



ANALYSIS OF THE COVID-19 VACCINE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

Abstract

The pace of the COVID-19 vaccine development process is unprecedented and is challenging the traditional paradigm of vaccinology science. The main pressure comes from the pandemic situation, but what makes it possible is a complex set of factors and innovative environments built along the times, which this manuscript aims to study.

Introduction

The world has witnessed an unprecedented series of events triggered by the pandemic of COVID-19 (coronavirus disease), a disease caused by SARS-CoV-2, a new virus belonging to the Coronaviridae family, of great impact on individual and collective health worldwide, and high impact implications for the global economy. On the other hand, it is possible to identify positive aspects in facing the pandemic, ranging from humanitarian solidarity aid actions to accelerating strategies for the development of vaccines, which assumes the position of main hope in solving this problem of global scope.

Exploratory Data Analysis

Importing The Datasets:

When running python programs, we need to use datasets for data analysis. Python has various modules which help us in importing the external data in various file formats to a python program. In this example we will see how to import data of various formats to a python program.

```
In [1]: import pandas as pd

In [2]: df = pd.read_csv(r"C:\Users\csepec\Downloads\country_vaccinations.csv\country_vaccinations.csv")
print(df)
```

	country	iso_code	date	total_vaccinations	\
0	Afghanistan	AFG	2021-02-22	0.0	
1	Afghanistan	AFG	2021-02-23	NaN	
2	Afghanistan	AFG	2021-02-24	NaN	
3	Afghanistan	AFG	2021-02-25	NaN	
4	Afghanistan	AFG	2021-02-26	NaN	
...
86507	Zimbabwe	ZWE	2022-03-25	8691642.0	
86508	Zimbabwe	ZWE	2022-03-26	8791728.0	
86509	Zimbabwe	ZWE	2022-03-27	8845039.0	
86510	Zimbabwe	ZWE	2022-03-28	8934360.0	
86511	Zimbabwe	ZWE	2022-03-29	9039729.0	
	people_vaccinated	people_fully_vaccinated	daily_vaccinations_raw	\	
0	0.0	NaN	NaN		
1	NaN	NaN	NaN		
2	NaN	NaN	NaN		
3	NaN	NaN	NaN		
4	NaN	NaN	NaN		
...	
86507	4814582.0	3473523.0	139213.0		
86508	4886242.0	3487962.0	100086.0		
86509	4918147.0	3493763.0	53311.0		

86508	4886242.0	3487962.0	100080.0
86509	4918147.0	3493763.0	53311.0
86510	4975433.0	3501493.0	89321.0
86511	5053114.0	3510256.0	105369.0

	daily_vaccinations	total_vaccinations_per_hundred	\
0	NaN	0.00	
1	1367.0	NaN	
2	1367.0	NaN	
3	1367.0	NaN	
4	1367.0	NaN	
...	
86507	69579.0	57.59	
86508	83429.0	58.25	
86509	90629.0	58.61	
86510	100614.0	59.20	
86511	103751.0	59.90	

	people_vaccinated_per_hundred	people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred	\
0	0.00	NaN	
1	NaN	NaN	
2	NaN	NaN	
3	NaN	NaN	
4	NaN	NaN	
...	
86507	31.90	23.02	
86508	32.38	23.11	
86509	32.59	23.15	
86510	32.97	23.20	
86511	33.48	23.26	

daily_vaccinations_per_million \

	daily_vaccinations_per_million	\
0	NaN	
1	34.0	
2	34.0	
3	34.0	
4	34.0	
...	...	
86507	4610.0	
86508	5528.0	
86509	6005.0	
86510	6667.0	
86511	6874.0	

	vaccines	\
0	Johnson&Johnson, Oxford/AstraZeneca, Pfizer/Bi...	
1	Johnson&Johnson, Oxford/AstraZeneca, Pfizer/Bi...	
2	Johnson&Johnson, Oxford/AstraZeneca, Pfizer/Bi...	
3	Johnson&Johnson, Oxford/AstraZeneca, Pfizer/Bi...	
4	Johnson&Johnson, Oxford/AstraZeneca, Pfizer/Bi...	
...	...	
86507	Oxford/AstraZeneca, Sinopharm/Beijing, Sinovac...	
86508	Oxford/AstraZeneca, Sinopharm/Beijing, Sinovac...	
86509	Oxford/AstraZeneca, Sinopharm/Beijing, Sinovac...	
86510	Oxford/AstraZeneca, Sinopharm/Beijing, Sinovac...	
86511	Oxford/AstraZeneca, Sinopharm/Beijing, Sinovac...	

	source_name	\
0	World Health Organization	
1	World Health Organization	
2	World Health Organization	

86509	Oxford/AstraZeneca, Sinopharm/Beijing, Sinovac...
86510	Oxford/AstraZeneca, Sinopharm/Beijing, Sinovac...
86511	Oxford/AstraZeneca, Sinopharm/Beijing, Sinovac...

	source_name	\
0	World Health Organization	
1	World Health Organization	
2	World Health Organization	
3	World Health Organization	
4	World Health Organization	
...	...	
86507	Ministry of Health	
86508	Ministry of Health	
86509	Ministry of Health	
86510	Ministry of Health	
86511	Ministry of Health	

	source_website
0	https://covid19.who.int/
1	https://covid19.who.int/
2	https://covid19.who.int/
3	https://covid19.who.int/
4	https://covid19.who.int/
...	...
86507	https://www.arcgis.com/home/webmap/viewer.html...
86508	https://www.arcgis.com/home/webmap/viewer.html...
86509	https://www.arcgis.com/home/webmap/viewer.html...
86510	https://www.arcgis.com/home/webmap/viewer.html...
86511	https://www.arcgis.com/home/webmap/viewer.html...

[86512 rows x 15 columns]

Definition and Usage

The `head()` method returns a specified number of rows, string from the top. The `head()` method returns the first 5 rows if a number is not specified. ;] Note: The column names will also be returned, in addition to the specified rows.

```
In [3]: df.head()
```

```
Out[3]:
```

	country	iso_code	date	total_vaccinations	people_vaccinated	people_fully_vaccinated	daily_vaccinations_raw	daily_vaccinations	total_vaccinations_per
0	Afghanistan	AFG	2021-02-22	0.0	0.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	
1	Afghanistan	AFG	2021-02-23	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	1367.0	
2	Afghanistan	AFG	2021-02-24	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	1367.0	
3	Afghanistan	AFG	2021-02-25	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	1367.0	
4	Afghanistan	AFG	2021-02-26	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	1367.0	

Filling Missing Values:

Missing Data can occur when no information is provided for one or more items or for a whole unit. Missing Data is a very big problem in a real-life scenarios. Missing Data can also refer to as NA(Not Available) values in pandas.

```
In [4]: #filling missing values
df.fillna(0, inplace=True)
print(df.head())
```

	country	iso_code	date	total_vaccinations	people_vaccinated	\
0	Afghanistan	AFG	2021-02-22	0.0	0.0	
1	Afghanistan	AFG	2021-02-23	0.0	0.0	
2	Afghanistan	AFG	2021-02-24	0.0	0.0	
3	Afghanistan	AFG	2021-02-25	0.0	0.0	
4	Afghanistan	AFG	2021-02-26	0.0	0.0	

	people_fully_vaccinated	daily_vaccinations_raw	daily_vaccinations	\
0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
1	0.0	0.0	1367.0	
2	0.0	0.0	1367.0	
3	0.0	0.0	1367.0	
4	0.0	0.0	1367.0	

	total_vaccinations_per_hundred	people_vaccinated_per_hundred	\
0	0.0	0.0	
1	0.0	0.0	
2	0.0	0.0	
3	0.0	0.0	
4	0.0	0.0	

	people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred	daily_vaccinations_per_million	\
0	0.0	0.0	
1	0.0	34.0	
2	0.0	34.0	
3	0.0	34.0	
4	0.0	34.0	

```

4          0.0          0.0          1367.0

total_vaccinations_per_hundred people_vaccinated_per_hundred \
0          0.0          0.0
1          0.0          0.0
2          0.0          0.0
3          0.0          0.0
4          0.0          0.0

people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred daily_vaccinations_per_million \
0          0.0          0.0
1          0.0          34.0
2          0.0          34.0
3          0.0          34.0
4          0.0          34.0

vaccines \
0 Johnson&Johnson, Oxford/AstraZeneca, Pfizer/Bi...
1 Johnson&Johnson, Oxford/AstraZeneca, Pfizer/Bi...
2 Johnson&Johnson, Oxford/AstraZeneca, Pfizer/Bi...
3 Johnson&Johnson, Oxford/AstraZeneca, Pfizer/Bi...
4 Johnson&Johnson, Oxford/AstraZeneca, Pfizer/Bi...

source_name source_website
0 World Health Organization https://covid19.who.int/
1 World Health Organization https://covid19.who.int/
2 World Health Organization https://covid19.who.int/
3 World Health Organization https://covid19.who.int/
4 World Health Organization https://covid19.who.int/

```

Preprocessing The Given Data:

Data preprocessing is the process of preparing data for analysis by cleaning, transforming, and selecting relevant features. It involves identifying and handling **missing or duplicate data**, **scaling features**, **encoding categorical data**, **reducing dimensionality**, and **splitting data** into training and testing sets.

```

In [5]: #processing Data
#eliminating missing value
print(df.dropna())

```

```

country iso_code date total_vaccinations \
0 Afghanistan AFG 2021-02-22 0.0
1 Afghanistan AFG 2021-02-23 0.0
2 Afghanistan AFG 2021-02-24 0.0
3 Afghanistan AFG 2021-02-25 0.0
4 Afghanistan AFG 2021-02-26 0.0
...
86507 Zimbabwe ZWE 2022-03-25 8691642.0
86508 Zimbabwe ZWE 2022-03-26 8791728.0
86509 Zimbabwe ZWE 2022-03-27 8845039.0
86510 Zimbabwe ZWE 2022-03-28 8934360.0
86511 Zimbabwe ZWE 2022-03-29 9039729.0

people_vaccinated people_fully_vaccinated daily_vaccinations_raw \
0 0.0 0.0 0.0
1 0.0 0.0 0.0
2 0.0 0.0 0.0
3 0.0 0.0 0.0
4 0.0 0.0 0.0
...
86507 4814582.0 3473523.0 139213.0
86508 4886242.0 3487962.0 100086.0
86509 4918147.0 3493763.0 53311.0
86510 4975433.0 3501493.0 89321.0
86511 5053114.0 3510256.0 105369.0

```


86511	5053114.0	3510256.0	105369.0
-------	-----------	-----------	----------

	daily_vaccinations	total_vaccinations_per_hundred \
0	0.0	0.00
1	1367.0	0.00
2	1367.0	0.00
3	1367.0	0.00
4	1367.0	0.00
...
86507	69579.0	57.59
86508	83429.0	58.25
86509	90629.0	58.61
86510	100614.0	59.20
86511	103751.0	59.90

	people_vaccinated_per_hundred	people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred \
0	0.00	0.00
1	0.00	0.00
2	0.00	0.00
3	0.00	0.00
4	0.00	0.00
...
86507	31.90	23.02
86508	32.38	23.11
86509	32.59	23.15
86510	32.97	23.20
86511	33.48	23.26

	daily_vaccinations_per_million \
0	0.0
1	34.0

86509	32.59	23.15
86510	32.97	23.20
86511	33.48	23.26

	daily_vaccinations_per_million \
0	0.0
1	34.0
2	34.0
3	34.0
4	34.0
...	...
86507	4610.0
86508	5528.0
86509	6005.0
86510	6667.0
86511	6874.0

	vaccines \
0	Johnson&Johnson, Oxford/AstraZeneca, Pfizer/Bi...
1	Johnson&Johnson, Oxford/AstraZeneca, Pfizer/Bi...
2	Johnson&Johnson, Oxford/AstraZeneca, Pfizer/Bi...
3	Johnson&Johnson, Oxford/AstraZeneca, Pfizer/Bi...
4	Johnson&Johnson, Oxford/AstraZeneca, Pfizer/Bi...
...	...
86507	Oxford/AstraZeneca, Sinopharm/Beijing, Sinovac...
86508	Oxford/AstraZeneca, Sinopharm/Beijing, Sinovac...
86509	Oxford/AstraZeneca, Sinopharm/Beijing, Sinovac...
86510	Oxford/AstraZeneca, Sinopharm/Beijing, Sinovac...
86511	Oxford/AstraZeneca, Sinopharm/Beijing, Sinovac...

source_name \

86509	Oxford/AstraZeneca, Sinopharm/Beijing, Sinovac...
86510	Oxford/AstraZeneca, Sinopharm/Beijing, Sinovac...
86511	Oxford/AstraZeneca, Sinopharm/Beijing, Sinovac...

	source_name \
0	World Health Organization
1	World Health Organization
2	World Health Organization
3	World Health Organization
4	World Health Organization
...	...
86507	Ministry of Health
86508	Ministry of Health
86509	Ministry of Health
86510	Ministry of Health
86511	Ministry of Health

	source_website
0	https://covid19.who.int/
1	https://covid19.who.int/
2	https://covid19.who.int/
3	https://covid19.who.int/
4	https://covid19.who.int/
...	...
86507	https://www.arcgis.com/home/webmap/viewer.html...
86508	https://www.arcgis.com/home/webmap/viewer.html...
86509	https://www.arcgis.com/home/webmap/viewer.html...
86510	https://www.arcgis.com/home/webmap/viewer.html...
86511	https://www.arcgis.com/home/webmap/viewer.html...

[86512 rows x 15 columns]

DataFrame describe()

```
In [7]: df.describe()
```

```
Out[7]:
```

	total_vaccinations	people_vaccinated	people_fully_vaccinated	daily_vaccinations_raw	daily_vaccinations	total_vaccinations_per_hundred	people_vaccina
count	8.651200e+04	8.651200e+04	8.651200e+04	8.651200e+04	8.651200e+04	86512.000000	
mean	2.315117e+07	8.451007e+06	6.341251e+06	1.106083e+05	1.308517e+05	40.419616	
std	1.611037e+08	4.969867e+07	3.890729e+07	7.864756e+05	7.669487e+05	62.707869	
min	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	0.000000	
25%	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	8.770000e+02	0.000000	
50%	1.008000e+03	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	7.245000e+03	0.010000	
75%	3.697554e+06	1.843103e+06	1.137869e+06	1.280625e+04	4.370450e+04	68.750000	
max	3.263129e+09	1.275541e+09	1.240777e+09	2.474100e+07	2.242429e+07	345.370000	

Statistical Analysis

MEAN:

```
In [24]: import statistics
```

```
In [28]: # initializing list  
li = [1, 2, 3, 2, 2, 1]
```

```
In [29]: print ("The average of list values is : ",end="")  
print (statistics.mean(li))  
  
The average of list values is : 1.8333333333333333
```

MEDIAN:

```
In [39]: from statistics import median  
data0 = (2, 3, 5, 7, 11)  
data1 = (2.4, 5.1, 8.9)  
data2 = ((1, 2), (44, 12), (10, 3), (2, 3))  
data3 = (-5, -1, -19, )  
data4 = (-1, -2, -3, 4, 2, 1)
```

```
In [44]: print("Median of data-set 0 is % s" % (median(data0)))
```

Median of data-set 0 is 5

MODE:

```
In [55]: from statistics import mode
from fractions import Fraction as fr
data0 = (2, 3, 3, 5, 6, 6, 6, 7)
data1 = (2.4, 1.3, 1.3, 4.6)
```

```
In [56]: print("Mode of data set 0 is % s" % (mode(data0)))
print("Mode of data set 1 is % s" % (mode(data1)))
```

Mode of data set 0 is 2
Mode of data set 1 is 6

RANGE:

```
In [57]: arr = [0, 1, 2, 3, 4]
Maximum = max(arr)
Minimum = min(arr)
Range = Maximum-Minimum
print("Maximum = {}, Minimum = {} and Range = {}".format(Maximum, Minimum, Range))
```

Maximum = 4, Minimum = 0 and Range = 4

VARIANCE:

```
In [58]: from statistics import variance
from fractions import Fraction as fr
sample0 = (1, 2, 8, 9)
sample2 = (-9, -1, -0, 2, 4, 19)
```

```
In [59]: print("Variance of Sample0 is % s " % (variance(sample0)))
print("Variance of Sample2 is % s " % (variance(sample2)))
```

Variance of Sample0 is 16.666666666666668
Variance of Sample2 is 85.1

STANDARD DEVIATION:

```
In [60]: from statistics import stdev
from fractions import Fraction as fr
sample0 = (1, 2, 5, 4, 8, 9, 12)
sample4 = (1.23, 1.45, 2.1, 2.2, 1.9)
```

```
In [62]: print("The Standard Deviation of Sample1 is % s"
% (stdev(sample0)))
print("The Standard Deviation of Sample4 is % s"
% (stdev(sample4)))
```

The Standard Deviation of Sample1 is 3.9761191895520196
The Standard Deviation of Sample4 is 0.41967844833872525

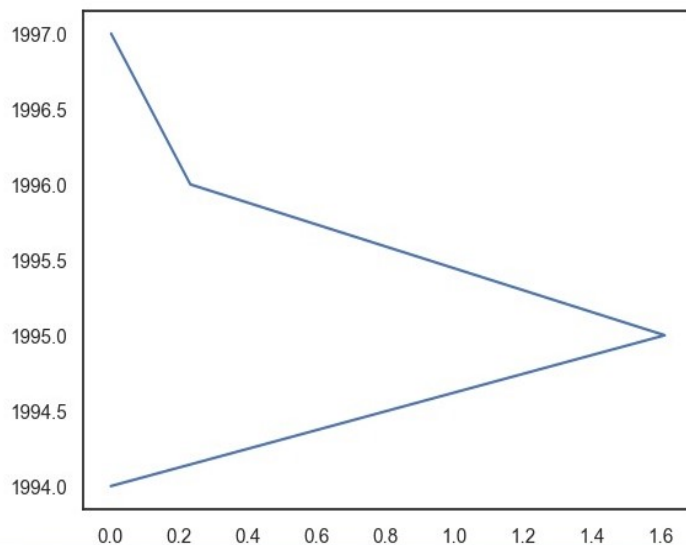
Visualization:

Pyplot:

matplotlib.pyplot is a collection of functions that make matplotlib work like MATLAB. Each pyplot function makes some change to a figure: e.g., creates a figure, creates a plotting area in a figure, plots some lines in a plotting area, decorates the plot with labels, etc.

```
In [97]: total_vaccinations = [8.651200e+04, 2.315117e+07, 1.611037e+08, 0.000000e+0]
date = [2021-2-22, 2021-2-23, 2021-2-24, 2021-2-25]
plt.plot(total_vaccinations, date)
```

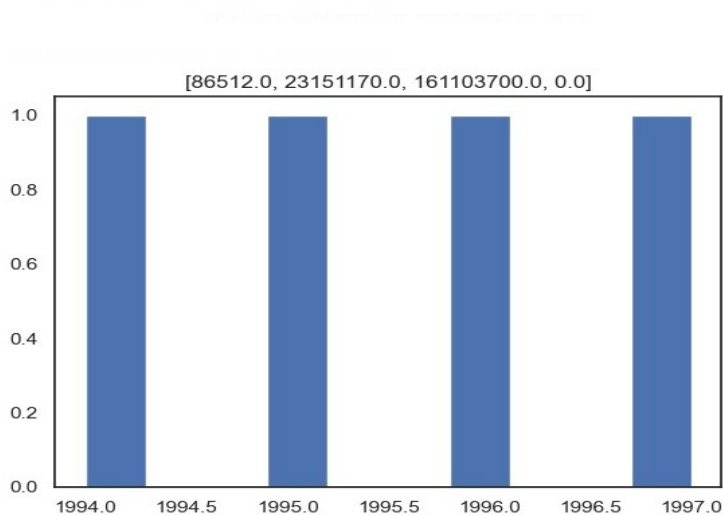
```
Out[97]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x2997d95add0>]
```



Histogram:

```
In [98]: plt.title(total_vaccinations)
plt.hist(date)
```

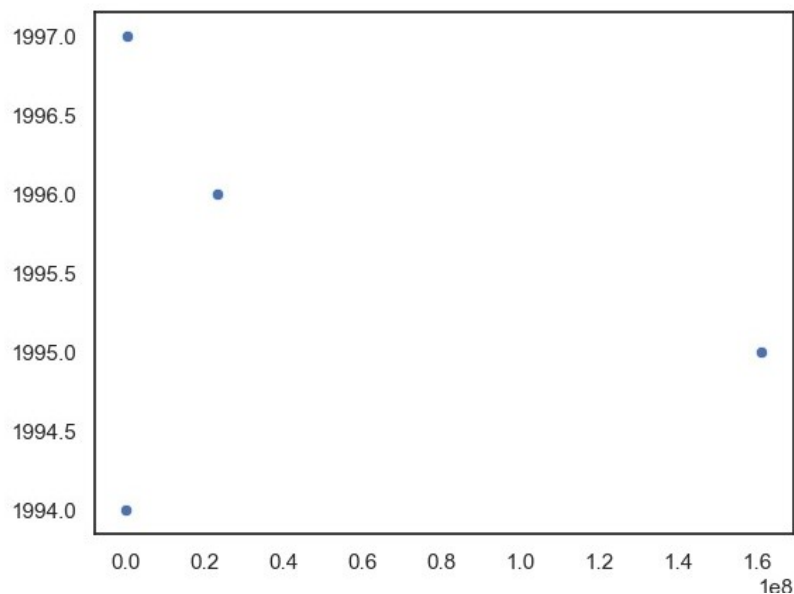
```
Out[98]: (array([1., 0., 0., 1., 0., 0., 1., 0., 0., 1.]),
array([1994. , 1994.3, 1994.6, 1994.9, 1995.2, 1995.5, 1995.8, 1996.1,
1996.4, 1996.7, 1997. ]),
<BarContainer object of 10 artists>)
```



Scatter Plot:

```
In [99]: sns.scatterplot(x=total_vaccinations, y=date)
```

```
Out[99]: <Axes: >
```



Conclusions

The need to rapidly develop a vaccine against COVID-19 occurs at a time of great excitement in basic scientific understanding, as well as strategies learned in the past by industry and optimization of regulatory pathways. It is expected that these factors, arising from the global emergency, may redirect the R&D processes for new drugs, especially in times of pandemic.