

[illegible]

[illegible]

5	Argentina and Barbuda	Argentina and Barbuda
6	Argentina	Argentina
7	Armenia	Armenia
8	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
9	New South Wales	Australia

```
#create a map
this_map = folium.Map

def plot_dot(point):
```

```
#clustered_full.apply(axis=1) #
```

```
data.apply(proc_func, axis=1)
#Set the zoom to the
this_map.fit_bounds(this_map.get
#Save the map to a
this_map.save(os.path.join('covid
```

```
for state in data['Province_State']:
    if state == 'Lesotho':
        index_of_state = data[data['Province_State'] == state].index
        print(data.loc[index_of_state])
```

```
for country in data['Country_Region']:
    if country == 'United Kingdom':
        index_of_state = data[data['Country_Region'] == country].index
        print(data.loc[index_of_state])
```

```
1983    green
1984    green
1988    green
1989    green
1990    green
1992    yellow
1993    green
1994    green
Name: color, dtype: object
```

3981	green
3983	green
3984	green
3988	green
3989	green
3990	green
3992	yellow
3993	green
3994	green

```
Name: color, dtype: object
3981    green
3983    green
3984    green
3988    green
3989    green
3990    green
3992    yellow
3993
```

```
1993    green
1994    green
Name: color, dtype: object
1981    green
1983    green
1984    green
1988    green
1989    green
1990    green
```

```
3992    yellow
3993    green
3994    green
Name: color, dtype: object
3981    green
3983    green
3984    green
3988    green
3989    green
```

```
3990      green
3991      green
3992      yellow
3993      green
3994      green
Name: color, dtype: object
3995      green
3996      green
3997      green
3998
```

```

3988      green
3989      green
3990      green
3992      yellow
3993      green
3994      green
Name: color, dtype: object
3981      green
3983      green

```

```
3984      green
3988      green
3989      green
3990      green
3992      yellow
3993      green
3994      green
Name: color, dtype: object
3991      green
```

```

19901    green
19983    green
19984    green
19988    green
19989    green
19990    green
19992    yellow
19993    green
19994    green

```

```
Name: color, dtype: object
3981    green
3983    green
3984    green
3988    green
3989    green
3990    green
3992    yellow
3993    green
```

```
3994         green
Name: color, dtype: object

for city in data['Province_State']:
    if city == 'Scotland':
        index_of_scotland = data[
            print(data.loc[index_of_s
```

```
3993    green United Kingdom
dtype: object

for country in data['Country_Region']:
    if country == 'South Africa':
        index_of_southafrica = data.index[country == 'South Africa']
        print(data.loc[index_of_southafrica])
```

```
614 green South Africa
dtype: object

for country in data['Country_Region']:
    if country == 'South Africa':
        index = data[data['Country_Region'] == country].index
        print(data.loc[index]['Country_Region'])
```

```
print('color: %s' % color)
print('\n')
```

614 green 614 732\nName: Dea
Name: color, dtype: object

```
for country in data['Province_State']:
    if country == 'Namibia':
        index = data[data['Province_State'] == country].index
        print(data.loc[index]['Country_Region'])

for country in current_df['Country_Region']:
    if country == 'Namibia':
```

```
index = current_df[current
print(current_df.loc[index])

445    21
Name: Deaths, dtype: int64

data.head()
```

	Province_State	Country_Region	Conf
0	Afghanistan	Afghanistan	
1	Albania	Albania	
2	Algeria	Algeria	

```
recent_df.head()
```

	HP	Admin2	Province_State	Count
0	NaN	NaN	NaN	A
1	NaN	NaN	NaN	
2	NaN	NaN	NaN	

3	NaN	NaN	NaN
4	NaN	NaN	NaN

```
for country in recent_df['Country']:
    if country == 'Namibia':
        index = recent_df[recent_df['Country'] == country].index
        print(recent_df.loc[index])
        print(recent_df.loc[index]['Province'])
        print(recent_df.loc[index]['Country_Reg'])
        print(recent_df.loc[index]['Confirmed'])
```

```

'Deaths': re
'Latitude':
'Longitude':
'cluster': 4
'color': 'ye
}
445 -22.9576
```

```
Name: Latitude, dtype: float64
445    18.4904
Name: Longitude, dtype: float64

print(recent_df['Country_Region'])

445    Namibia
Name: Country Region, dtype: object
```

```
data.shape
(3076, 8)

recent_df.shape
```

```
(4006, 14)
```

```
data.shape
```

```
(3076, 8)
```

```
geolocator = Nominatim(user_agent="geoapi-scraper")
print(geolocator.geocode('Lesotho'))
location = geolocator.geocode('Lesotho')
lat_lon = location.latitude, location.longitude
print(lat_lon)
```

Lesotho
(-29.6039267, 28.3350193)

Report

Hypothesis

Due to the new variant of Covid-19, B.1.1.5 as unsafe to visit; denoted by belonging to that the green cluster is likely to contain c red and yellow clusters are likely to have c rates. I have used data collected during the

South Africa and its neighbouring countries
month.

South Africa
month.

Dataset Used

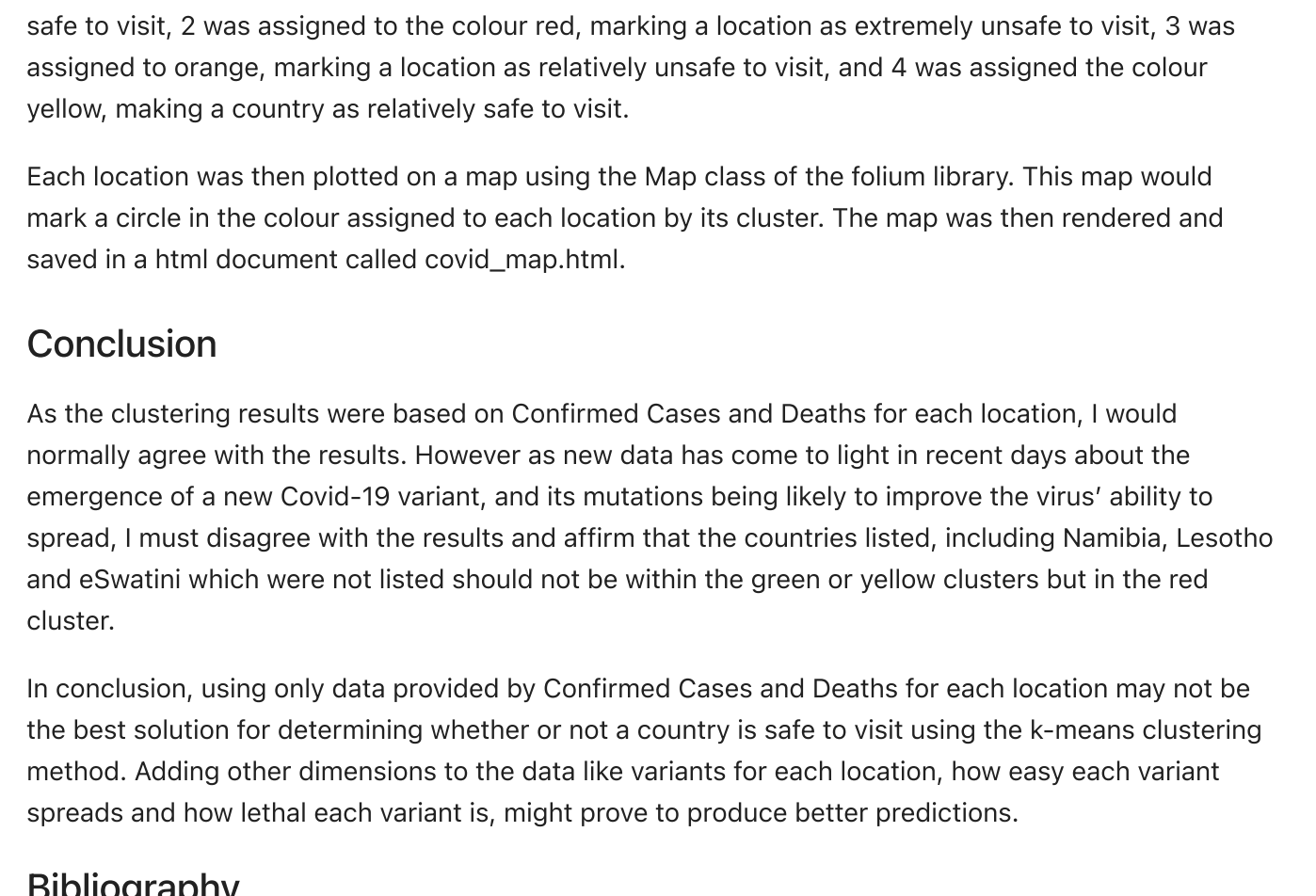
The dataset used was obtained from the following GitHub Repo: [Dataset Link](#) (COVID-19, n.d., accessed 1.9.22).

Testing The Hypothesis

To test the hypothesis, I ran through the worksheet as directed. Unfortunately, some of the neighbouring countries that I would have liked to test were not available in the final dataset. Countries such as Namibia, eSwatini and Lesotho did not make the final list. This was due to longitudes and latitudes not being found for them during the stage where geopy was being used to get the longitudes and latitudes of each country.

However, I was able to visualise results for South Africa, Zimbabwe and Botswana. Based on the results in my covid_map.html file, South Africa has been placed in the green cluster along with Botswana and Namibia has been placed in the yellow cluster.

During the pre-processing stage, we had to normalize the data in the Confirmed Cases and Deaths columns, because the values for Confirmed Cases were significantly higher than the values for the Deaths column. To normalize the values the StandardScaler class was used. StandardScaler is a preprocessing tool provided in the scikitlearn library. It allows us to normalise our data using the fit and transform methods.



I then defined a range for the potential value of k, being between 1 and 20. Using a k value of 20 would likely have been unhelpful as it would have separated the data into too many clusters and may have picked up outliers or left some clusters empty. In the end 4 clusters were used to determine whether countries were safe to visit (Figure 1). Cluster 1 was assigned the colour green, marking a location as safe to visit, 2 was assigned to the colour red, marking a location as extremely unsafe to visit, 3 was assigned to orange, marking a location as relatively unsafe to visit, and 4 was assigned the colour yellow, making a country as relatively safe to visit.

Each location was then plotted on a map using the Map class of the folium library. This map would mark a circle in the colour assigned to each location by its cluster. The map was then rendered and saved in a html document called covid_map.html.

Conclusion

As the clustering results were based on Confirmed Cases and Deaths for each location, I would normally agree with the results. However as new data has come to light in recent days about the emergence of a new Covid-19 variant, and its mutations being likely to improve the virus' ability to spread, I must disagree with the results and affirm that the countries listed, including Namibia, Lesotho and eSwatini which were not listed should not be within the green or yellow clusters but in the red cluster.

In conclusion, using only data provided by Confirmed Cases and Deaths for each location may not be the best solution for determining whether or not a country is safe to visit using the k-means clustering method. Adding other dimensions to the data like variants for each location, how easy each variant spreads and how lethal each variant is, might prove to produce better predictions.

Bibliography

COVID-19/csse_covid_19_data/csse_covid_19_daily_reports at master · CSSEGISandData/COVID-19 [WWW Document], n.d. . GitHub. URL <https://github.com/CSSEGISandData/COVID-19> (accessed 1.9.22).

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