

# Covid\_country\_wise

December 18, 2025

## 1 Country-wise Data Analysis Project

### 1.1 Objective

The objective of this project is to analyze a country-specific dataset to understand patterns, trends, and insights using Python and Pandas. This project focuses on basic data analysis techniques for learning purposes.

### 1.2 Dataset Source

The dataset used in this project is collected from Kaggle. The original dataset contains multiple files, each representing data for a different country.

### 1.3 Disclaimer

Only one country-wise dataset has been selected for this analysis to keep the project focused and simple. The dataset is already cleaned and complete. This project is created solely for educational and practice purposes.

```
[42]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
```

#### 1.3.1 Dataset Loading & Basic Exploration

```
[7]: df=pd.read_csv("C:\\\\Users\\\\Asus\\\\Downloads\\\\country_wise_latest.csv")
df
```

```
[7]:      Country/Region  Confirmed  Deaths  Recovered  Active  New cases \
0          Afghanistan    36263    1269    25198    9796     106
1             Albania     4880     144    2745    1991     117
2            Algeria    27973   1163    18837    7973     616
3            Andorra      907      52     803      52      10
4            Angola      950      41     242     667      18
..           ...
182       West Bank and Gaza    10621      78    3752    6791     152
183      Western Sahara        10       1       8       1       0
184          Yemen        1691    483     833     375      10
```

185	Zambia	4552	140	2815	1597	71
186	Zimbabwe	2704	36	542	2126	192
	New deaths	New recovered	Deaths / 100 Cases	Recovered / 100 Cases		\
0	10	18	3.50		69.49	
1	6	63	2.95		56.25	
2	8	749	4.16		67.34	
3	0	0	5.73		88.53	
4	1	0	4.32		25.47	
..	...	...	...		...	
182	2	0	0.73		35.33	
183	0	0	10.00		80.00	
184	4	36	28.56		49.26	
185	1	465	3.08		61.84	
186	2	24	1.33		20.04	
	Deaths / 100 Recovered	Confirmed last week	1 week change			\
0	5.04	35526	737			
1	5.25	4171	709			
2	6.17	23691	4282			
3	6.48	884	23			
4	16.94	749	201			
..	...	...	...			
182	2.08	8916	1705			
183	12.50	10	0			
184	57.98	1619	72			
185	4.97	3326	1226			
186	6.64	1713	991			
	1 week % increase	WHO Region				
0	2.07	Eastern Mediterranean				
1	17.00	Europe				
2	18.07	Africa				
3	2.60	Europe				
4	26.84	Africa				
..	...	...				
182	19.12	Eastern Mediterranean				
183	0.00	Africa				
184	4.45	Eastern Mediterranean				
185	36.86	Africa				
186	57.85	Africa				

[187 rows x 15 columns]

[8] : df.head()

```
[8]:   Country/Region  Confirmed  Deaths  Recovered  Active  New cases  New deaths \
0    Afghanistan     36263    1269    25198    9796    106        10
1      Albania       4880     144    2745    1991    117         6
2      Algeria       27973    1163    18837    7973    616         8
3      Andorra        907      52     803      52     10          0
4      Angola         950      41     242     667     18          1

      New recovered  Deaths / 100 Cases  Recovered / 100 Cases \
0                  18            3.50           69.49
1                  63            2.95           56.25
2                 749            4.16           67.34
3                   0            5.73           88.53
4                   0            4.32           25.47

      Deaths / 100 Recovered  Confirmed last week  1 week change \
0                  5.04           35526            737
1                  5.25           4171             709
2                  6.17           23691            4282
3                  6.48            884              23
4                 16.94            749             201

      1 week % increase  WHO Region
0                  2.07  Eastern Mediterranean
1                 17.00            Europe
2                 18.07            Africa
3                  2.60            Europe
4                 26.84            Africa
```

### 1.3.2 Explanation:

The `head()` function is used to display the first few rows of the dataset to understand the structure and columns of the data.

```
[10]: df.shape
```

```
[10]: (187, 15)
```

### 1.3.3 Explanation:

The dataset contains 187 rows and 15 columns, indicating the total number of records and features.

```
[11]: df.info
```

```
[11]: <bound method DataFrame.info of
      Country/Region  Confirmed  Deaths
      Recovered  Active  New cases \
0      Afghanistan     36263    1269    25198    9796    106
1      Albania       4880     144    2745    1991    117
2      Algeria       27973    1163    18837    7973    616
```

3	Andorra	907	52	803	52	10
4	Angola	950	41	242	667	18
..	...	...	...	...	...	...
182	West Bank and Gaza	10621	78	3752	6791	152
183	Western Sahara	10	1	8	1	0
184	Yemen	1691	483	833	375	10
185	Zambia	4552	140	2815	1597	71
186	Zimbabwe	2704	36	542	2126	192

	New deaths	New recovered	Deaths / 100 Cases	Recovered / 100 Cases	\
0	10	18	3.50	69.49	
1	6	63	2.95	56.25	
2	8	749	4.16	67.34	
3	0	0	5.73	88.53	
4	1	0	4.32	25.47	
..	...	...	...	...	...
182	2	0	0.73	35.33	
183	0	0	10.00	80.00	
184	4	36	28.56	49.26	
185	1	465	3.08	61.84	
186	2	24	1.33	20.04	

	Deaths / 100 Recovered	Confirmed last week	1 week change	\
0	5.04	35526	737	
1	5.25	4171	709	
2	6.17	23691	4282	
3	6.48	884	23	
4	16.94	749	201	
..	...	...	...	...
182	2.08	8916	1705	
183	12.50	10	0	
184	57.98	1619	72	
185	4.97	3326	1226	
186	6.64	1713	991	

	1 week % increase	WHO Region
0	2.07	Eastern Mediterranean
1	17.00	Europe
2	18.07	Africa
3	2.60	Europe
4	26.84	Africa
..	...	...
182	19.12	Eastern Mediterranean
183	0.00	Africa
184	4.45	Eastern Mediterranean
185	36.86	Africa
186	57.85	Africa

```
[187 rows x 15 columns]>
```

### 1.3.4 Explanation:

The `info()` function is used to understand the structure of the dataset, such as the number of columns, their data types, and the presence of missing values.

## 1.4 Check Missing Values

```
[12]: df.isnull().sum()
```

```
[12]: Country/Region      0
Confirmed            0
Deaths                0
Recovered              0
Active                0
New cases              0
New deaths              0
New recovered            0
Deaths / 100 Cases      0
Recovered / 100 Cases      0
Deaths / 100 Recovered      0
Confirmed last week      0
1 week change            0
1 week % increase        0
WHO Region              0
dtype: int64
```

### 1.4.1 Explanation:

This method is used to check the number of missing (null) values in each column of the dataset. No missing values are present in the dataset.

## 1.5 Country-wise Summary Statistics

```
[13]: df.describe()
```

```
[13]:          Confirmed      Deaths      Recovered      Active      New cases \
count  1.870000e+02  187.000000  1.870000e+02  1.870000e+02  187.000000
mean   8.813094e+04  3497.518717  5.063148e+04  3.400194e+04  1222.957219
std    3.833187e+05  14100.002482  1.901882e+05  2.133262e+05  5710.374790
min    1.000000e+01  0.000000  0.000000e+00  0.000000e+00  0.000000
25%   1.114000e+03  18.500000  6.265000e+02  1.415000e+02  4.000000
50%   5.059000e+03  108.000000  2.815000e+03  1.600000e+03  49.000000
75%   4.046050e+04  734.000000  2.260600e+04  9.149000e+03  419.500000
max   4.290259e+06  148011.000000  1.846641e+06  2.816444e+06  56336.000000
```

	New deaths	New recovered	Deaths / 100 Cases	Recovered / 100 Cases	\
count	187.000000	187.000000	187.000000	187.000000	
mean	28.957219	933.812834	3.019519	64.820535	
std	120.037173	4197.719635	3.454302	26.287694	
min	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
25%	0.000000	0.000000	0.945000	48.770000	
50%	1.000000	22.000000	2.150000	71.320000	
75%	6.000000	221.000000	3.875000	86.885000	
max	1076.000000	33728.000000	28.560000	100.000000	

	Deaths / 100	Recovered	Confirmed last week	1 week change	\
count	187.00	1.870000e+02	187.000000		
mean	inf	7.868248e+04	9448.459893		
std	NaN	3.382737e+05	47491.127684		
min	0.00	1.000000e+01	-47.000000		
25%	1.45	1.051500e+03	49.000000		
50%	3.62	5.020000e+03	432.000000		
75%	6.44	3.708050e+04	3172.000000		
max	inf	3.834677e+06	455582.000000		

	1 week % increase
count	187.000000
mean	13.606203
std	24.509838
min	-3.840000
25%	2.775000
50%	6.890000
75%	16.855000
max	226.320000

### 1.5.1 Explanation

The ‘describe()’ function provides a quick statistical summary of the dataset including the mean, standard deviation etc. It is used to quickly understand the data distribution.

## 1.6 Confirmed Cases Analysis

```
[67]: df1=df[['Country/Region','Confirmed']]
top_10_confirmed=df1.sort_values(by='Confirmed',ascending=False).head(10)
top_10_confirmed
```

```
[67]:   Country/Region  Confirmed
173          US      4290259
23         Brazil     2442375
79          India     1480073
138         Russia     816680
154  South Africa     452529
```

```

111         Mexico    395489
132         Peru     389717
35          Chile    347923
177 United Kingdom 301708
81          Iran     293606

```

### 1.6.1 Explanation

This code sorts the dataset in descending order based on the total number of Confirmed Cases and extracts the Top 10 most affected countries.

## 1.7 Death Rate Analysis

```
[37]: df2=df[['Country/Region','Deaths']]
top_10_deaths=df2.sort_values(by='Deaths', ascending=False).head(10)
top_10_deaths
```

```

[37]:   Country/Region  Deaths
173           US    148011
23            Brazil  87618
177 United Kingdom  45844
111          Mexico   44022
85            Italy   35112
79            India   33408
61            France  30212
157          Spain   28432
132          Peru    18418
81          Iran    15912

```

### 1.7.1 Explanation

This code sorts the dataset in descending order based on the total number of Deaths Cases and extracts the Top 10 most deaths countries.

## 2 Data Visualization

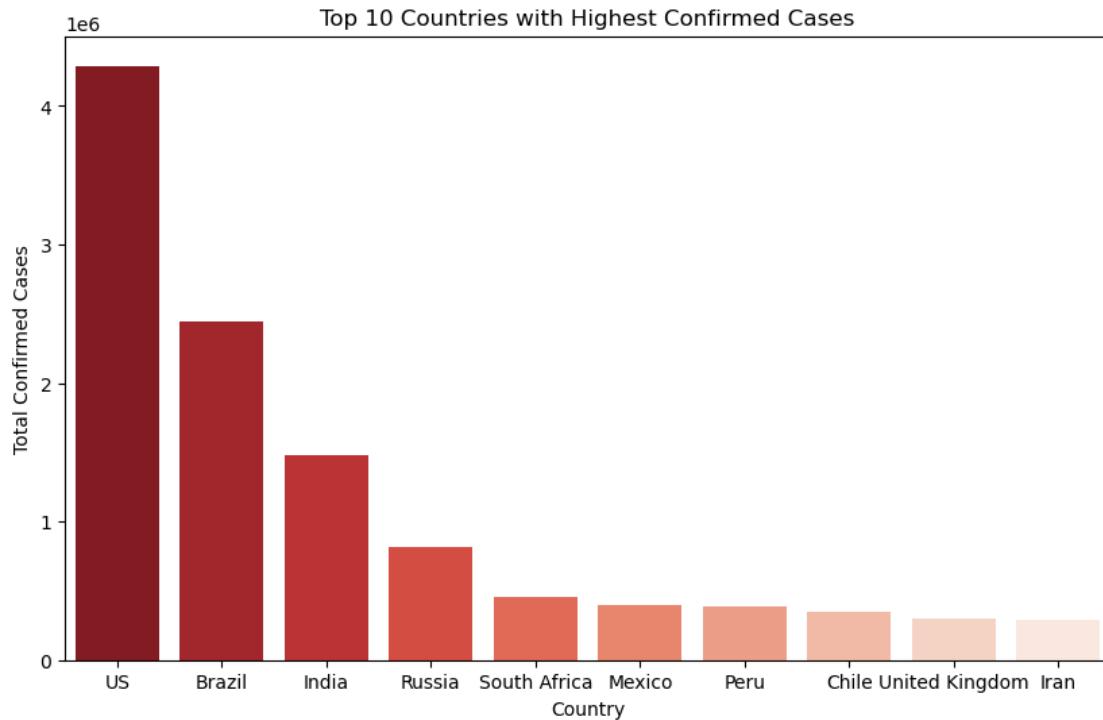
```
[48]: plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
sns.barplot(y='Confirmed', x='Country/Region', data=top_10_confirmed,
             palette='Reds_r')
plt.title('Top 10 Countries with Highest Confirmed Cases')
plt.ylabel('Total Confirmed Cases')
plt.xlabel('Country')
plt.show()
```

```
C:\Users\Asus\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_13672\3684451670.py:2: FutureWarning:
```

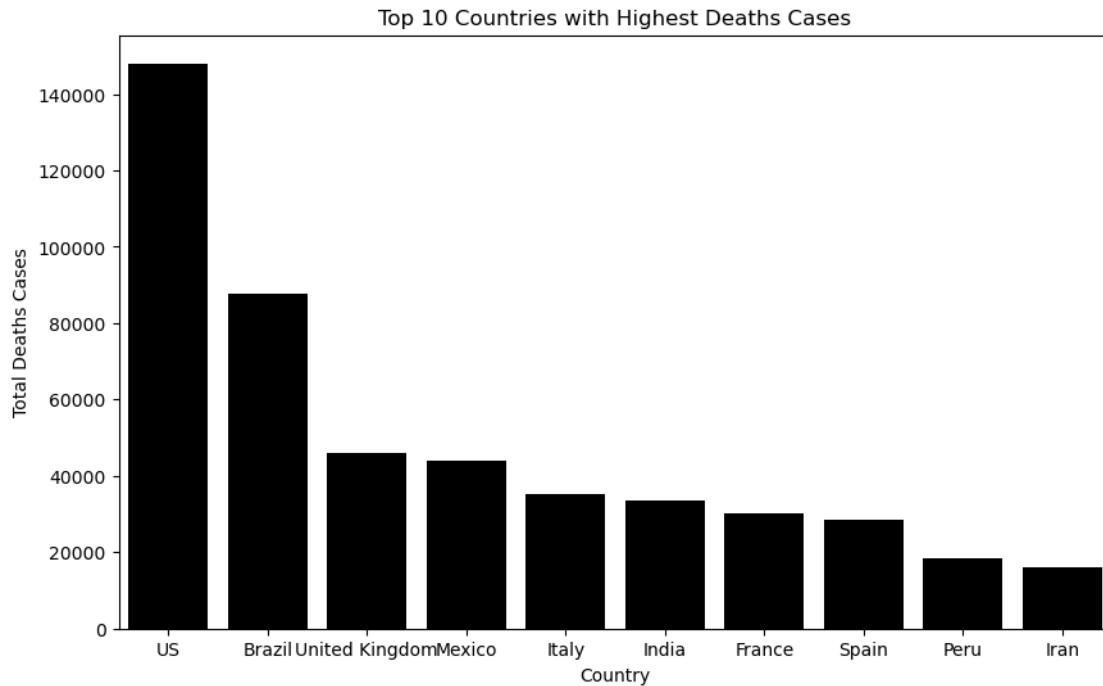
```
Passing `palette` without assigning `hue` is deprecated and will be removed in
v0.14.0. Assign the `x` variable to `hue` and set `legend=False` for the same
```

effect.

```
sns.barplot(y='Confirmed', x='Country/Region', data=top_10_confirmed,  
palette='Reds_r')
```



```
[69]: plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))  
sns.barplot(y='Deaths', x='Country/Region', data=top_10_deaths, color='black')  
plt.title('Top 10 Countries with Highest Deaths Cases')  
plt.ylabel('Total Deaths Cases')  
plt.xlabel('Country')  
plt.show()
```



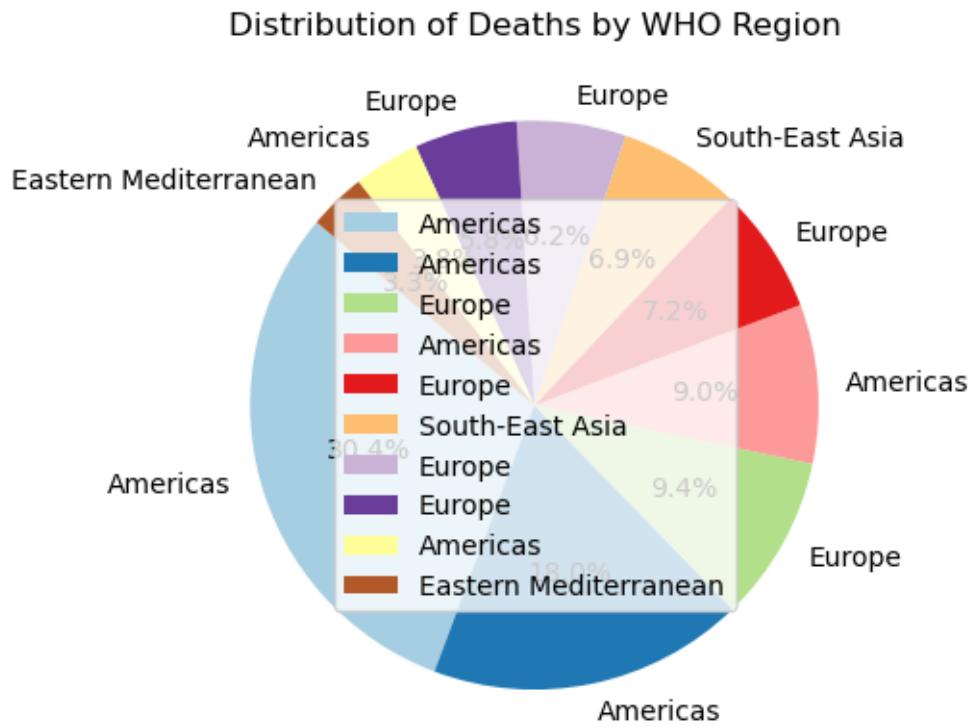
```
[61]: df3 = df[['WHO Region', 'Deaths']]

WHO_region_death = df3.sort_values(by='Deaths', ascending=False).head(10)

plt.figure(figsize=(8,8))
WHO_region_death.plot(
    kind='pie',
    y='Deaths',
    labels=WHO_region_death['WHO Region'],
    autopct='%.1f%%',
    startangle=140,
    colormap='Paired'
)

plt.title('Distribution of Deaths by WHO Region')
plt.ylabel('')
plt.show()
```

<Figure size 800x800 with 0 Axes>



## 2.1 Conclusion

The analysis of the COVID-19 dataset provides a clear overview of the pandemic's impact across various countries and WHO regions. By using Pandas and NumPy, we identified significant variations in Confirmed Cases and Death Rates, highlighting global health hotspots like the US and Brazil.

[ ]: