

# Bret Young

## DSC 640

### Assignment 1.2

10 September 2020

- bar plot
- stacked bar plot
- pie chart
- donut chart

```
In [3]: # Import required packages
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

## Bar Chart

```
In [6]: # Load dataset
url = '~/Desktop/DSC 640/ex1-2/hotdog-contest-winners.xlsm'
data_1 = pd.read_excel(url)
```

```
In [7]: data_1.head
```

```
Out[7]: <bound method NDFrame.head of
Dogs eaten      Country  New record      Year      Winner
0   1980  Paul Siederman & Joe Baldini      9.10  United States
0
1   1981                Thomas DeBerry      11.00  United States
0
2   1982                Steven Abrams      11.00  United States
0
3   1983                Luis Llamas      19.50      Mexico
0
4   1984                Birgit Felden       9.50      Germany
0
5   1985                Oscar Rodriguez     11.75  United States
0
```

6	1986	Mark Heller	15.50	United States
0				
7	1987	Don Wolfman	12.00	United States
0				
8	1988	Jay Green	14.00	United States
0				
9	1989	Jay Green	13.00	United States
0				
10	1990	Mike DeVito	16.00	United States
0				
11	1991	Frank Dellarosa	21.50	United States
1				
12	1992	Frank Dellarosa	19.00	United States
0				
13	1993	Mike DeVito	17.00	United States
0				
14	1994	Mike DeVito	20.00	United States
0				
15	1995	Edward Krachie	19.50	United States
0				
16	1996	Edward Krachie	22.25	United States
1				
17	1997	Hirofumi Nakajima	24.50	Japan
1				
18	1998	Hirofumi Nakajima	19.00	Japan
0				
19	1999	Steve Keiner	20.25	United States
0				
20	2000	Kazutoyo "The Rabbit" Arai	25.13	Japan
1				
21	2001	Takeru Kobayashi	50.00	Japan
1				
22	2002	Takeru Kobayashi	50.50	Japan
1				
23	2003	Takeru Kobayashi	44.50	Japan
0				
24	2004	Takeru Kobayashi	53.50	Japan
1				
25	2005	Takeru Kobayashi	49.00	Japan
0				
26	2006	Takeru "Tsunami" Kobayashi	53.75	Japan
1				
27	2007	Joey Chestnut	66.00	United States
1				
28	2008	Joey Chestnut	59.00	United States
0				
29	2009	Joey Chestnut	68.00	United States
1				
30	2010	Joey Chestnut	54.00	United States
0>				

```
In [26]: # set colors for bars
col = []
for val in data_1['New record']:
    if val == 1:
        col.append('blue')
    else:
        col.append('gray')
```

```
In [110]: # Create axes and figure
fig = plt.figure()
ax1 = fig.add_subplot(111)

# Set figure size
fig.set_size_inches(18.5, 10.5)

# Add plot to figure
ax1.bar(np.arange(len(data_1['Year'])), data_1['Dogs eaten'], width =
0.5, color = col)

# Change x-axis values
plt.xticks(np.arange(len(data_1['Year'])), data_1['Year'])

# Set titles, caption and axis labels
fig.suptitle("Nathan's Hot Dog Eating Contest 1980 - 2010", x = 0.296,
y = 0.95, fontsize=20)
fig.text(.87, .08, 'Source: Data Collected By Nathan Yau From Wikipedi
a', ha = 'right', color = 'gray')
ax1.set_title("Nathan's hot dog eatting contest happens ever year on J
uly 4th. Contestants compete against eachother to see who can eat the
most hot dogs and buns.\nHighlighted bars indicate new World Record se
t.", loc='left', color = 'gray')
ax1.set_ylabel("Number of Hot\nDogs & Buns Eaten", rotation = 0, ha='r
ight')

# Remove frame
plt.box(on = None)

# Add annotation
ax1.annotate("21.5 hot dogs eaten by\nFrank Dellarosa",
            xy=(11, 21.5), xycoords='data',
            xytext=(9, 25), textcoords='data',
            size=12, va="center", ha="right",
            arrowprops=dict(arrowstyle="->",
                            connectionstyle="arc3,rad=-0.2",
                            fc="w"),
            )
ax1.annotate("Takeru Kobayashi's more than\ndoubles the exisiting Worl
d Record!",
```

```

xy=(21, 50), xycoords='data',
xytext=(19, 55), textcoords='data',
size=12, va="center", ha="right",
arrowprops=dict(arrowstyle="->",
                  connectionstyle="arc3,rad=-0.2",
                  fc="w"),
)

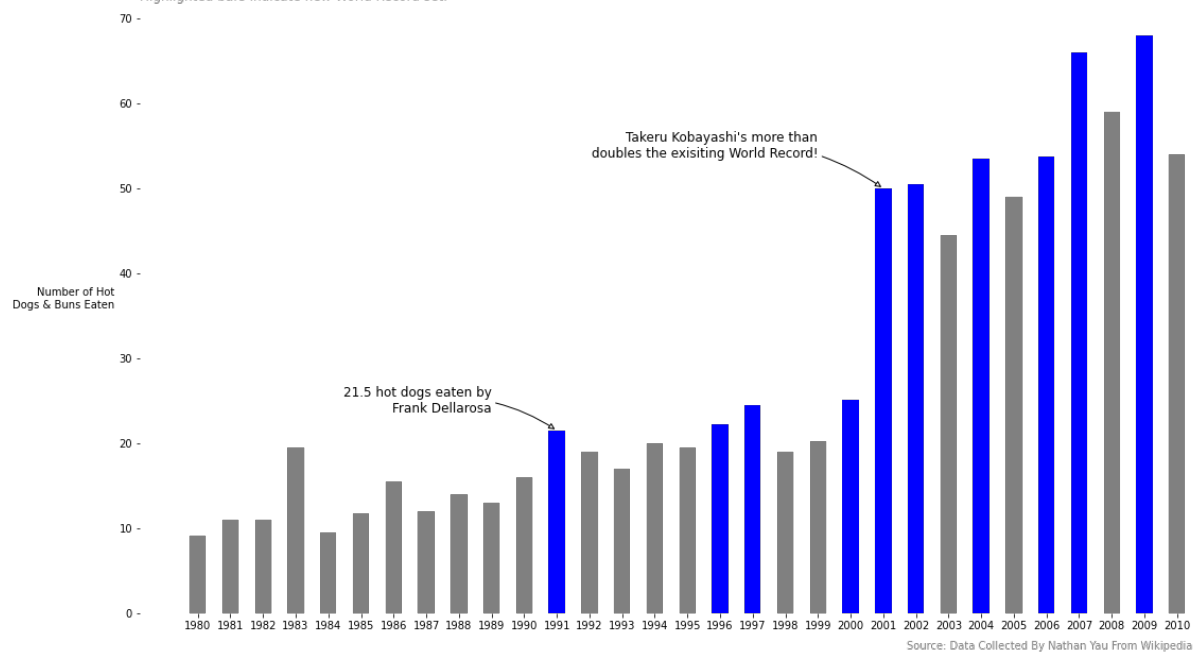
# Show plot
plt.show

# save file
fig.savefig("python_bar.png")

```

### Nathan's Hot Dog Eating Contest 1980 - 2010

Nathan's hot dog eating contest happens every year on July 4th. Contestants compete against each other to see who can eat the most hot dogs and buns. Highlighted bars indicate new World Record set.



## Stacked Bar Chart

```

In [81]: # Load dataset
url_2 = url = '~/Desktop/DSC 640/ex1-2/hotdog-places.xlsm'
data_2 = pd.read_excel(url_2)

```

In [83]: data\_2.head

Out[83]: <bound method NDFrame.head of  
2006 2007 2008 2009 2010  
0 25 50.0 50.5 44.5 53.5 49 54 66 59 68.0 54  
1 24 31.0 26.0 30.5 38.0 37 52 63 59 64.5 43  
2 22 23.5 25.5 29.5 32.0 32 37 49 42 55.0 37>

```

In [127]: # Create axes and figure
fig = plt.figure()
ax1 = fig.add_subplot(111)

# Set figure size
fig.set_size_inches(18.5, 10.5)

# Add plot to figure
ax1.bar(np.arange(len(data_2.columns)), data_2.iloc[0], width = 0.75,
color = 'blue')
ax1.bar(np.arange(len(data_2.columns)), data_2.iloc[1], bottom = data_
2.iloc[0], width = 0.75, color = 'orange')
ax1.bar(np.arange(len(data_2.columns)), data_2.iloc[2], bottom = (data
_2.iloc[0] + data_2.iloc[1]), width = 0.75, color = 'gray')

# Change x-axis values
plt.xticks(np.arange(len(data_2.columns)), data_2.columns)

# Set titles, caption and axis labels
fig.suptitle("Top Three Hot Dog Eaters 2000 - 2010", x = 0.27, y = 0.9
5, fontsize=20)
fig.text(.87, .08, 'Source: Data Collected By Nathan Yau From Wikipedi
a', ha = 'right', color = 'gray')
ax1.set_title("The top competitors for the Nathan's Hot Dog Eating Con
tests show similar numbers for 2000,\nbut for the next 5 years, the le
ader produced a large gap. In 2006 and on, the numbers eaten are mor
equally distributed again.", loc='left', color = 'gray')
ax1.set_ylabel("Number of Hot\nDogs & Buns Eaten", rotation = 0, ha='r
ight', va = "top")

# Remove frame
plt.box(on = None)

# show legend
plt.legend(['First Place', 'Second Place', 'Third Place'], bbox_to_anch
r = (0.97, 0.5), loc = "center left")

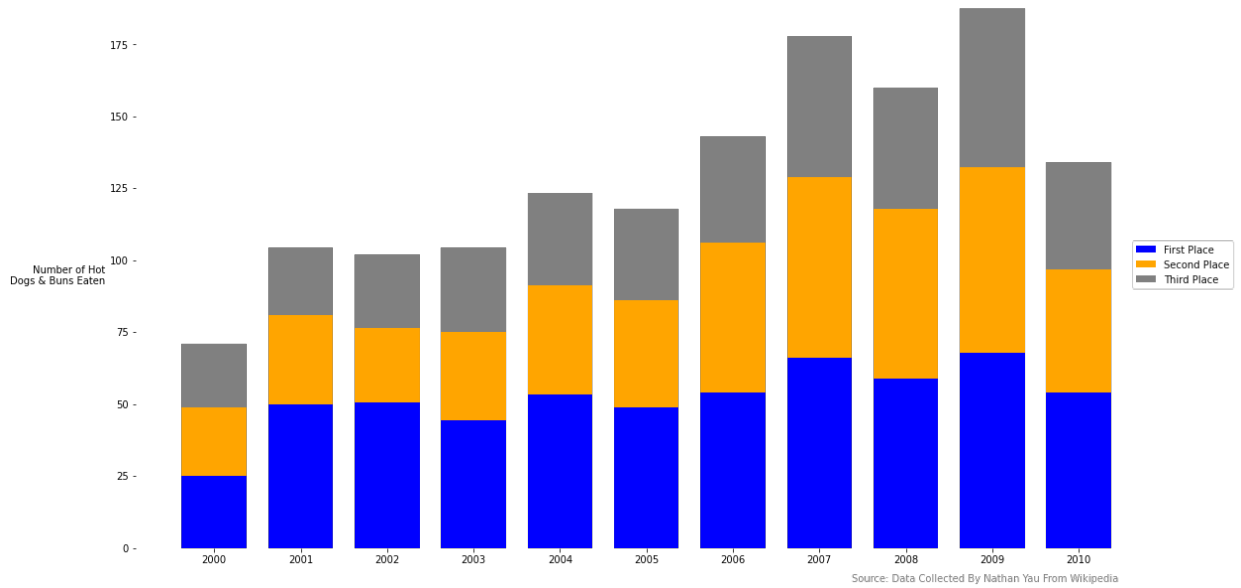
# Show plot
plt.show

# save file
fig.savefig("python_stacked_bar.png")

```

### Top Three Hot Dog Eaters 2000 - 2010

The top competitors for the Nathan's Hot Dog Eating Contests show similar numbers for 2000, but for the next 5 years, the leader produced a large gap. In 2006 and on, the numbers eaten are more equally distributed again.



## Pie Chart

```
In [128]: # Load dataset
url_3 = url = '~/Desktop/DSC 640/ex1-2/obama-approval-ratings.xls'
data_3 = pd.read_excel(url_3)
```

```
In [129]: data_3.head
```

```
Out[129]: <bound method NDFrame.head of
Disapprove  None
0          Race Relations      52      38      10
1          Education          49      40      11
2          Terrorism          48      45       7
3          Energy Policy      47      42      11
4          Foreign Affairs     44      48       8
5          Environment        43      51       6
6          Situation in Iraq   41      53       6
7          Taxes              41      54       5
8          Healthcare Policy   40      57       3
9          Economy            38      59       3
10 Situation in Afghanistan   36      57       7
11 Federal Budget Deficit     31      64       5
12 Immigration                29      62      9>
```

```
In [314]: # Create axes and figure
fig, ax1 = plt.subplots(4,4)
```

```
# Set figure size & spacing
fig.set_size_inches(12, 12)
fig.tight_layout()

# Set wedge colors
colour = ['blue', 'orange', 'gray']

# Add plot to figure
ax1[0, 0].pie(data_3.iloc[0][1:], labels = data_3.columns[1:], startangle = 90, colors = colour, autopct = '%1.f%%', textprops=dict(color="w", size = 12, weight = 'bold'))

# Add axes title
ax1[0, 0].set_title(data_3['Issue'][0], loc = 'center')

# Add plot to figure
ax1[0, 1].pie(data_3.iloc[1][1:], labels = data_3.columns[1:], startangle = 90, colors = colour, autopct = '%1.f%%', textprops=dict(color="w", size = 12, weight = 'bold'))

# Add axes title
ax1[0, 1].set_title(data_3['Issue'][1], loc = 'center')

# Add plot to figure
ax1[0, 2].pie(data_3.iloc[2][1:], labels = data_3.columns[1:], startangle = 90, colors = colour, autopct = '%1.f%%', textprops=dict(color="w", size = 12, weight = 'bold'))

# Add axes title
ax1[0, 2].set_title(data_3['Issue'][2], loc = 'center')

# Add plot to figure
ax1[0, 3].pie(data_3.iloc[3][1:], labels = data_3.columns[1:], startangle = 90, colors = colour, autopct = '%1.f%%', textprops=dict(color="w", size = 12, weight = 'bold'))

# Add axes title
ax1[0, 3].set_title(data_3['Issue'][3], loc = 'center')

# Add plot to figure
ax1[1, 0].pie(data_3.iloc[4][1:], labels = data_3.columns[1:], startangle = 90, colors = colour, autopct = '%1.f%%', textprops=dict(color="w", size = 12, weight = 'bold'))

# Add axes title
ax1[1, 0].set_title(data_3['Issue'][4], loc = 'center')

# Add plot to figure
ax1[1, 1].pie(data_3.iloc[5][1:], labels = data_3.columns[1:], startangle = 90, colors = colour, autopct = '%1.f%%', textprops=dict(color="w", size = 12, weight = 'bold'))
```



```
", size = 12, weight = 'bold'))

# Add axes title
ax1[1, 1].set_title(data_3['Issue'][5], loc = 'center')

# Add plot to figure
ax1[1, 2].pie(data_3.iloc[6][1:], labels = data_3.columns[1:], startangle = 90, colors = colour, autopct = '%1.1f%%', textprops=dict(color="w", size = 12, weight = 'bold'))

# Add axes title
ax1[1, 2].set_title(data_3['Issue'][6], loc = 'center')

# Add plot to figure
ax1[1, 3].pie(data_3.iloc[7][1:], labels = data_3.columns[1:], startangle = 90, colors = colour, autopct = '%1.1f%%', textprops=dict(color="w", size = 12, weight = 'bold'))

# Add axes title
ax1[1, 3].set_title(data_3['Issue'][7], loc = 'center')

# Add plot to figure
ax1[2, 0].pie(data_3.iloc[8][1:], labels = data_3.columns[1:], startangle = 90, colors = colour, autopct = '%1.1f%%', textprops=dict(color="w", size = 12, weight = 'bold'))

# Add axes title
ax1[2, 0].set_title(data_3['Issue'][8], loc = 'center')

# Add plot to figure
ax1[2, 1].pie(data_3.iloc[9][1:], labels = data_3.columns[1:], startangle = 90, colors = colour, autopct = '%1.1f%%', textprops=dict(color="w", size = 12, weight = 'bold'))

# Add axes title
ax1[2, 1].set_title(data_3['Issue'][9], loc = 'center')

# Add plot to figure
ax1[2, 2].pie(data_3.iloc[10][1:], labels = data_3.columns[1:], startangle = 90, colors = colour, autopct = '%1.1f%%', textprops=dict(color="w", size = 12, weight = 'bold'))

# Add axes title
ax1[2, 2].set_title(data_3['Issue'][10], loc = 'center')

# Add plot to figure
ax1[2, 3].pie(data_3.iloc[11][1:], labels = data_3.columns[1:], startangle = 90, colors = colour, autopct = '%1.1f%%', textprops=dict(color="w", size = 12, weight = 'bold'))
```

```

# Add axes title
ax1[2, 3].set_title(data_3['Issue'][11], loc = 'center')

# Add plot to figure
ax1[3, 0].pie(data_3.iloc[12][1:], labels = data_3.columns[1:], startangle = 90, colors = colour, autopct = '%1.f%%', textprops=dict(color="w", size = 12, weight = 'bold'))

# Add axes title
ax1[3, 0].set_title(data_3['Issue'][12], loc = 'center')

# Remove axes frame
ax1[3, 1].axis("off")
ax1[3, 2].axis("off")
ax1[3, 3].axis("off")

# Change x-axis values
plt.xticks(None)

# Set titles, caption and axis labels
fig.suptitle("Obama Approval Ratings By Issue", y = 1.08, fontsize = 20)
fig.text(0.305, 1.02, "Approval ratings percents are calculated from totals for\neach issue category.", ha = 'left', fontsize = 12, color = 'gray')
fig.text(0.305, .02, 'Source: Data Collected By Nathan Yau From Wikipedia', ha = 'left', color = 'gray')

# Remove frame
plt.box(on = None)

# show legend
ax1[0,0].legend(['Approve', 'Disapprove', 'None'], bbox_to_anchor = (-0.5, 0.93), loc = "center left")

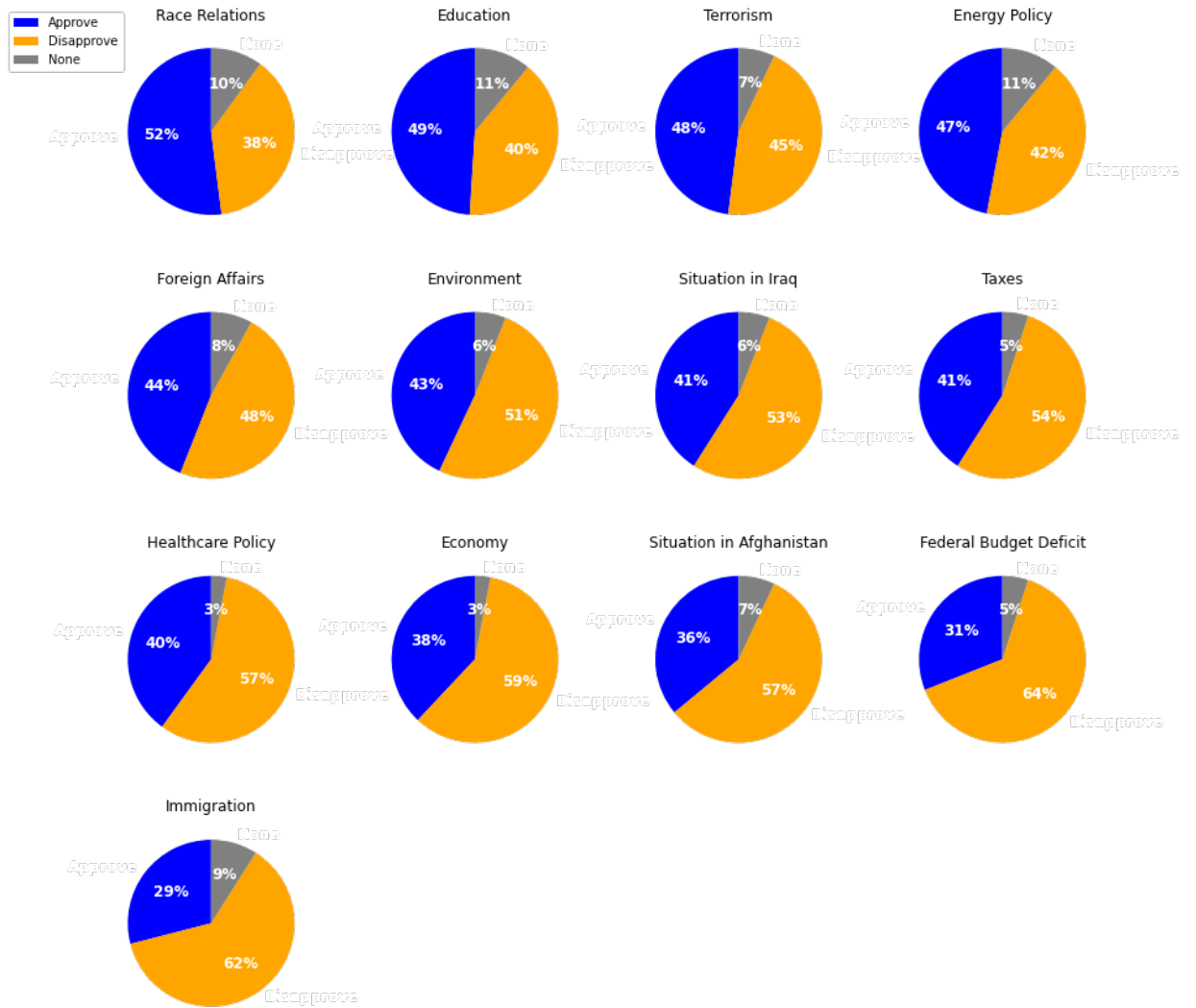
# Show plot
plt.show

# save file
fig.savefig("python_pie.png", bbox_inches="tight")

```

## Obama Approval Ratings By Issue

Approval ratings percents are calculated from totals for each issue category.



Source: Data Collected By Nathan Yau From Wikipedia

## Donut Plot

```
In [291]: # Use same data as pie chart "obama-approval-ratings.xls"

# sum each rating category, then convert to percentage for overall approval rating
tot_approve = sum(data_3['Approve'])
tot_disapprove = sum(data_3['Disapprove'])
tot_none = sum(data_3['None'])
tot_all = tot_approve + tot_disapprove + tot_none

perc_approve = (tot_approve/tot_all)
perc_disapprove = (tot_disapprove/tot_all)
perc_none = (tot_none/tot_all)

# create dataframe of totals
d = {'Approve': [perc_approve],
     'Disapprove': [perc_disapprove],
     'None': [perc_none],
    }

data_3_donut = pd.DataFrame(d, columns = ['Approve', 'Disapprove', 'None'])
print(data_3_donut)
```

	Approve	Disapprove	None
0	0.414615	0.515385	0.07

```

In [341]: # Create axes and figure
fig, ax1 = plt.subplots()

# Set figure size & spacing
fig.set_size_inches(7, 7)
fig.tight_layout()

# Set wedge colors
colour = ['blue', 'orange', 'gray']

# Add plot to figure
ax1.pie(data_3_donut, startangle = 90, colors = colour, autopct = '%1
.f%%', textprops = dict(color = "w", size = 15, weight = 'bold'), pctd
istance = 0.85)

# add a circle at the center
my_circle=plt.Circle( (0,0), 0.7, color='white')
p=plt.gcf()
p.gca().add_artist(my_circle)

# Change x-axis values
plt.xticks(None)

# Set titles, caption and axis labels
fig.suptitle("Overall Obama Approval Rating", y = 0.99, fontsize = 20)
fig.text(0.185 , 0.93, "Approval ratings are combined into an overall
rating.", ha = 'left', fontsize = 12, color = 'gray')
fig.text(0.185, .1, 'Source: Data Collected By Nathan Yau From Wikiped
ia', ha = 'left', color = 'gray')

# Remove frame
plt.box(on = None)
ax1.axis("off")

# show legend
ax1.legend(['Approve', 'Disapprove', 'None'], bbox_to_anchor = (0.85, 0.
8), loc = "center left")

# Show plot
plt.show

# save file
fig.savefig("python_donut.png", bbox_inches="tight")

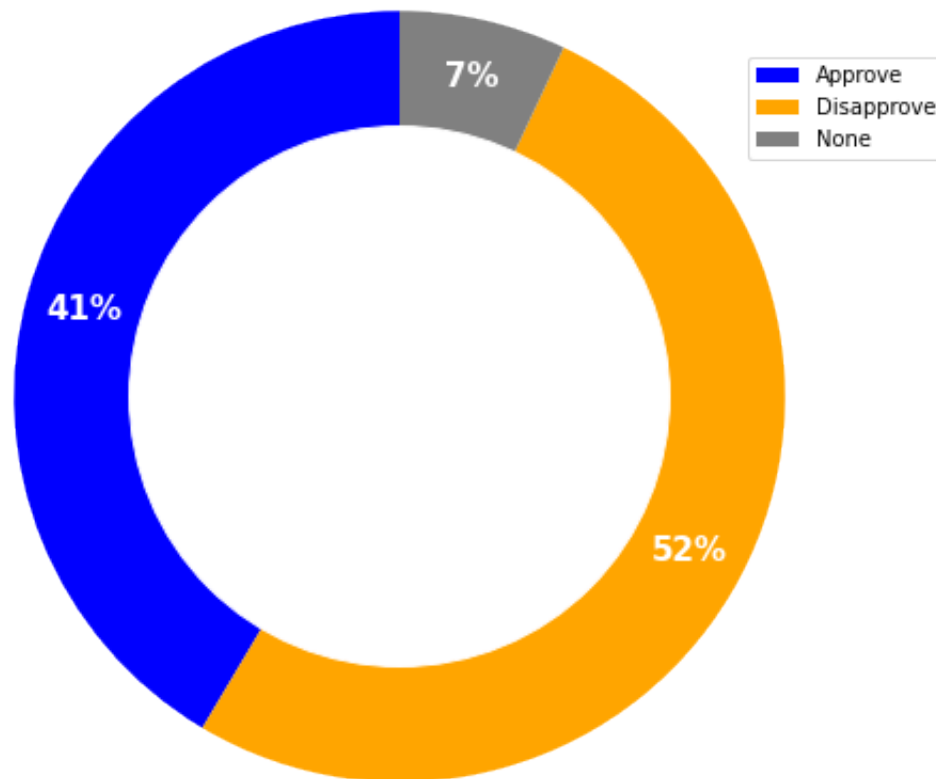
```

```
/Library/Frameworks/Python.framework/Versions/3.7/lib/python3.7/site-  
-packages/ipykernel_launcher.py:12: MatplotlibDeprecationWarning: No  
n-1D inputs to pie() are currently squeeze()d, but this behavior is  
deprecated since 3.1 and will be removed in 3.3; pass a 1D array ins  
tead.
```

```
if sys.path[0] == '':
```

## Overall Obama Approval Rating

Approval ratings are combined into an overall rating.



Source: Data Collected By Nathan Yau From Wikipedia

In [ ]: