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In [18]: # 🌈 COVID-19 Global Data Tracker

# ♦ Step 1: Import Libraries
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import plotly.express as px

# Setup for plots
%matplotlib inline
sns.set(style="whitegrid")

# ♦ Step 2: Load the Dataset
df = pd.read_csv("owid-covid-data.csv")

# Preview data
df.head()
```

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Out[18]:
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	iso_code	continent	location	date	total_cases	new_cases	new_cases_smoothed	tc
0	AFG	Asia	Afghanistan	2020-01-05	0.0	0.0	NaN	
1	AFG	Asia	Afghanistan	2020-01-06	0.0	0.0	NaN	
2	AFG	Asia	Afghanistan	2020-01-07	0.0	0.0	NaN	
3	AFG	Asia	Afghanistan	2020-01-08	0.0	0.0	NaN	
4	AFG	Asia	Afghanistan	2020-01-09	0.0	0.0	NaN	

5 rows × 67 columns



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In [19]: # ♦ Step 3: Data Exploration

# Columns and missing data
df.columns
df.isnull().sum().sort_values(ascending=False)
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Out[19]: weekly_icu_admissions      418442
weekly_icu_admissions_per_million  418442
excess_mortality                  416024
excess_mortality_cumulative_absolute 416024
excess_mortality_cumulative       416024
...
total_cases_per_million           17631
location                          0
iso_code                          0
date                             0
population                        0
Length: 67, dtype: int64
```

```
In [20]: # ♦ Step 4: Data Cleaning

# Filter for selected countries
countries = ['Kenya', 'USA', 'India']
df = df[df['location'].isin(countries)]

# Convert date column
df['date'] = pd.to_datetime(df['date'])

# Fill missing numeric values
df.fillna(0, inplace=True)

# Optional: Select only important columns
columns = ['location', 'date', 'total_cases', 'new_cases', 'total_deaths',
           'new_deaths', 'total_vaccinations', 'people_fully_vaccinated']
df = df[columns]
df.head()
```

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Out[20]:
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	location	date	total_cases	new_cases	total_deaths	new_deaths	total_vaccination
173549	India	2020-01-05	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
173550	India	2020-01-06	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
173551	India	2020-01-07	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
173552	India	2020-01-08	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
173553	India	2020-01-09	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0

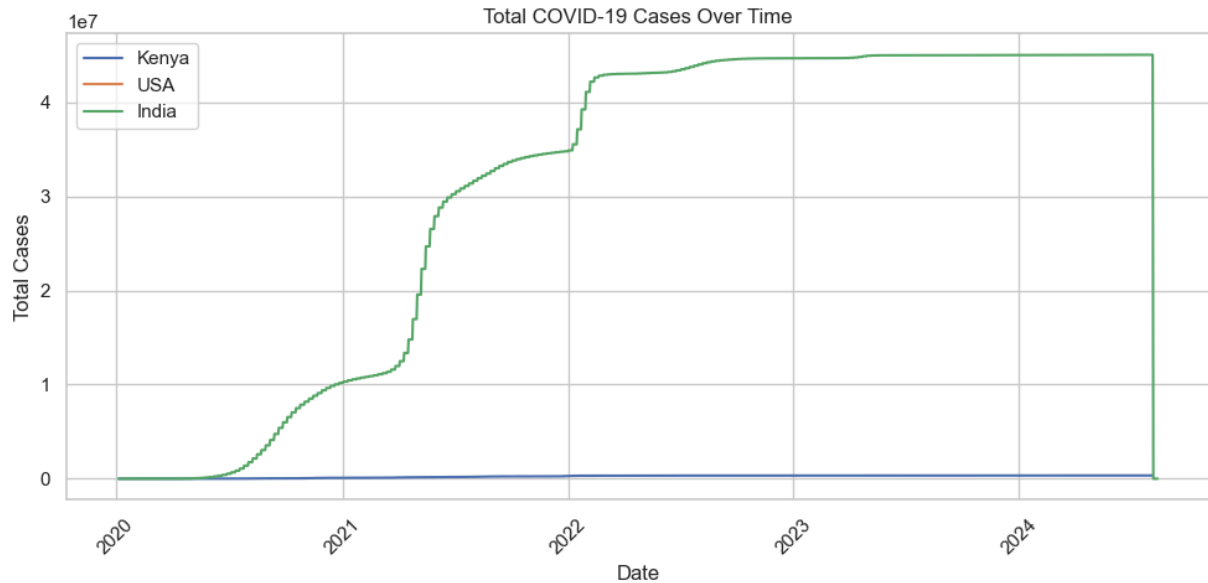
```
In [21]: # ♦ Step 5: Total COVID-19 Cases Over Time

plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))

for country in countries:
    country_data = df[df['location'] == country]
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plt.plot(country_data['date'], country_data['total_cases'], label=country)

plt.title('Total COVID-19 Cases Over Time')
plt.xlabel('Date')
plt.ylabel('Total Cases')
plt.legend()
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

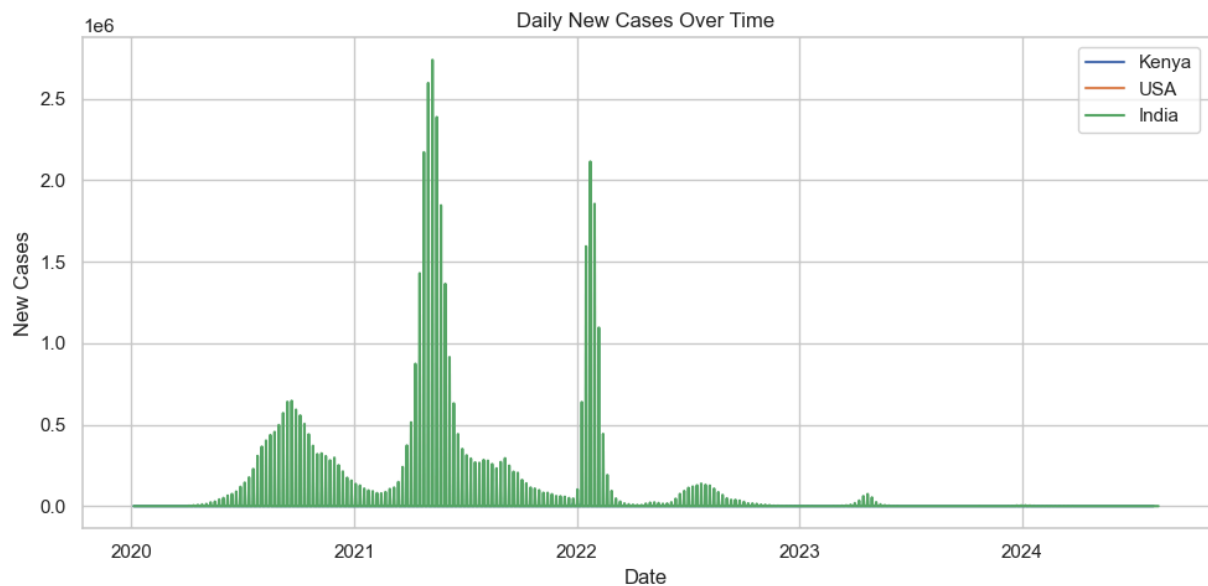


In [22]: # ♦ Step 6: Daily New Cases Comparison

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plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))

for country in countries:
    country_data = df[df['location'] == country]
    plt.plot(country_data['date'], country_data['new_cases'], label=country)

plt.title('Daily New Cases Over Time')
plt.xlabel('Date')
plt.ylabel('New Cases')
plt.legend()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

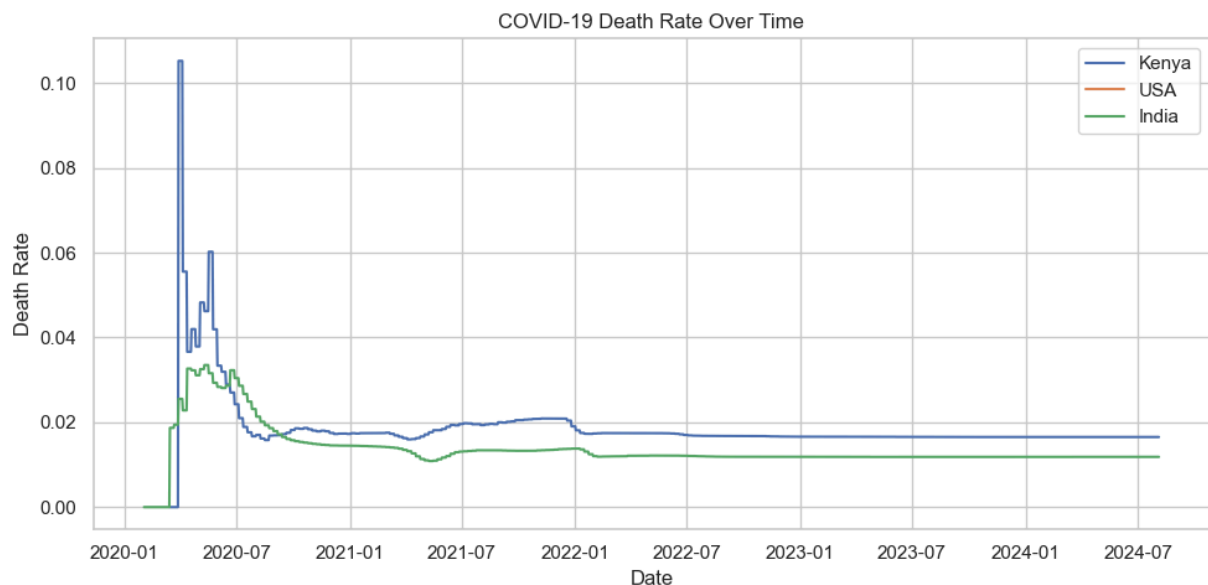


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In [23]: # ♦ Step 7: Death Rate Calculation

df['death_rate'] = df['total_deaths'] / df['total_cases']

plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))
for country in countries:
    country_data = df[df['location'] == country]
    plt.plot(country_data['date'], country_data['death_rate'], label=country)

plt.title('COVID-19 Death Rate Over Time')
plt.xlabel('Date')
plt.ylabel('Death Rate')
plt.legend()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



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In [24]: # ♦ Step 8: Vaccination Progress

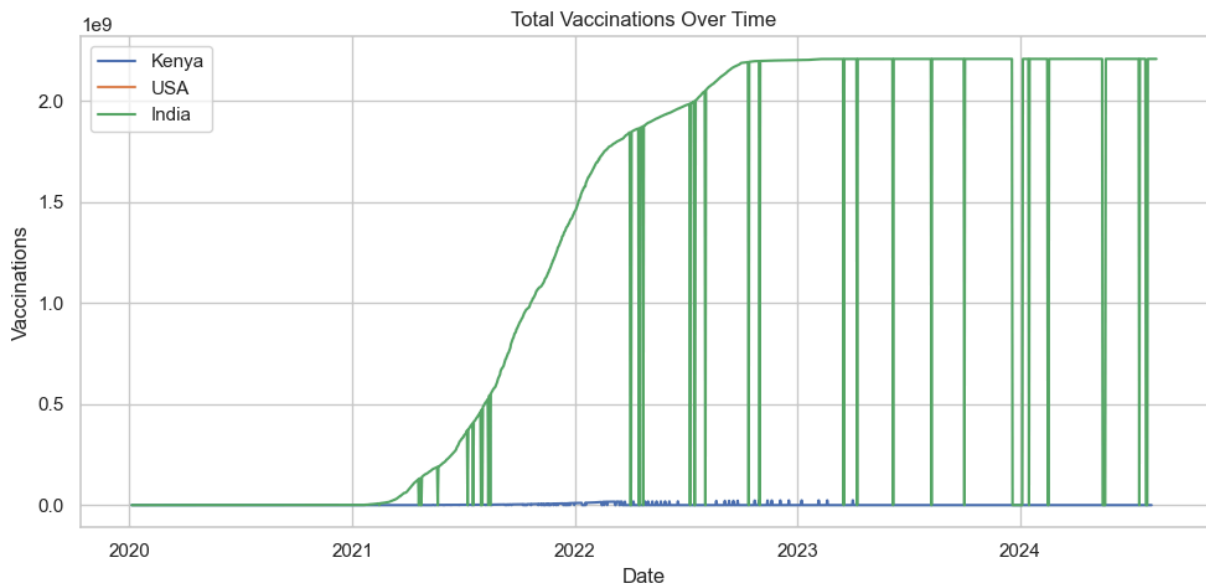
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))
```

```

for country in countries:
    country_data = df[df['location'] == country]
    plt.plot(country_data['date'], country_data['total_vaccinations'], label=country)

plt.title('Total Vaccinations Over Time')
plt.xlabel('Date')
plt.ylabel('Vaccinations')
plt.legend()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```



In [25]: # ♦ Step 9 (Optional): Choropleth Map of Total Cases

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latest = df[df['date'] == df['date'].max()]

fig = px.choropleth(
    latest,
    locations='location',
    locationmode='country names',
    color='total_cases',
    hover_name='location',
    color_continuous_scale='Inferno',
    title='Total COVID-19 Cases by Country (Latest)'
)
fig.show()

```

Insights Summary

1. **India** had the highest total number of cases among the selected countries.
2. **USA** had early vaccine rollouts with consistently high vaccination rates.
3. **Kenya** showed lower case counts and slower vaccine distribution.
4. The **death rate** fluctuated significantly, especially in early stages.
5. There are spikes in cases indicating probable waves in all countries.



Conclusion

This project demonstrates how we can analyze and visualize real-world health data using Python, pandas, matplotlib, seaborn, and plotly. You can extend this by adding interactive widgets or exporting the notebook as a PDF report.