Analyse of COVID19 Data in Japan

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COVID-19

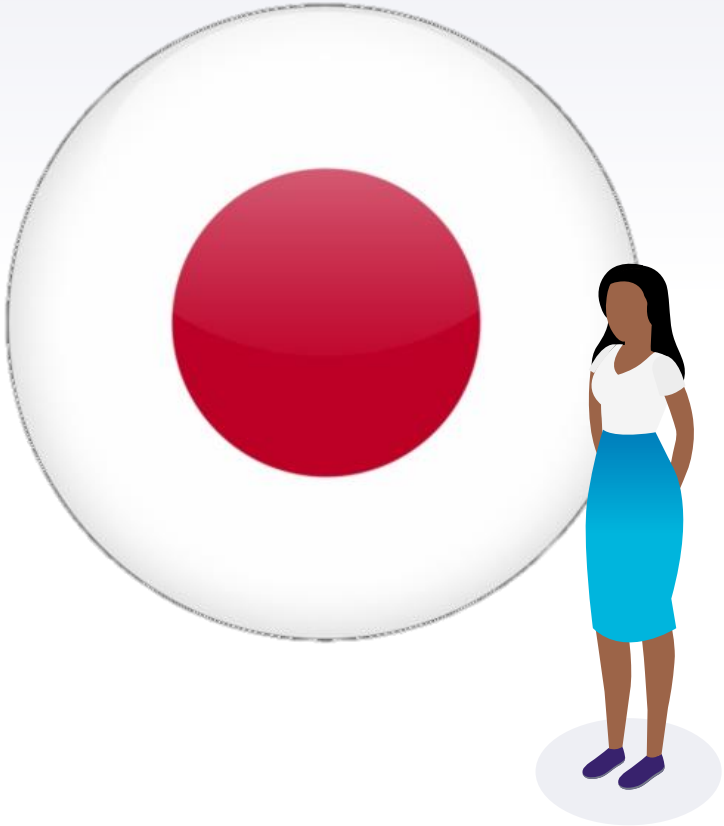
- COVID-19 or Coronavirus Disease 2019 is anacute respiratory desease
- spreads through droplets from sneezing, coughing, or talking
- COVID-19 already become pandemic in early 2020.
- For avoid the infected people increase every country have a diferrent handling methods depend s on government policy.

Covid-19 in Japan

Cases
79,140

Deaths
1,500

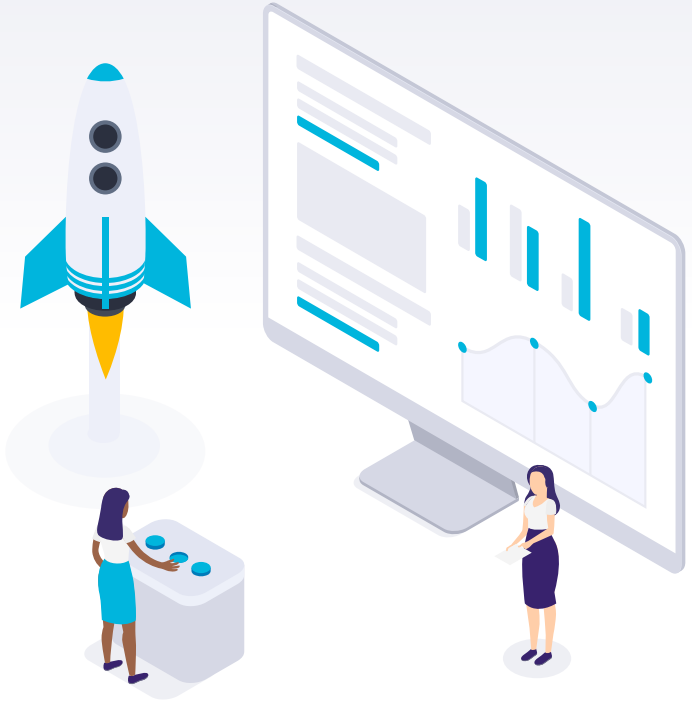
Recovered
71,404



Last update in 22-09-2020

Purpose

- To share code to find Last update cases In Japan
- To Know Fatality ratio and Recovery rate in Japan
- additional cases per days
- To compare cases and recovery
- To know prefecture with highest Cases



Step for find last update cases in Japan

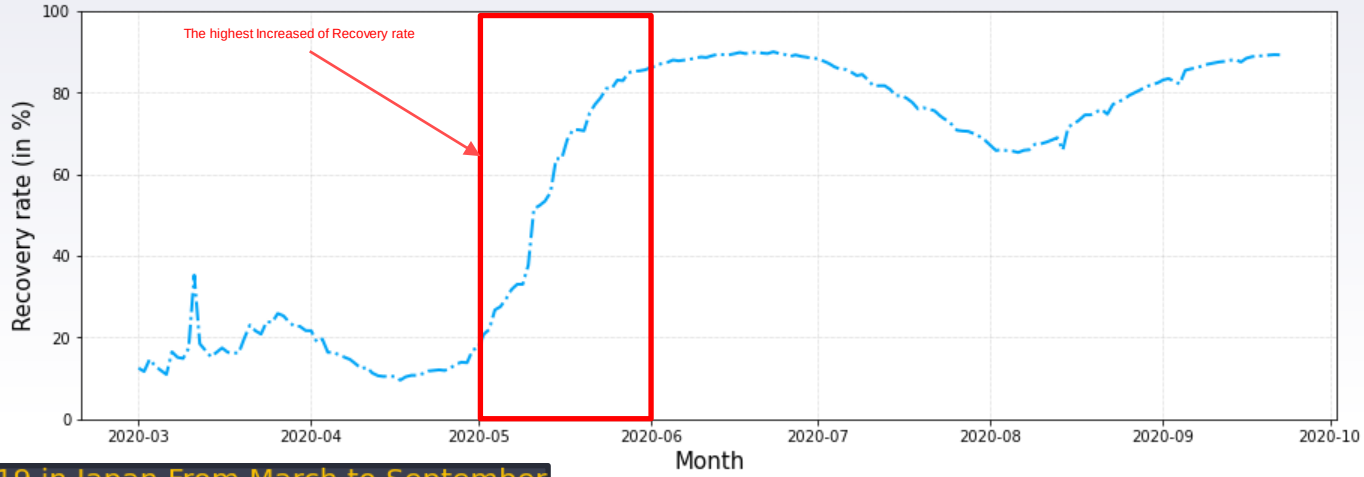
```python
#Library yg di butuhkan
import json
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import requests

#Membuat Fungsi get API
def get_json(api_url):
    response = requests.get(api_url)
    if response.status_code == 200:
        return json.loads(response.content.decode('utf-8'))
    else:
        return None

#Memanggil API Covid19
record_date = '2020-09-20'
covid_url = 'https://covid19-api.org/api/status?date='+ record_date
df_covid_worldwide = pd.io.json.json_normalize(get_json(covid_url))
import datetime
df_covid_worldwide['last_update_month'] = df_covid_worldwide['last_update'].apply
(lambda x: datetime.datetime.strptime(x, "%Y-%m-%dT%H:%M:%S").strftime('%Y-%m'))

print(df_covid_worldwide.head())

countries = ['JP']
i = 0
for country in countries:
    covid_timeline_url = 'https://covid19-api.org/api/timeline/'+country
    df_covid_timeline = pd.io.json.json_normalize(get_json(covid_timeline_url))
    df_covid_timeline['last_update'] = pd.to_datetime(df_covid_timeline['last_update'], format='%Y-%m-%dT%H:%M:%S')
    df_covid_timeline['last_update'] = df_covid_timeline['last_update'].apply(lambda x: x.date())
    if i==0:
        df_covid_timeline_merged = df_covid_timeline
    else:
        df_covid_timeline_merged = df_covid_timeline.append(df_covid_timeline_merged, ignore_index=True)
    i=i+1

print(df_covid_timeline_merged.head())
```

Fatality Ratio and Recovery Rate

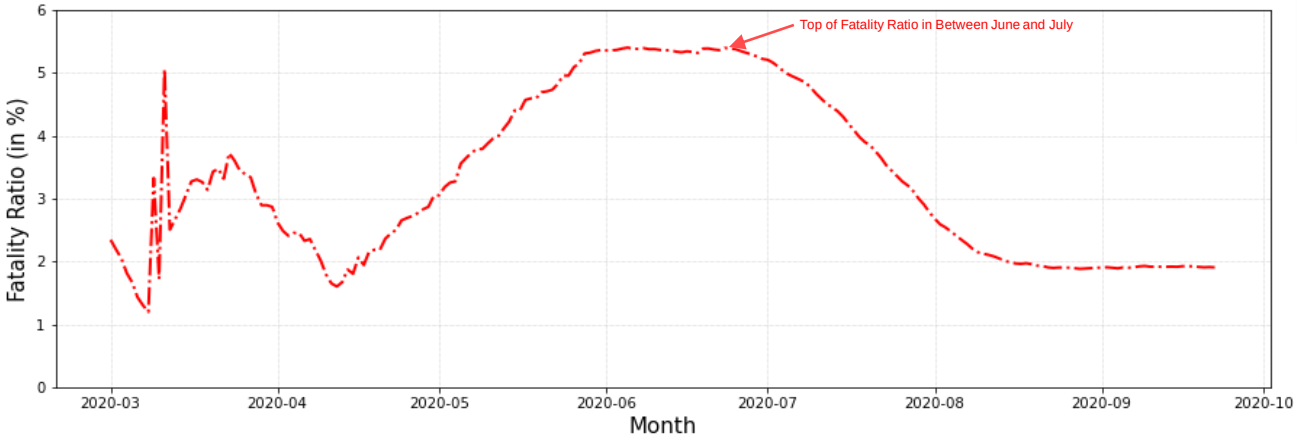
Fatality Ratio and Recovery rate in last 5 days

fatality_ratio	cure_ratio
0.019042	0.892730
0.019093	0.893232
0.019054	0.892118
0.019120	0.890532
0.019216	0.889919

Recovery rate COVID 19 in Japan From March to September

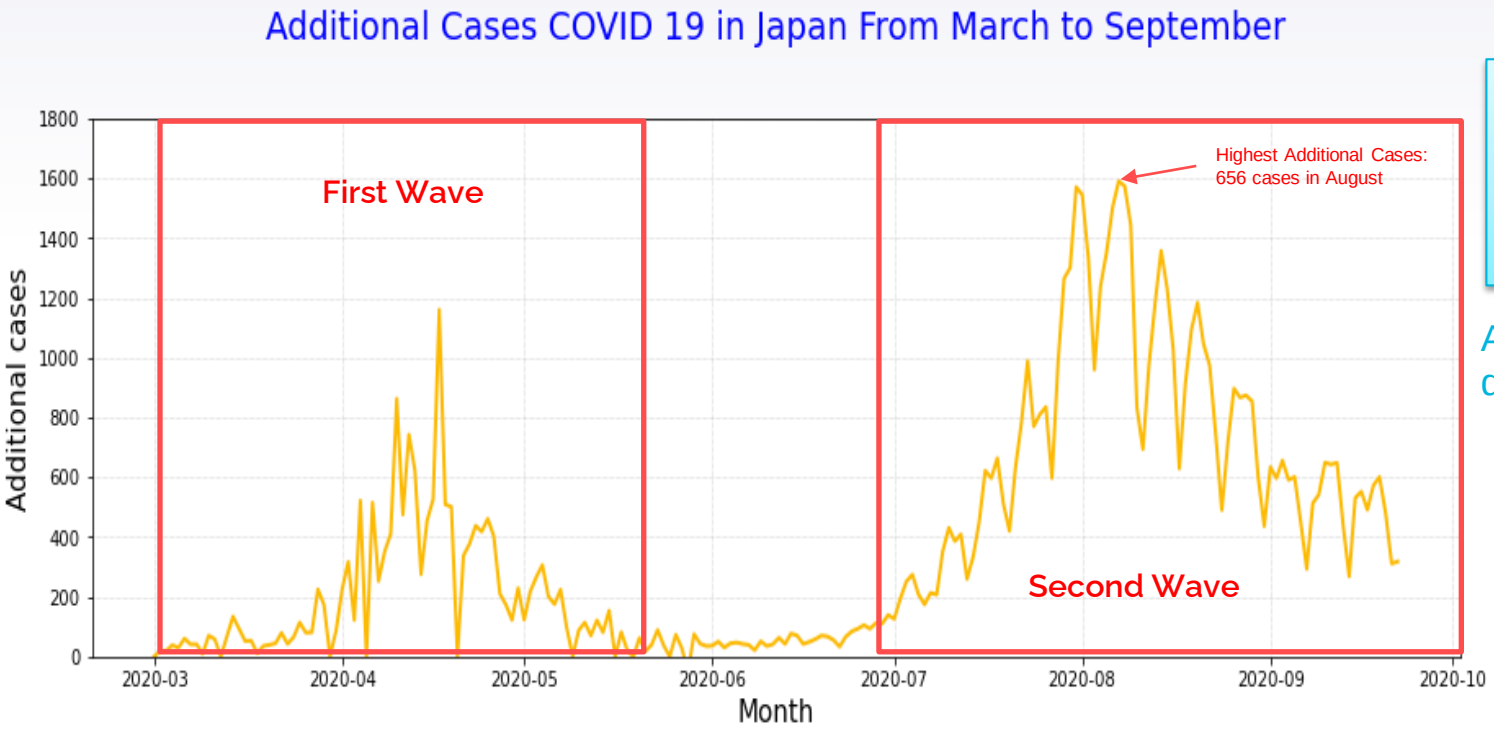


Fatality Ratio COVID 19 in Japan From March to September



Average :
Fatality Ratio/days = 2%
Recovery rate/days= 51%

Additional Cases per days



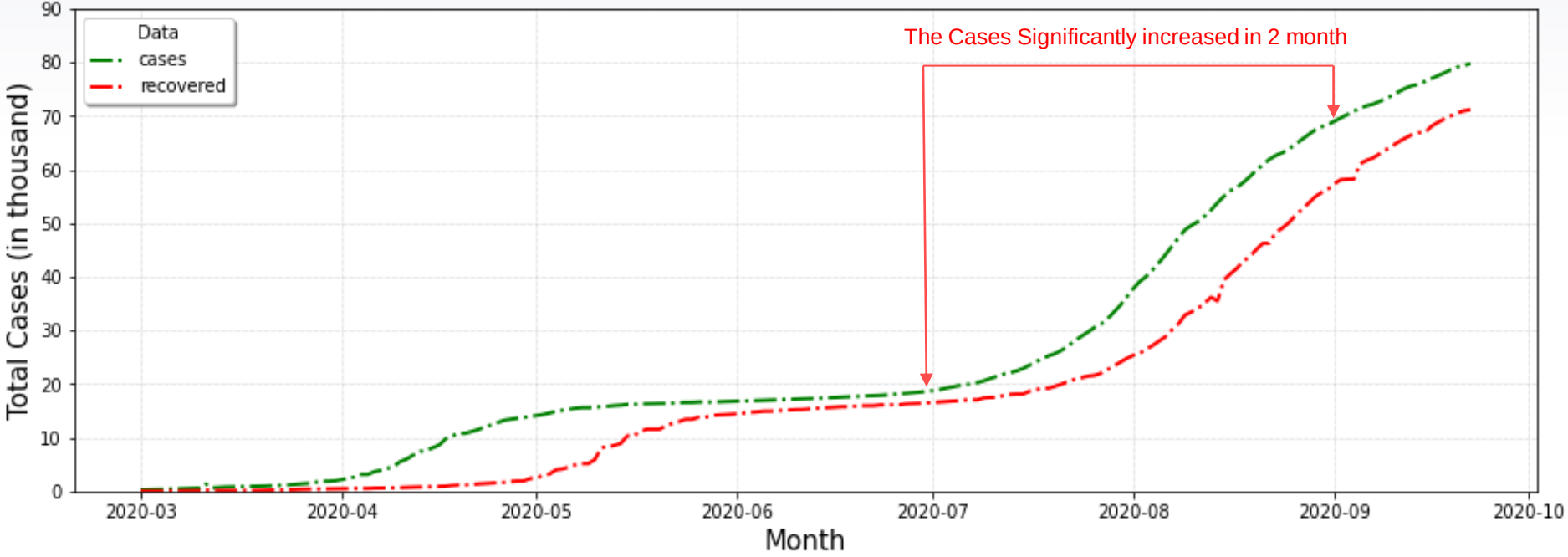
Average of Additional Cases/days : 507 cases

Additional cases last 5 days:

cases_added
318.0
311.0
480.0
601.0
573.0

Cases and Recovery

Cases of COVID 19 in Japan until September 2020

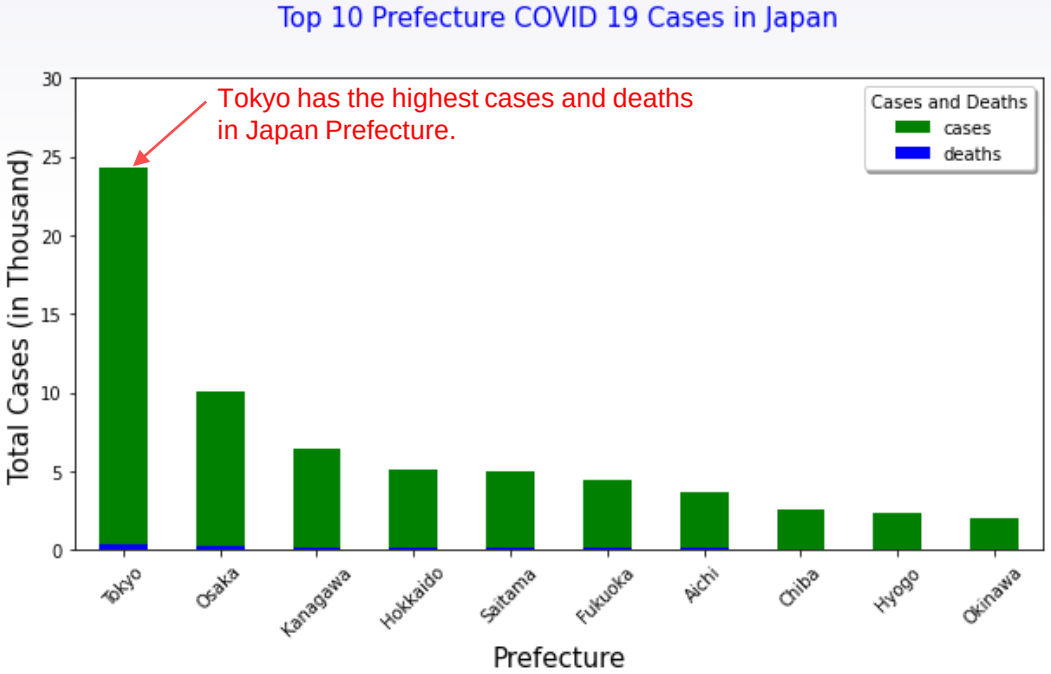


Data of COVID-19 in Japan Prefecture

Full Code: in my Kaggle Account

Kanji	Prefecture	Cases	Deaths
東京	Tokyo	24306	391
大阪	Osaka	10099	193
神奈川	Kanagawa	6403	135
愛知	Aichi	5103	81
福岡	Fukuoka	5004	91
埼玉	Saitama	4448	100
千葉	Chiba	3651	68
兵庫	Hyogo	2575	57
沖縄	Okinawa	2358	45
北海道	Hokkaido	1960	106

Cases in Japan prefecture

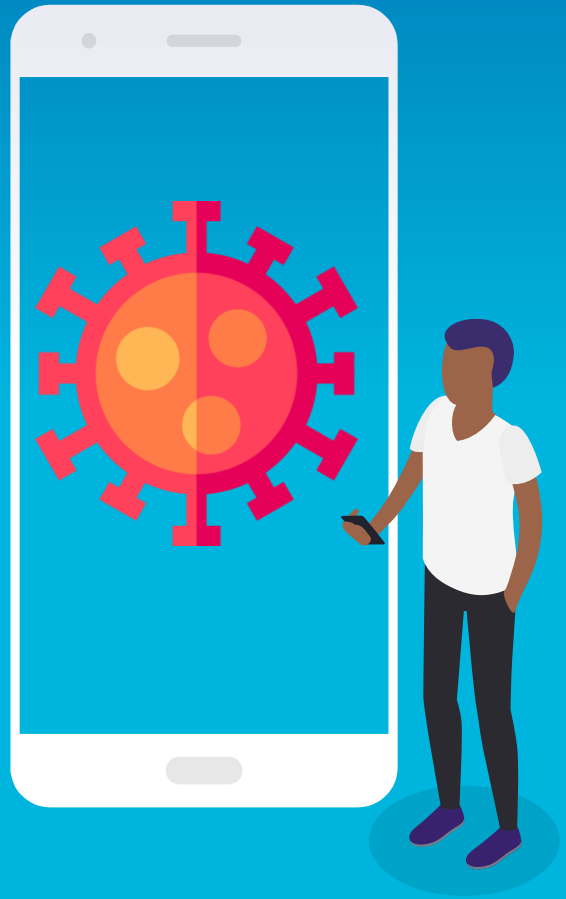


Conclusion

- Covid-19 in japan has a low average fatality ratio. For the recovery rate in Japan, from May the recovery rate has been increased significantly.

  Based on additional cases graphic we can see japan already passed the first wave of COVID-19 and now they entire the second wave COVID-19

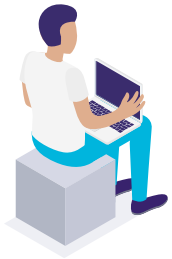
  In some month Cases in japan have significantly increased and Tokyo is the prefecture with contributed most of the additional Cases. On those cases can be affected by COVID-19 Handling Methods from japan. Because, if the methods were bad, it can make infected people be more increased



Tools of This Project

THANKYOU!

ありがとうございます



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