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| Name    | Harditya Shah |
| UID No. | 2021300114    |
| Batch   | L             |

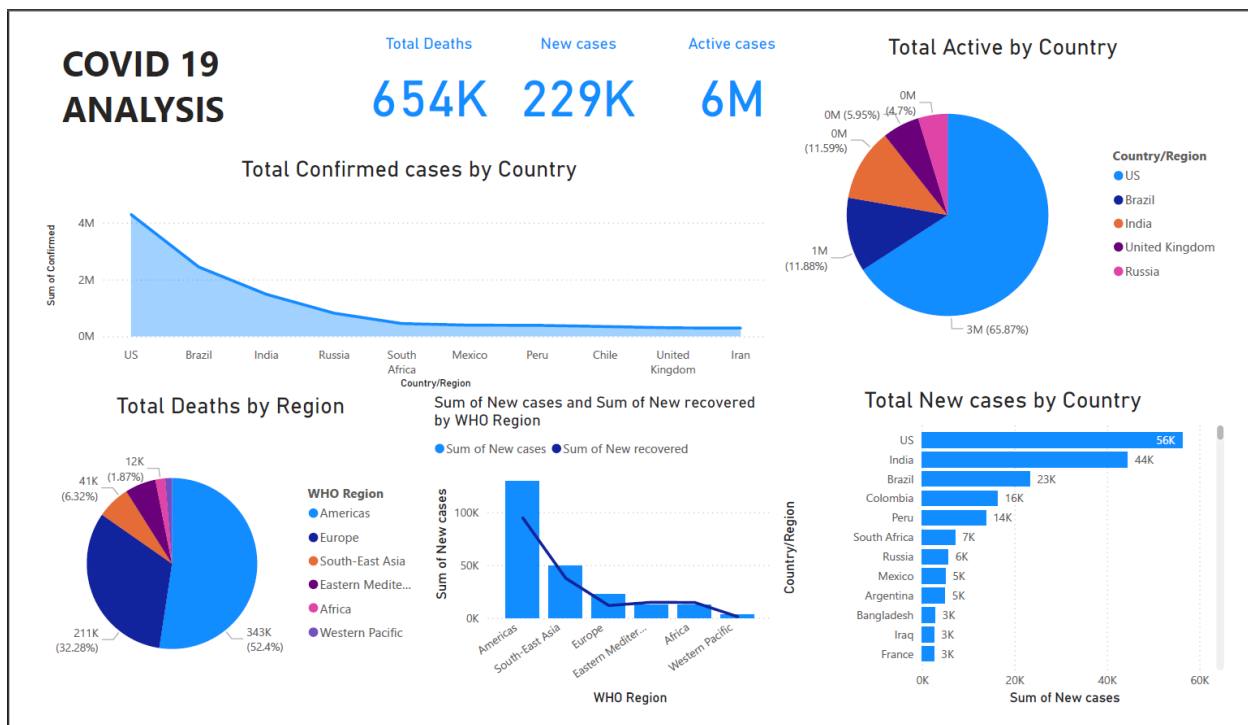
**Aim:** Design Interactive Dashboards and Storytelling using Tableau / Power BI / R (Shiny) / Python (Streamlit/Flask) / D3.js to be performed on the dataset - Disease spread / Healthcare

### Dataset used:

Covid 19 data -

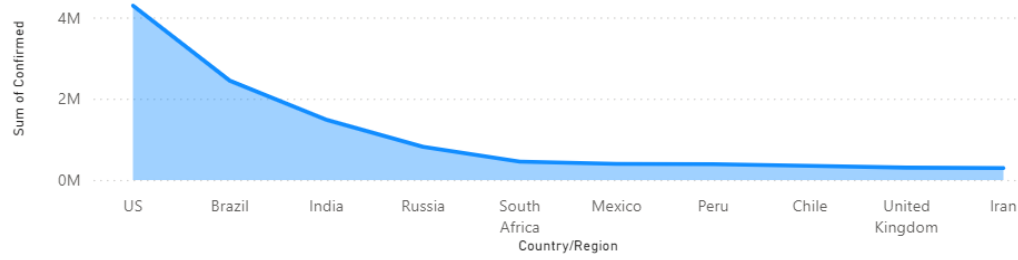
<https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/imdevskp/corona-virus-report>

### Dashboard:

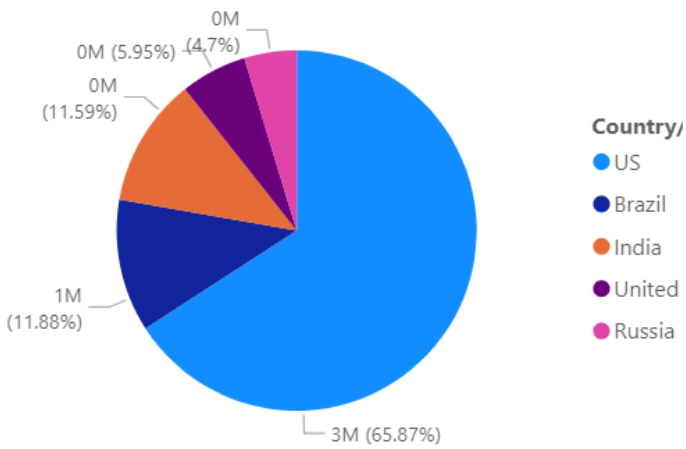


### Charts:

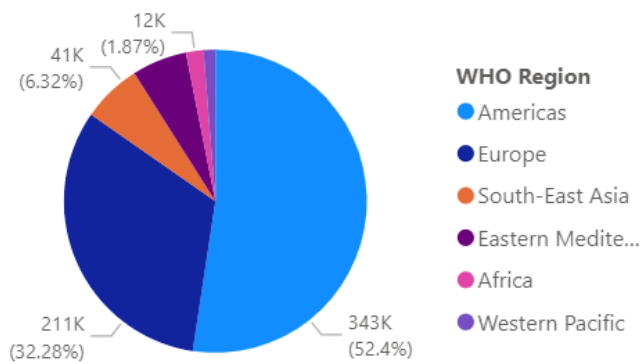
### Total Confirmed cases by Country

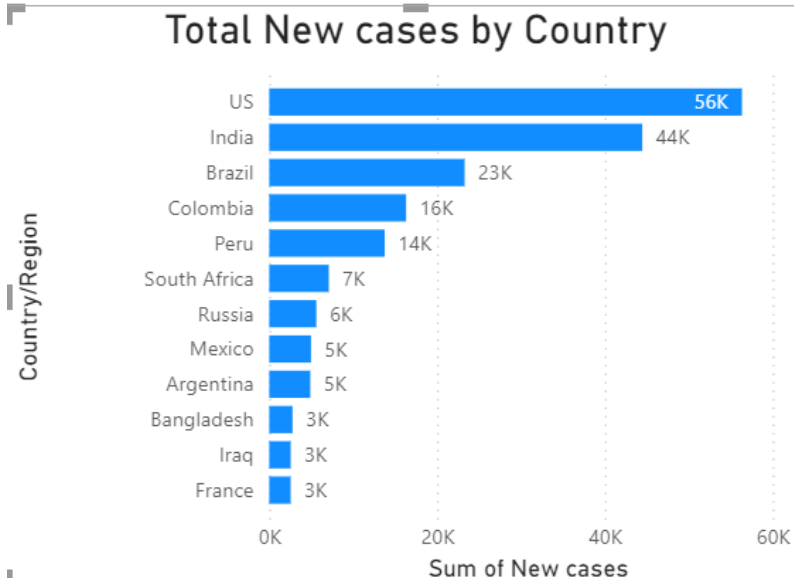
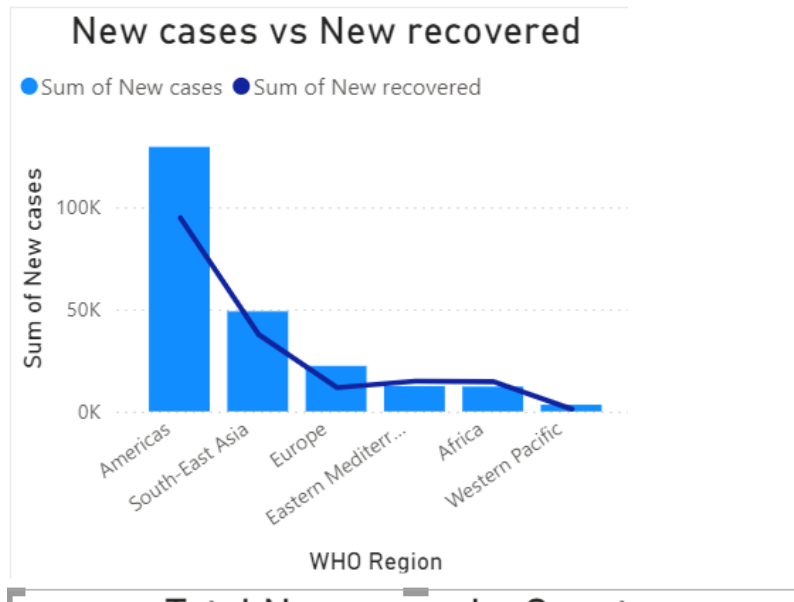


### Total Active by Country



### Total Deaths by Region





**Questions:**

1. Which region had the highest percentage of total deaths?  
America had the highest percentage of total deaths, contributing 52.4%.
2. What was the total number of deaths recorded in the Americas?  
The Americas recorded 343K deaths.
3. Which countries had the highest number of new COVID-19 cases?  
The United States (56K new cases), India (44K), and Brazil (23K) had the highest number of new cases.
4. How does the number of confirmed cases compare across the top five countries?  
The top five countries by confirmed cases:  
US: 6M cases  
Brazil: 4M cases  
India: 4M cases  
Russia: 1M cases  
South Africa: 1M cases
5. Why might Brazil and India have similar numbers of total confirmed cases (4M each), but vastly different numbers of new cases, suggesting different phases of pandemic control or healthcare responses?  
Brazil reported 23K new cases, while India had 44K new cases, despite both having similar cumulative case counts. This discrepancy might reflect Brazil's progression towards a more controlled phase of the pandemic, while India might still be experiencing ongoing waves or challenges in containment.
6. What percentage of total deaths did Europe contribute?  
Europe contributed 32.28% of the total deaths.
7. How does the recovery rate in Southeast Asia reflect the region's pandemic management strategies compared to Europe, given their lower death rates and comparable new case numbers?  
Southeast Asia, with 50K new cases and about 48K recoveries, shows a higher recovery rate relative to Europe, indicating more effective healthcare interventions or earlier responses that may have mitigated fatalities, even though Europe had a lower death rate overall.
8. Which country had the highest recovery rate in comparison to new cases?  
Insights from the chart suggest that countries in the Americas and Southeast Asia had higher recoveries, with recovery rates notably close to new case numbers, though exact recovery rates per country are not directly available.

9. What factors might explain why the Americas experienced over 50% of the global COVID-19 deaths, and how do the death rates compare to their active case counts? The Americas, with 52.4% of global deaths and 6M active cases, may suggest that higher population density, healthcare capacity, and delayed containment measures played a role in the large death toll compared to other regions.

10. What might the relationship between high new case numbers and recoveries in countries like the U.S. and India suggest about the trajectory of the pandemic and the potential for future waves?

In the U.S. and India, where new cases and recoveries are both high, it may indicate that while healthcare systems are managing to treat and discharge patients, the high influx of new cases suggests a potential for recurrent waves unless stricter containment measures are implemented.