace=True)

            # Rename the col as expected
            energy.columns = ['Country', 'Energy Supply', 'Energy Supply per Capita

            energy.replace('...', np.nan,inplace = True)
            energy['Energy Supply'] *= 1000000

            # Remove '(' and digit from country name
            new_countries = []
            for name in energy['Country']:
                result = ''
                for alpha in name:
                    if alpha == '(':
                        break
                    elif alpha.isdigit() :
                        break
                    else :
                        result = result + alpha
                if result[-1] == ' ':
                    result = result[:-1]
                new_countries.append(result)
            energy['Country'] = new_countries

            energy['Country'].replace(
```

```
            ["Republic of Korea","United States of America","United Kingdom of
            ["South Korea","United States","United Kingdom","Hong Kong"],
            inplace=True)

        # Load world bank data
        gdp=pd.read_csv('world_bank.csv',skiprows=4)
        gdp.rename(columns={'Country Name': 'Country'}, inplace=True)

        gdp['Country'].replace(
            ["Korea, Rep.","Iran, Islamic Rep.","Hong Kong SAR, China"],
            ["South Korea","Iran","Hong Kong"],
            inplace=True
        )

        # Load scimagojr-3.xlsx
        ScimEn=pd.read_excel(open(
            'scimagojr-3.xlsx','rb'), sheetname=0)
        ScimEn_new = ScimEn[:15]

        # Merging three data frames
        df = pd.merge(pd.merge(ScimEn_new,energy,how='inner',on='Country'),gdp,
        df.sort_values('Rank', inplace=True)
        df.set_index('Country',inplace=True)
        # We only need 2006-2015 data
        df = df[ ['Rank', 'Documents', 'Citable documents', 'Citations', 'Self-
        union = pd.merge(pd.merge(ScimEn,energy,how='outer',on='Country'),gdp,h
        intersection = pd.merge(pd.merge(ScimEn,energy,how='inner',on='Country'
        return (len(union)-len(intersection))


    answer_two()
```

```
Out[2]: 156
```

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 [5]: def answer_three():
            Top15 = answer_one()
            year = ['2006', '2007', '2008', '2009', '2010', '2011', '2012', '2013',
            avgGDP = Top15[year].mean(axis=1).sort_values(ascending=False)
            return avgGDP
```

```
answer_three()
```

```
Out[5]: 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
        South Korea           1.106715e+12
        Iran                  4.441558e+11
        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 [3]: import pandas as pd
        import numpy as np

        # Read csv file,skip first 18 rows & without header,skip footer
        energy = pd.read_excel(open(
            'Energy Indicators.xls','rb'), sheetname=0, skiprows=18, skip_footer=38

        # Remove col 1 & 2
        energy.drop(energy.columns[[0,1]], axis=1, inplace=True)

        # Rename the col as expected
        energy.columns = ['Country', 'Energy Supply', 'Energy Supply per Capita', '

        energy.replace('...', np.nan,inplace = True)
        energy['Energy Supply'] *= 1000000

        # Remove '(' and digit from country name
        new_countries = []
        for name in energy['Country']:
            result = ''
            for alpha in name:
```

```
            if alpha == '(':
                break
            elif alpha.isdigit() :
                break
            else :
                result = result + alpha
        if result[-1] == ' ':
            result = result[:-1]
        new_countries.append(result)
    energy['Country'] = new_countries

    energy['Country'].replace(
        ["Republic of Korea","United States of America","United Kingdom of Grea
        ["South Korea","United States","United Kingdom","Hong Kong"],
        inplace=True)

    # Load world bank data
    gdp=pd.read_csv('world_bank.csv',skiprows=4)
    gdp.rename(columns={'Country Name': 'Country'}, inplace=True)

    gdp['Country'].replace(
        ["Korea, Rep.","Iran, Islamic Rep.","Hong Kong SAR, China"],
        ["South Korea","Iran","Hong Kong"],
        inplace=True
    )

    # Load scimagojr-3.xlsx
    ScimEn=pd.read_excel(open(
        'scimagojr-3.xlsx','rb'), sheetname=0)
    ScimEn_new = ScimEn[:15]

    # Merging three data frames
    df = pd.merge(pd.merge(ScimEn_new,energy,how='inner',on='Country'),gdp,how=
    df.sort_values('Rank', inplace=True)
    df.set_index('Country',inplace=True)
    # We only need 2006-2015 data
    df = df[ ['Rank', 'Documents', 'Citable documents', 'Citations', 'Self-cita

    # Task 2
    union = pd.merge(pd.merge(ScimEn,energy,how='outer',on='Country'),gdp,how='
    intersection = pd.merge(pd.merge(ScimEn,energy,how='inner',on='Country'),gd

    # Task 3
    Top15 = df
    year = ['2006', '2007', '2008', '2009', '2010', '2011', '2012', '2013', '20
    avgGDP = Top15[year].mean(axis=1).sort_values(ascending=False)

    def answer_four():
```

```
            Top15 = answer_one()
            Top15['avgGDP'] = avgGDP
            Top15.sort_values(by='avgGDP',inplace=True,ascending=False)
            return abs(Top15.iloc[5]['2015']-Top15.iloc[5]['2006'])

        answer_four()
```

```
Out[3]: 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 [9]: def answer_five():
            Top15 = answer_one()
            return (Top15['Energy Supply per Capita'].mean())

        answer_five()
```

```
Out[9]: 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 [10]: def answer_six():
             Top15 = answer_one()
             Top15.sort_values(by='% Renewable',inplace=True,ascending=False)
             result=Top15.iloc[0]
             return (result.name,result['% Renewable'])
         answer_six()
```

```
Out[10]: ('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 [11]: def answer_seven():
             Top15 = answer_one()
             Top15['Citations Ratio'] = Top15['Self-citations'] / Top15['Citations'
             result=Top15['Citations Ratio'].idxmax()
             return (result,Top15.loc[result]['Citations Ratio'])

         answer_seven()
```

```
Out[11]: ('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 [12]: def answer_eight():
             Top15 = answer_one()
             Top15['Population'] = Top15['Energy Supply'] / Top15['Energy Supply pe
             Top15.sort_values(by='Population',inplace=True,ascending=False)
             result=Top15.iloc[2]
             return (result.name)

         answer_eight()

Out[12]: 'United States'
```

1.0.9 Question 9 (6.6%)

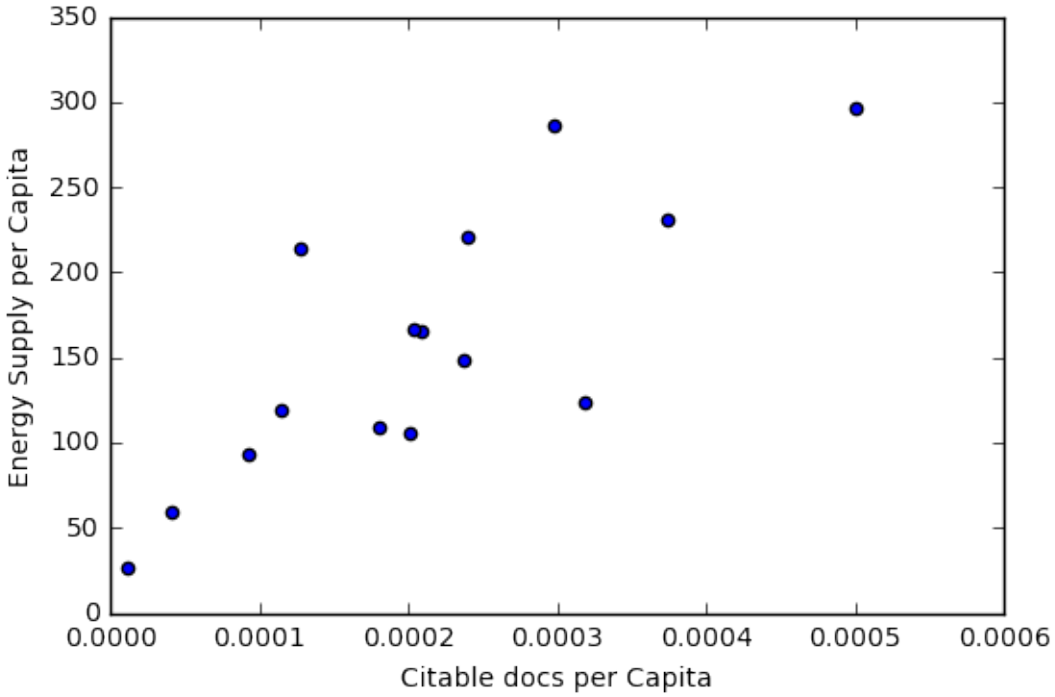
Create a column that estimates the number of citable documents per person. What is the correlation between the number of citable documents per capita and the energy supply per capita? Use the `.corr()` method, (Pearson's correlation).

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 [4]: def answer_nine():
            Top15 = answer_one()
            Top15['Population'] = Top15['Energy Supply'] / Top15['Energy Supply per
            Top15['Citable docs per Capita'] = Top15['Citable documents'] / Top15['
            result = Top15['Citable docs per Capita'].corr(Top15['Energy Supply per
            return result

        answer_nine()

Out[4]: 0.79400104354429435

In [6]: def plot9():
            import matplotlib as plt
            %matplotlib inline

            Top15 = answer_one()
            Top15['PopEst'] = Top15['Energy Supply'] / Top15['Energy Supply per Cap
            Top15['Citable docs per Capita'] = Top15['Citable documents'] / Top15['
            Top15.plot(x='Citable docs per Capita', y='Energy Supply per Capita', k
        # plot9()

/opt/conda/lib/python3.5/site-packages/matplotlib/font_manager.py:273: UserWarning:
  warnings.warn('Matplotlib is building the font cache using fc-list. This may take
```

```
/opt/conda/lib/python3.5/site-packages/matplotlib/font_manager.py:273: UserWarning:
  warnings.warn('Matplotlib is building the font cache using fc-list. This may take
```




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

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 [8]: def answer_ten():
            Top15 = answer_one()
            Top15['HighRenew'] = [1 if x >= Top15['% Renewable'].median() else 0 fo
            return (Top15['HighRenew'])
        answer_ten()

Out[8]: Country
        China                 1
        United States         0
        Japan                 0
        United Kingdom        0
        Russian Federation    1
```

```
Canada                1
Germany               1
India                 0
France                1
South Korea           0
Italy                 1
Spain                 1
Iran                  0
Australia             0
Brazil                1
Name: HighRenew, dtype: int64
```

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 [5]: def answer_eleven():
            Top15 = answer_one()
            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['Population'] = Top15['Energy Supply'] / Top15['Energy Supply per
            Top15['Continent'] = [ContinentDict[country] for country in Top15.index
            Top15.set_index('Continent',inplace = True)
            result = Top15.groupby(level=0)['Population'].agg(
                {'size' : np.size,'sum' : np.sum,'mean':np.mean,'std' : np.std})
            result = result [['size','sum','mean','std']]
            return result
        answer_eleven()
```

Out[5]:

Continent	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 [12]: def answer_twelve():
             Top15 = answer_one()
             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['Population'] = Top15['Energy Supply'] / Top15['Energy Supply pe
```

```
        Top15['Continent'] = [ContinentDict[country] for country in Top15.inde
        Top15['bins'] = pd.cut(Top15['% Renewable'],5)
        # Top15.set_index('Continent',inplace = True)
        return Top15.groupby(['Continent','bins']).size()
    answer_twelve()
```

```
Out[12]: Continent      bins
         Asia           (2.212, 15.753]     4
                        (15.753, 29.227]    1
         Australia      (2.212, 15.753]     1
         Europe         (2.212, 15.753]     1
                        (15.753, 29.227]    3
                        (29.227, 42.701]    2
         North America  (2.212, 15.753]     1
                        (56.174, 69.648]    1
         South America  (56.174, 69.648]    1
         dtype: int64
```

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 [8]: def answer_thirteen():
            Top15 = answer_one()
            Top15['PopEst'] = (Top15['Energy Supply'] / Top15['Energy Supply per Ca
            return Top15['PopEst'].apply(lambda x: '{0:,}'.format(x))
        answer_thirteen()
```

```
Out[8]: Country
        China                  1,367,645,161.2903225
        United States           317,615,384.61538464
        Japan                   127,409,395.97315437
        United Kingdom          63,870,967.741935484
        Russian Federation             143,500,000.0
        Canada                   35,239,864.86486486
        Germany                  80,369,696.96969697
        India                  1,276,730,769.2307692
        France                   63,837,349.39759036
        South Korea             49,805,429.864253394
        Italy                   59,908,256.880733944
        Spain                     46,443,396.2264151
        Iran                     77,075,630.25210084
        Australia               23,316,017.316017315
        Brazil                  205,915,254.23728815
        Name: PopEst, dtype: object
```

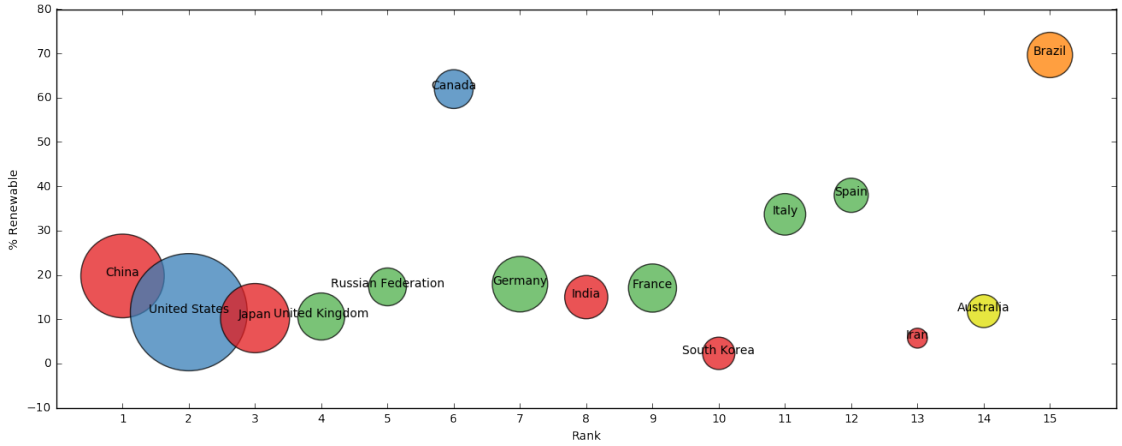
1.0.14 Optional

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

```
In [9]: 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.")

        # plot_optional()
```

```
/opt/conda/lib/python3.5/site-packages/matplotlib/font_manager.py:273: UserWarning:
  warnings.warn('Matplotlib is building the font cache using fc-list. This may take
/opt/conda/lib/python3.5/site-packages/matplotlib/font_manager.py:273: UserWarning:
  warnings.warn('Matplotlib is building the font cache using fc-list. This may take
```

```
This is an example of a visualization that can be created to help understand the da
```




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