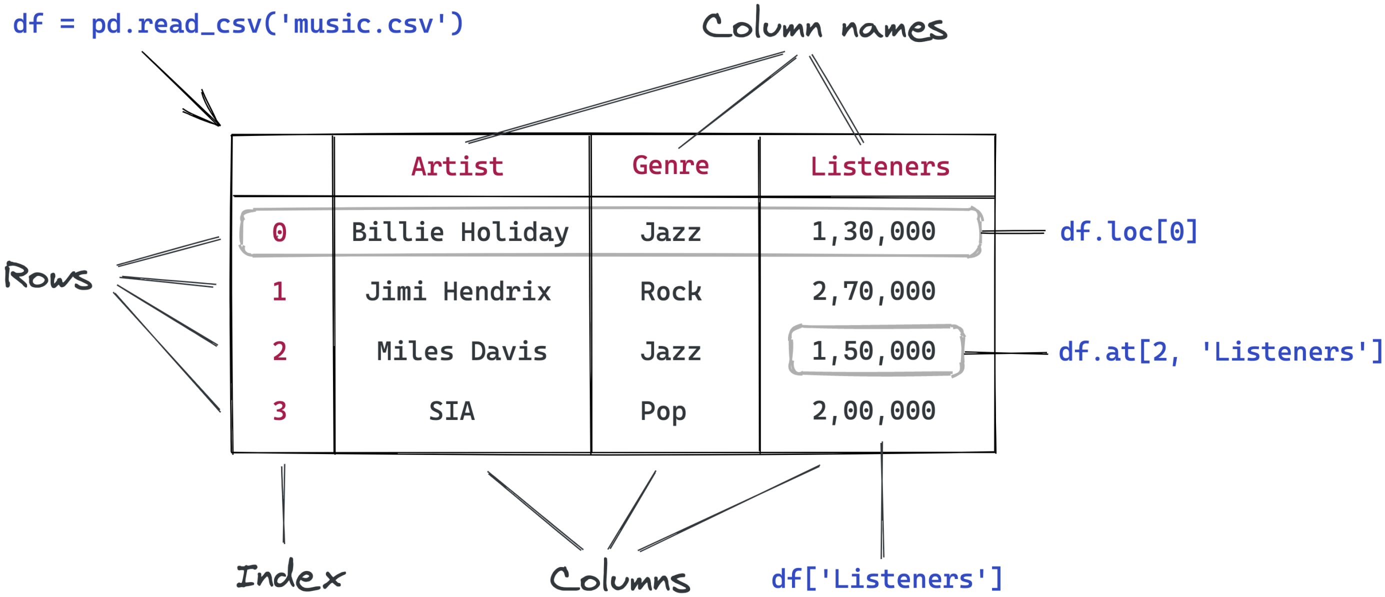
Analyzing Tabular Data using Python and Pandas



This tutorial series is a beginner-friendly introduction to programming and data analysis using the Python programming language. These tutorials take a practical and coding-focused approach. The best way to learn the material is to execute the code and experiment with it yourself.

This tutorial covers the following topics:

- Reading a CSV file into a Pandas data frame
- Retrieving data from Pandas data frames
- Querying, soring, and analyzing data
- Merging, grouping, and aggregation of data
- Extracting useful information from dates
- Basic plotting using line and bar charts
- Writing data frames to CSV files

How to run the code

This tutorial is an executable [Jupyter notebook](https://jupyter.org) hosted on [Jovian](https://www.jovian.ai). You can *run* this tutorial and experiment with the code examples in a couple of ways: *using free online resources* (recommended) or *on your computer*.

Option 1: Running using free online resources (1-click, recommended)

The easiest way to start executing the code is to click the **Run** button at the top of this page and select **Run on Binder**. You can also select "Run on Colab" or "Run on Kaggle", but you'll need to create an account on Google Colab or Kaggle to use these platforms.

Option 2: Running on your computer locally

To run the code on your computer locally, you'll need to set up Python, download the notebook and install the required libraries. We recommend using the Conda distribution of Python. Click the **Run** button at the top of this page, select the **Run Locally** option, and follow the instructions.

> **Jupyter Notebooks**: This tutorial is a Jupyter notebook - a document made of *cells*. Each cell can contain code written in Python or explanations in plain English. You can execute code cells and view the results, e.g., numbers, messages, graphs, tables, files, etc., instantly within the notebook. Jupyter is a powerful platform for experimentation and analysis. Don't be afraid to mess around with the code & break things - you'll learn a lot by encountering and fixing errors. You can use the "Kernel > Restart & Clear Output" menu option to clear all outputs and start again from the top.

Reading a CSV file using Pandas

Pandas is a popular Python library used for working in tabular data (similar to the data stored in a spreadsheet). Pandas provides helper functions to read data from various file formats like CSV, Excel spreadsheets, HTML tables, JSON, SQL, and more. Let's download a file `italy-covid-daywise.txt` which contains day-wise Covid-19 data for Italy in the following format:

```
date,new_cases,new_deaths,new_tests
2020-04-21,2256.0,454.0,28095.0
2020-04-22,2729.0,534.0,44248.0
2020-04-23,3370.0,437.0,37083.0
2020-04-24,2646.0,464.0,95273.0
2020-04-25,3021.0,420.0,38676.0
2020-04-26,2357.0,415.0,24113.0
2020-04-27,2324.0,260.0,26678.0
2020-04-28,1739.0,333.0,37554.0
...
```

This format of storing data is known as *comma-separated values* or CSV.

> **CSVs**: A comma-separated values (CSV) file is a delimited text file that uses a comma to separate values. Each line of the file is a data record. Each record consists of one or more fields, separated by commas. A CSV file typically stores tabular data

> (numbers and text) in plain text, in which case each line will have the same number of fields. (Wikipedia)

We'll download this file using the `urlretrieve` function from the `urllib.request` module.

```
from urllib.request import urlretrieve

italy_covid_url = 'https://gist.githubusercontent.com/aakashns/f6a004fa20c84fec53262

urlretrieve(italy_covid_url, 'italy-covid-daywise.csv')
```

```
('italy-covid-daywise.csv', <http.client.HTTPMessage at 0x7b60f6a0d750>)
```

To read the file, we can use the `read_csv` method from Pandas. First, let's install the Pandas library.

```
!pip install pandas --upgrade --quiet
```

```
   ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 91.2/91.2 kB 2.3 MB/s eta 0:00:00
  ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 12.4/12.4 MB 95.8 MB/s eta 0:00:00
ERROR: pip's dependency resolver does not currently take into account all the pa
google-colab 1.0.0 requires pandas==2.2.2, but you have pandas 2.3.0 which is in
dask-cudf-cu12 25.2.2 requires pandas<2.2.4dev0,>=2.0, but you have pandas 2.3.0
cudf-cu12 25.2.1 requires pandas<2.2.4dev0,>=2.0, but you have pandas 2.3.0 whic
```

We can now import the `pandas` module. As a convention, it is imported with the alias `pd`.

```
import pandas as pd

covid_df = pd.read_csv('italy-covid-daywise.csv')
```

Data from the file is read and stored in a `DataFrame` object - one of the core data structures in Pandas for storing and working with tabular data. We typically use the `_df` suffix in the variable names for dataframes.

```
type(covid_df)
```

```
pandas.core.frame.DataFrame
def __init__(data=None, index: Axes | None=None, columns: Axes | None=None,
dtype: Dtype | None=None, copy: bool | None=None) -> None
```

```
Two-dimensional, size-mutable, potentially heterogeneous tabular data.

Data structure also contains labeled axes (rows and columns).
Arithmetic operations align on both row and column labels. Can be
thought of as a dict-like container for Series objects. The primary
pandas data structure.
```

```
covid_df
```

	date	new_cases	new_deaths	new_tests
0	2019-12-31	0.0	0.0	NaN
1	2020-01-01	0.0	0.0	NaN
2	2020-01-02	0.0	0.0	NaN
3	2020-01-03	0.0	0.0	NaN
4	2020-01-04	0.0	0.0	NaN
...	...	...	...	...
243	2020-08-30	1444.0	1.0	53541.0
244	2020-08-31	1365.0	4.0	42583.0
245	2020-09-01	996.0	6.0	54395.0
246	2020-09-02	975.0	8.0	NaN
247	2020-09-03	1326.0	6.0	NaN

248 rows × 4 columns

Here's what we can tell by looking at the dataframe:

- The file provides four day-wise counts for COVID-19 in Italy
- The metrics reported are new cases, deaths, and tests
- Data is provided for 248 days: from Dec 12, 2019, to Sep 3, 2020

Keep in mind that these are officially reported numbers. The actual number of cases & deaths may be higher, as not all cases are diagnosed.

We can view some basic information about the data frame using the `.info` method.

```
covid_df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 248 entries, 0 to 247
Data columns (total 4 columns):
 #   Column      Non-Null Count  Dtype  
---  ------      --------------  -----  
 0   date        248 non-null    object 
 1   new_cases   248 non-null    float64
 2   new_deaths  248 non-null    float64
 3   new_tests   135 non-null    float64
dtypes: float64(3), object(1)
memory usage: 7.9+ KB
```

It appears that each column contains values of a specific data type. You can view statistical information for numerical columns (mean, standard deviation, minimum/maximum values, and the number of non-empty values) using the `.describe` method.

```
covid_df.describe()
```

	new_cases	new_deaths	new_tests
count	248.000000	248.000000	135.000000
mean	1094.818548	143.133065	31699.674074
std	1554.508002	227.105538	11622.209757
min	-148.000000	-31.000000	7841.000000
25%	123.000000	3.000000	25259.000000
50%	342.000000	17.000000	29545.000000
75%	1371.750000	175.250000	37711.000000
max	6557.000000	971.000000	95273.000000

The `columns` property contains the list of columns within the data frame.

```
covid_df.columns
```

```
Index(['date', 'new_cases', 'new_deaths', 'new_tests'], dtype='object')
```

You can also retrieve the number of rows and columns in the data frame using the `.shape` property

```
covid_df.shape
```

```
(248, 4)
```

Here's a summary of the functions & methods we've looked at so far:

- `pd.read_csv` - Read data from a CSV file into a Pandas `DataFrame` object
- `.info()` - View basic infomation about rows, columns & data types
- `.describe()` - View statistical information about numeric columns
- `.columns` - Get the list of column names
- `.shape` - Get the number of rows & columns as a tuple

Save and upload your notebook

Whether you're running this Jupyter notebook online or on your computer, it's essential to save your work from time to time. You can continue working on a saved notebook later or share it with friends and colleagues to let them execute your code. [Jovian](https://www.jovian.ai) offers an easy way of saving and sharing your Jupyter notebooks online.

```
# Install the library
!pip install jovian --upgrade --quiet
```

```
  Preparing metadata (setup.py) ... done
     ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 68.6/68.6 kB 2.4 MB/s eta 0:00:00
  Building wheel for uuid (setup.py) ... done
```

```
import jovian
```

```
jovian.commit(project='python-pandas-data-analysis')
```

```
[jovian] Detected Colab notebook...
[jovian] jovian.commit() is no longer required on Google Colab. If you ran this
then just save this file in Colab using Ctrl+S/Cmd+S and it will be updated on J
Also, you can also delete this cell, it's no longer necessary.
```

The first time you run `jovian.commit`, you'll be asked to provide an API Key to securely upload the notebook to your Jovian account. You can get the API key from your [Jovian profile page](https://jovian.ai) after logging in / signing up.

`jovian.commit` uploads the notebook to your Jovian account, captures the Python environment, and creates a shareable link for your notebook, as shown above. You can use this link to share your work and let anyone (including you) run your notebooks and reproduce your work.

Retrieving data from a data frame

The first thing you might want to do is retrieve data from this data frame, e.g., the counts of a specific day or the list of values in a particular column. To do this, it might help to understand the internal representation of data in a data frame. Conceptually, you can think of a dataframe as a dictionary of lists: keys are column names, and values are lists/arrays containing data for the respective columns.

```
# Pandas format is simliar to this
covid_data_dict = {
    'date':       ['2020-08-30', '2020-08-31', '2020-09-01', '2020-09-02', '2020-09-
    'new_cases':  [1444, 1365, 996, 975, 1326],
    'new_deaths': [1, 4, 6, 8, 6],
    'new_tests': [53541, 42583, 54395, None, None]
}
```

Representing data in the above format has a few benefits:

- All values in a column typically have the same type of value, so it's more efficient to store them in a single array.
- Retrieving the values for a particular row simply requires extracting the elements at a given index from each column array.
- The representation is more compact (column names are recorded only once) compared to other formats that use a dictionary for each row of data (see the example below).

```
# Pandas format is not similar to this
covid_data_list = [
    {'date': '2020-08-30', 'new_cases': 1444, 'new_deaths': 1, 'new_tests': 53541},
    {'date': '2020-08-31', 'new_cases': 1365, 'new_deaths': 4, 'new_tests': 42583},
    {'date': '2020-09-01', 'new_cases': 996, 'new_deaths': 6, 'new_tests': 54395},
    {'date': '2020-09-02', 'new_cases': 975, 'new_deaths': 8 },
    {'date': '2020-09-03', 'new_cases': 1326, 'new_deaths': 6},
]
```

With the dictionary of lists analogy in mind, you can now guess how to retrieve data from a data frame. For example, we can get a list of values from a specific column using the `[]` indexing notation.

```
covid_data_dict['new_cases']
```

```
[1444, 1365, 996, 975, 1326]
```

```
covid_df
```

	date	new_cases	new_deaths	new_tests
0	2019-12-31	0.0	0.0	NaN
1	2020-01-01	0.0	0.0	NaN
2	2020-01-02	0.0	0.0	NaN
3	2020-01-03	0.0	0.0	NaN
4	2020-01-04	0.0	0.0	NaN
...	...	...	...	...
243	2020-08-30	1444.0	1.0	53541.0
244	2020-08-31	1365.0	4.0	42583.0
245	2020-09-01	996.0	6.0	54395.0
246	2020-09-02	975.0	8.0	NaN
247	2020-09-03	1326.0	6.0	NaN

248 rows × 4 columns

```
covid_df['new_cases']
```

	new_cases
0	0.0
1	0.0
2	0.0
3	0.0
4	0.0
...	...
243	1444.0
244	1365.0
245	996.0
246	975.0
247	1326.0

248 rows × 1 columns

dtype: float64

Each column is represented using a data structure called `Series`, which is essentially a numpy array with some extra methods and properties.

```
type(covid_df['new_cases'])
```

```
pandas.core.series.Series
def __init__(data=None, index=None, dtype: Dtype | None=None, name=None,
copy: bool | None=None, fastpath: bool | lib.NoDefault=lib.no_default) ->
None
```

```
One-dimensional ndarray with axis labels (including time series).

Labels need not be unique but must be a hashable type. The object
supports both integer- and label-based indexing and provides a host of
methods for performing operations involving the index. Statistical
methods from ndarray have been overridden to automatically exclude
```

Like arrays, you can retrieve a specific value with a series using the indexing notation `[]`.

```
covid_df['new_cases'][246]
```

```
np.float64(975.0)
```

```
covid_df['new_tests'][240]
```

```
np.float64(57640.0)
```

Pandas also provides the `.at` method to retrieve the element at a specific row & column directly.

```
covid_df.at[246, 'new_cases']
```

```
np.float64(975.0)
```

```
covid_df.at[240, 'new_tests']
```

```
np.float64(57640.0)
```

Instead of using the indexing notation `[]`, Pandas also allows accessing columns as properties of the dataframe using the `.` notation. However, this method only works for columns whose names do not contain spaces or special characters.

```
covid_df.new_cases
```

	new_cases
0	0.0
1	0.0
2	0.0
3	0.0
4	0.0
...	...
243	1444.0
244	1365.0
245	996.0
246	975.0
247	1326.0

248 rows × 1 columns

dtype: float64

Further, you can also pass a list of columns within the indexing notation `[]` to access a subset of the data frame with just the given columns.

```
cases_df = covid_df[['date', 'new_cases']]
cases_df
```

	date	new_cases
0	2019-12-31	0.0
1	2020-01-01	0.0
2	2020-01-02	0.0
3	2020-01-03	0.0
4	2020-01-04	0.0
...	...	...
243	2020-08-30	1444.0
244	2020-08-31	1365.0
245	2020-09-01	996.0
246	2020-09-02	975.0
247	2020-09-03	1326.0

248 rows × 2 columns

The new data frame `cases_df` is simply a "view" of the original data frame `covid_df`. Both point to the same data in the computer's memory. Changing any values inside one of them will also change the respective values in the other. Sharing data between data frames makes data manipulation in Pandas blazing fast. You needn't worry about the overhead of copying thousands or millions of rows every time you want to create a new data frame by operating on an existing one.

Sometimes you might need a full copy of the data frame, in which case you can use the `copy` method.

```
covid_df_copy = covid_df.copy()
```

The data within `covid_df_copy` is completely separate from `covid_df`, and changing values inside one of them will not affect the other.

To access a specific row of data, Pandas provides the `.loc` method.

```
covid_df
```

	date	new_cases	new_deaths	new_tests
0	2019-12-31	0.0	0.0	NaN
1	2020-01-01	0.0	0.0	NaN
2	2020-01-02	0.0	0.0	NaN
3	2020-01-03	0.0	0.0	NaN
4	2020-01-04	0.0	0.0	NaN
...	...	...	...	...
243	2020-08-30	1444.0	1.0	53541.0
244	2020-08-31	1365.0	4.0	42583.0
245	2020-09-01	996.0	6.0	54395.0
246	2020-09-02	975.0	8.0	NaN
247	2020-09-03	1326.0	6.0	NaN

248 rows × 4 columns

```
covid_df.loc[243]
```

	243
date	2020-08-30
new_cases	1444.0
new_deaths	1.0
new_tests	53541.0

dtype: object

Each retrieved row is also a `Series` object.

```
type(covid_df.loc[243])
```

```
pandas.core.series.Series
def __init__(data=None, index=None, dtype: Dtype | None=None, name=None,
copy: bool | None=None, fastpath: bool | lib.NoDefault=lib.no_default) ->
None
```

```
One-dimensional ndarray with axis labels (including time series).

Labels need not be unique but must be a hashable type. The object
supports both integer- and label-based indexing and provides a host of
methods for performing operations involving the index. Statistical
methods from ndarray have been overridden to automatically exclude
```

We can use the `.head` and `.tail` methods to view the first or last few rows of data.

```
covid_df.head(5)
```

	date	new_cases	new_deaths	new_tests
0	2019-12-31	0.0	0.0	NaN
1	2020-01-01	0.0	0.0	NaN
2	2020-01-02	0.0	0.0	NaN
3	2020-01-03	0.0	0.0	NaN
4	2020-01-04	0.0	0.0	NaN

```
covid_df.tail(4)
```

	date	new_cases	new_deaths	new_tests
244	2020-08-31	1365.0	4.0	42583.0
245	2020-09-01	996.0	6.0	54395.0
246	2020-09-02	975.0	8.0	NaN
247	2020-09-03	1326.0	6.0	NaN

Notice above that while the first few values in the `new_cases` and `new_deaths` columns are `0`, the corresponding values within the `new_tests` column are `NaN`. That is because the CSV file does not contain any data for the `new_tests` column for specific dates (you can verify this by looking into the file). These values may be missing or unknown.

```
covid_df.at[0, 'new_tests']
```

```
np.float64(nan)
```

```
type(covid_df.at[0, 'new_tests'])
```

```
numpy.float64
```

The distinction between `0` and `NaN` is subtle but important. In this dataset, it represents that daily test numbers were not reported on specific dates. Italy started reporting daily tests on Apr 19, 2020. 93,5310 tests had already been conducted before Apr 19.

We can find the first index that doesn't contain a `NaN` value using a column's `first_valid_index` method.

```
covid_df.new_tests.first_valid_index()
```

```
111
```

Let's look at a few rows before and after this index to verify that the values change from `NaN` to actual numbers. We can do this by passing a range to `loc`.

```
covid_df.loc[108:113]
```

	date	new_cases	new_deaths	new_tests
108	2020-04-17	3786.0	525.0	NaN
109	2020-04-18	3493.0	575.0	NaN
110	2020-04-19	3491.0	480.0	NaN
111	2020-04-20	3047.0	433.0	7841.0
112	2020-04-21	2256.0	454.0	28095.0
113	2020-04-22	2729.0	534.0	44248.0

We can use the `.sample` method to retrieve a random sample of rows from the data frame.

```
covid_df.sample(10)
```

	date	new_cases	new_deaths	new_tests
69	2020-03-09	1492.0	133.0	NaN
224	2020-08-11	259.0	4.0	22063.0
31	2020-01-31	3.0	0.0	NaN
80	2020-03-20	5322.0	429.0	NaN
241	2020-08-28	1409.0	5.0	65135.0
175	2020-06-23	221.0	23.0	23225.0
60	2020-02-29	238.0	4.0	NaN
161	2020-06-09	280.0	65.0	32200.0
15	2020-01-15	0.0	0.0	NaN
89	2020-03-29	5974.0	887.0	NaN

Notice that even though we have taken a random sample, each row's original index is preserved - this is a useful property of data frames.

Here's a summary of the functions & methods we looked at in this section:

- `covid_df['new_cases']` - Retrieving columns as a `Series` using the column name
- `new_cases[243]` - Retrieving values from a `Series` using an index
- `covid_df.at[243, 'new_cases']` - Retrieving a single value from a data frame
- `covid_df.copy()` - Creating a deep copy of a data frame
- `covid_df.loc[243]` - Retrieving a row or range of rows of data from the data frame
- `head`, `tail`, and `sample` - Retrieving multiple rows of data from the data frame
- `covid_df.new_tests.first_valid_index` - Finding the first non-empty index in a series

Let's save a snapshot of our notebook before continuing.

```
import jovian
```

```
jovian.commit()
```

```
[jovian] Detected Colab notebook...
[jovian] jovian.commit() is no longer required on Google Colab. If you ran this
then just save this file in Colab using Ctrl+S/Cmd+S and it will be updated on J
Also, you can also delete this cell, it's no longer necessary.
```

Analyzing data from data frames

Let's try to answer some questions about our data.

Q: What are the total number of reported cases and deaths related to Covid-19 in Italy?

Similar to Numpy arrays, a Pandas series supports the `sum` method to answer these questions.

```
total_cases = covid_df.new_cases.sum()
total_deaths = covid_df.new_deaths.sum()
```

```
print('The number of reported cases is {} and the number of reported deaths is {}.'.
```

```
The number of reported cases is 271515 and the number of reported deaths is 3549
```

Q: What is the overall death rate (ratio of reported deaths to reported cases)?

```
death_rate = covid_df.new_deaths.sum() / covid_df.new_cases.sum()
```

```
print("The overall reported death rate in Italy is {:.2f} %.".format(death_rate*100)
```

```
The overall reported death rate in Italy is 13.07 %.
```

Q: What is the overall number of tests conducted? A total of 935310 tests were conducted before daily test numbers were reported.

```
initial_tests = 935310
total_tests = initial_tests + covid_df.new_tests.sum()
```

```
total_tests
```

```
np.float64(5214766.0)
```

Q: What fraction of tests returned a positive result?

```
positive_rate = total_cases / total_tests
```

```
print('{:.2f}% of tests in Italy led to a positive diagnosis.'.format(positive_rate*
```

```
5.21% of tests in Italy led to a positive diagnosis.
```

Try asking and answering some more questions about the data using the empty cells below.

```
Start coding or generate with AI.
```

```
Start coding or generate with AI.
```

Let's save and commit our work before continuing.

```
import jovian
```

```
jovian.commit()
```

```
[jovian] Detected Colab notebook...
[jovian] jovian.commit() is no longer required on Google Colab. If you ran this
then just save this file in Colab using Ctrl+S/Cmd+S and it will be updated on J
Also, you can also delete this cell, it's no longer necessary.
```

Querying and sorting rows

Let's say we want only want to look at the days which had more than 1000 reported cases. We can use a boolean expression to check which rows satisfy this criterion.

```
high_new_cases = covid_df.new_cases > 1000
```

```
high_new_cases
```

	new_cases
0	False
1	False
2	False
3	False
4	False
...	...
243	True
244	True
245	False
246	False
247	True

248 rows × 1 columns

dtype: bool

The boolean expression returns a series containing `True` and `False` boolean values. You can use this series to select a subset of rows from the original dataframe, corresponding to the `True` values in the series.

```
covid_df[high_new_cases]
```

	date	new_cases	new_deaths	new_tests
68	2020-03-08	1247.0	36.0	NaN
69	2020-03-09	1492.0	133.0	NaN
70	2020-03-10	1797.0	98.0	NaN
72	2020-03-12	2313.0	196.0	NaN
73	2020-03-13	2651.0	189.0	NaN
...	...	...	...	...
241	2020-08-28	1409.0	5.0	65135.0
242	2020-08-29	1460.0	9.0	64294.0
243	2020-08-30	1444.0	1.0	53541.0
244	2020-08-31	1365.0	4.0	42583.0
247	2020-09-03	1326.0	6.0	NaN

72 rows × 4 columns

We can write this succinctly on a single line by passing the boolean expression as an index to the data frame.

```
high_cases_df = covid_df[covid_df.new_cases > 1000]

high_cases_df
```

	date	new_cases	new_deaths	new_tests
68	2020-03-08	1247.0	36.0	NaN
69	2020-03-09	1492.0	133.0	NaN
70	2020-03-10	1797.0	98.0	NaN
72	2020-03-12	2313.0	196.0	NaN
73	2020-03-13	2651.0	189.0	NaN
...	...	...	...	...
241	2020-08-28	1409.0	5.0	65135.0
242	2020-08-29	1460.0	9.0	64294.0
243	2020-08-30	1444.0	1.0	53541.0
244	2020-08-31	1365.0	4.0	42583.0
247	2020-09-03	1326.0	6.0	NaN

72 rows × 4 columns

The data frame contains 72 rows, but only the first & last five rows are displayed by default with Jupyter for brevity. We can change some display options to view all the rows.

```
from IPython.display import display
with pd.option_context('display.max_rows', 100):
    display(covid_df[covid_df.new_cases > 1000])
```

	date	new_cases	new_deaths	new_tests
68	2020-03-08	1247.0	36.0	NaN
69	2020-03-09	1492.0	133.0	NaN
70	2020-03-10	1797.0	98.0	NaN
72	2020-03-12	2313.0	196.0	NaN
73	2020-03-13	2651.0	189.0	NaN
74	2020-03-14	2547.0	252.0	NaN
75	2020-03-15	3497.0	173.0	NaN
76	2020-03-16	2823.0	370.0	NaN
77	2020-03-17	4000.0	347.0	NaN
78	2020-03-18	3526.0	347.0	NaN
79	2020-03-19	4207.0	473.0	NaN
80	2020-03-20	5322.0	429.0	NaN
81	2020-03-21	5986.0	625.0	NaN
82	2020-03-22	6557.0	795.0	NaN
83	2020-03-23	5560.0	649.0	NaN
84	2020-03-24	4789.0	601.0	NaN
85	2020-03-25	5249.0	743.0	NaN
86	2020-03-26	5210.0	685.0	NaN
87	2020-03-27	6153.0	660.0	NaN
88	2020-03-28	5959.0	971.0	NaN
89	2020-03-29	5974.0	887.0	NaN
90	2020-03-30	5217.0	758.0	NaN
91	2020-03-31	4050.0	810.0	NaN
92	2020-04-01	4053.0	839.0	NaN
93	2020-04-02	4782.0	727.0	NaN
94	2020-04-03	4668.0	760.0	NaN
95	2020-04-04	4585.0	764.0	NaN
96	2020-04-05	4805.0	681.0	NaN
97	2020-04-06	4316.0	527.0	NaN
98	2020-04-07	3599.0	636.0	NaN

99	2020-04-08	3039.0	604.0	NaN
100	2020-04-09	3836.0	540.0	NaN
101	2020-04-10	4204.0	612.0	NaN
102	2020-04-11	3951.0	570.0	NaN
103	2020-04-12	4694.0	619.0	NaN
104	2020-04-13	4092.0	431.0	NaN
105	2020-04-14	3153.0	564.0	NaN
106	2020-04-15	2972.0	604.0	NaN
107	2020-04-16	2667.0	578.0	NaN
108	2020-04-17	3786.0	525.0	NaN
109	2020-04-18	3493.0	575.0	NaN
110	2020-04-19	3491.0	480.0	NaN
111	2020-04-20	3047.0	433.0	7841.0
112	2020-04-21	2256.0	454.0	28095.0
113	2020-04-22	2729.0	534.0	44248.0
114	2020-04-23	3370.0	437.0	37083.0
115	2020-04-24	2646.0	464.0	95273.0
116	2020-04-25	3021.0	420.0	38676.0
117	2020-04-26	2357.0	415.0	24113.0
118	2020-04-27	2324.0	260.0	26678.0
119	2020-04-28	1739.0	333.0	37554.0
120	2020-04-29	2091.0	382.0	38589.0
121	2020-04-30	2086.0	323.0	41441.0
122	2020-05-01	1872.0	285.0	43732.0
123	2020-05-02	1965.0	269.0	31231.0
124	2020-05-03	1900.0	474.0	27047.0
125	2020-05-04	1389.0	174.0	22999.0
126	2020-05-05	1221.0	195.0	32211.0
127	2020-05-06	1075.0	236.0	37771.0
128	2020-05-07	1444.0	369.0	13665.0
129	2020-05-08	1401.0	274.0	45428.0

We can also formulate more complex queries that involve multiple columns. As an example, let's try to determine the days when the ratio of cases reported to tests conducted is higher than the overall `positive_rate`.

```
positive_rate
```

```
np.float64(0.05206657403227681)
```

```
high_ratio_df = covid_df[covid_df.new_cases / covid_df.new_tests > positive_rate]
```

```
high_ratio_df
```

	date	new_cases	new_deaths	new_tests
111	2020-04-20	3047.0	433.0	7841.0
112	2020-04-21	2256.0	454.0	28095.0
113	2020-04-22	2729.0	534.0	44248.0
114	2020-04-23	3370.0	437.0	37083.0
116	2020-04-25	3021.0	420.0	38676.0
117	2020-04-26	2357.0	415.0	24113.0
118	2020-04-27	2324.0	260.0	26678.0
120	2020-04-29	2091.0	382.0	38589.0
123	2020-05-02	1965.0	269.0	31231.0
124	2020-05-03	1900.0	474.0	27047.0
125	2020-05-04	1389.0	174.0	22999.0
128	2020-05-07	1444.0	369.0	13665.0

The result of performing an operation on two columns is a new series.

```
covid_df.new_cases / covid_df.new_tests
```

	0
0	NaN
1	NaN
2	NaN
3	NaN
4	NaN
...	...
243	0.026970
244	0.032055
245	0.018311
246	NaN
247	NaN

248 rows × 1 columns

dtype: float64

We can use this series to add a new column to the data frame.

```
covid_df['positive_rate'] = covid_df.new_cases / covid_df.new_tests
```

```
covid_df
```

	date	new_cases	new_deaths	new_tests	positive_rate
0	2019-12-31	0.0	0.0	NaN	NaN
1	2020-01-01	0.0	0.0	NaN	NaN
2	2020-01-02	0.0	0.0	NaN	NaN
3	2020-01-03	0.0	0.0	NaN	NaN
4	2020-01-04	0.0	0.0	NaN	NaN
...	...	...	...	...	...
243	2020-08-30	1444.0	1.0	53541.0	0.026970
244	2020-08-31	1365.0	4.0	42583.0	0.032055
245	2020-09-01	996.0	6.0	54395.0	0.018311
246	2020-09-02	975.0	8.0	NaN	NaN
247	2020-09-03	1326.0	6.0	NaN	NaN

248 rows × 5 columns

However, keep in mind that sometimes it takes a few days to get the results for a test, so we can't compare the number of new cases with the number of tests conducted on the same day. Any inference based on this `positive_rate` column is likely to be incorrect. It's essential to watch out for such subtle relationships that are often not conveyed within the CSV file and require some external context. It's always a good idea to read through the documentation provided with the dataset or ask for more information.

For now, let's remove the `positive_rate` column using the `drop` method.

```
covid_df.drop(columns=['positive_rate'], inplace=True)
```

Can you figure the purpose of the `inplace` argument?

Sorting rows using column values

The rows can also be sorted by a specific column using `.sort_values`. Let's sort to identify the days with the highest number of cases, then chain it with the `head` method to list just the first ten results.

```
covid_df.sort_values('new_cases', ascending=False).head(10)
```

	date	new_cases	new_deaths	new_tests
82	2020-03-22	6557.0	795.0	NaN
87	2020-03-27	6153.0	660.0	NaN
81	2020-03-21	5986.0	625.0	NaN
89	2020-03-29	5974.0	887.0	NaN
88	2020-03-28	5959.0	971.0	NaN
83	2020-03-23	5560.0	649.0	NaN
80	2020-03-20	5322.0	429.0	NaN
85	2020-03-25	5249.0	743.0	NaN
90	2020-03-30	5217.0	758.0	NaN
86	2020-03-26	5210.0	685.0	NaN

It looks like the last two weeks of March had the highest number of daily cases. Let's compare this to the days where the highest number of deaths were recorded.

```
covid_df.sort_values('new_deaths', ascending=False).head(10)
```

	date	new_cases	new_deaths	new_tests
88	2020-03-28	5959.0	971.0	NaN
89	2020-03-29	5974.0	887.0	NaN
92	2020-04-01	4053.0	839.0	NaN
91	2020-03-31	4050.0	810.0	NaN
82	2020-03-22	6557.0	795.0	NaN
95	2020-04-04	4585.0	764.0	NaN
94	2020-04-03	4668.0	760.0	NaN
90	2020-03-30	5217.0	758.0	NaN
85	2020-03-25	5249.0	743.0	NaN
93	2020-04-02	4782.0	727.0	NaN

It appears that daily deaths hit a peak just about a week after the peak in daily new cases.

Let's also look at the days with the least number of cases. We might expect to see the first few days of the year on this list.

```
covid_df.sort_values('new_cases').head(10)
```

	date	new_cases	new_deaths	new_tests
172	2020-06-20	-148.0	47.0	29875.0
0	2019-12-31	0.0	0.0	NaN
2	2020-01-02	0.0	0.0	NaN
1	2020-01-01	0.0	0.0	NaN
4	2020-01-04	0.0	0.0	NaN
5	2020-01-05	0.0	0.0	NaN
6	2020-01-06	0.0	0.0	NaN
3	2020-01-03	0.0	0.0	NaN
8	2020-01-08	0.0	0.0	NaN
9	2020-01-09	0.0	0.0	NaN

It seems like the count of new cases on Jun 20, 2020, was -148, a negative number! Not something we might have expected, but that's the nature of real-world data. It could be a data entry error, or the government may have issued a correction to account for miscounting in the past. Can you dig through news articles online and figure out why the number was negative?

Let's look at some days before and after Jun 20, 2020.

```
covid_df.loc[169:175]
```

	date	new_cases	new_deaths	new_tests
169	2020-06-17	210.0	34.0	33957.0
170	2020-06-18	328.0	43.0	32921.0
171	2020-06-19	331.0	66.0	28570.0
172	2020-06-20	-148.0	47.0	29875.0
173	2020-06-21	264.0	49.0	24581.0
174	2020-06-22	224.0	24.0	16152.0
175	2020-06-23	221.0	23.0	23225.0

For now, let's assume this was indeed a data entry error. We can use one of the following approaches for dealing with the missing or faulty value:

1. Replace it with `0`.
2. Replace it with the average of the entire column
3. Replace it with the average of the values on the previous & next date
4. Discard the row entirely

Which approach you pick requires some context about the data and the problem. In this case, since we are dealing with data ordered by date, we can go ahead with the third approach.

You can use the `.at` method to modify a specific value within the dataframe.

```
covid_df.at[172, 'new_cases'] = (covid_df.at[171, 'new_cases'] + covid_df.at[173, 'n
```

Here's a summary of the functions & methods we looked at in this section:

- `covid_df.new_cases.sum()` - Computing the sum of values in a column or series
- `covid_df[covid_df.new_cases > 1000]` - Querying a subset of rows satisfying the chosen criteria using boolean expressions
- `df['pos_rate'] = df.new_cases/df.new_tests` - Adding new columns by combining data from existing columns
- `covid_df.drop('positive_rate')` - Removing one or more columns from the data frame
- `sort_values` - Sorting the rows of a data frame using column values
- `covid_df.at[172, 'new_cases'] = ...` - Replacing a value within the data frame

Let's save and commit our work before continuing.

```
import jovian
```

```
jovian.commit()
```

```
[jovian] Detected Colab notebook...
[jovian] jovian.commit() is no longer required on Google Colab. If you ran this
then just save this file in Colab using Ctrl+S/Cmd+S and it will be updated on J
Also, you can also delete this cell, it's no longer necessary.
```

Working with dates

While we've looked at overall numbers for the cases, tests, positive rate, etc., it would also be useful to study these numbers on a month-by-month basis. The `date` column might come in handy here, as Pandas provides many utilities for working with dates.

```
covid_df.date
```

	date
0	2019-12-31
1	2020-01-01
2	2020-01-02
3	2020-01-03
4	2020-01-04
...	...
243	2020-08-30
244	2020-08-31
245	2020-09-01
246	2020-09-02
247	2020-09-03

248 rows × 1 columns

dtype: object

The data type of date is currently `object`, so Pandas does not know that this column is a date. We can convert it into a `datetime` column using the `pd.to_datetime` method.

```
covid_df['date'] = pd.to_datetime(covid_df.date)
```

```
covid_df['date']
```

	date
0	2019-12-31
1	2020-01-01
2	2020-01-02
3	2020-01-03
4	2020-01-04
...	...
243	2020-08-30
244	2020-08-31
245	2020-09-01
246	2020-09-02
247	2020-09-03

248 rows × 1 columns

dtype: datetime64[ns]

You can see that it now has the datatype `datetime64`. We can now extract different parts of the data into separate columns, using the `DatetimeIndex` class (view docs).

```
covid_df['year'] = pd.DatetimeIndex(covid_df.date).year
covid_df['month'] = pd.DatetimeIndex(covid_df.date).month
covid_df['day'] = pd.DatetimeIndex(covid_df.date).day
covid_df['weekday'] = pd.DatetimeIndex(covid_df.date).weekday
covid_df['date'] = pd.DatetimeIndex(covid_df.date).date
```

```
covid_df
```

	date	new_cases	new_deaths	new_tests	year	month	day	weekday
0	2019-12-31	0.0	0.0	NaN	2019	12	31	1
1	2020-01-01	0.0	0.0	NaN	2020	1	1	2
2	2020-01-02	0.0	0.0	NaN	2020	1	2	3
3	2020-01-03	0.0	0.0	NaN	2020	1	3	4
4	2020-01-04	0.0	0.0	NaN	2020	1	4	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
243	2020-08-30	1444.0	1.0	53541.0	2020	8	30	6
244	2020-08-31	1365.0	4.0	42583.0	2020	8	31	0
245	2020-09-01	996.0	6.0	54395.0	2020	9	1	1
246	2020-09-02	975.0	8.0	NaN	2020	9	2	2
247	2020-09-03	1326.0	6.0	NaN	2020	9	3	3

248 rows × 8 columns

Let's check the overall metrics for May. We can query the rows for May, choose a subset of columns, and use the `sum` method to aggregate each selected column's values.

```
# Query the rows for May
covid_df_may = covid_df[covid_df.month == 5]

# Extract the subset of columns to be aggregated
covid_df_may_metrics = covid_df_may[['new_cases', 'new_deaths', 'new_tests']]

# Get the column-wise sum
covid_may_totals = covid_df_may_metrics.sum()
```

```
covid_may_totals
```

	0
new_cases	29073.0
new_deaths	5658.0
new_tests	1078720.0

dtype: float64

```
type(covid_may_totals)
```

```
pandas.core.series.Series
def __init__(data=None, index=None, dtype: Dtype | None=None, name=None,
copy: bool | None=None, fastpath: bool | lib.NoDefault=lib.no_default) ->
None

One-dimensional ndarray with axis labels (including time series).

Labels need not be unique but must be a hashable type. The object
supports both integer- and label-based indexing and provides a host of
methods for performing operations involving the index. Statistical
methods from ndarray have been overridden to automatically exclude
```

We can also combine the above operations into a single statement.

```
covid_df[covid_df.month == 5][['new_cases', 'new_deaths', 'new_tests']].sum()
```

	0
new_cases	29073.0
new_deaths	5658.0
new_tests	1078720.0

dtype: float64

As another example, let's check if the number of cases reported on Sundays is higher than the average number of cases reported every day. This time, we might want to aggregate columns using the `.mean` method.

```
# Overall average
covid_df.new_cases.mean()
```

```
np.float64(1096.6149193548388)
```

```
# Average for Sundays
covid_df[covid_df.weekday == 6].new_cases.mean()
```

```
np.float64(1247.2571428571428)
```

It seems like more cases were reported on Sundays compared to other days.

Try asking and answering some more date-related questions about the data using the cells below.

Start coding or generate with AI.

```
Start coding or generate with AI.
```

```
Start coding or generate with AI.
```

```
Start coding or generate with AI.
```

Let's save and commit our work before continuing.

```
import jovian
```

```
jovian.commit()
```

```
[jovian] Detected Colab notebook...
[jovian] jovian.commit() is no longer required on Google Colab. If you ran this
then just save this file in Colab using Ctrl+S/Cmd+S and it will be updated on J
Also, you can also delete this cell, it's no longer necessary.
```

Grouping and aggregation

As a next step, we might want to summarize the day-wise data and create a new dataframe with month-wise data. We can use the `groupby` function to create a group for each month, select the columns we wish to aggregate, and aggregate them using the `sum` method.

```
cov1=covid_df.groupby('month')
cov1
```

```
<pandas.core.groupby.generic.DataFrameGroupBy object at 0x7b60e2393250>
```

```
covid_month_df = covid_df.groupby('month')[['new_cases', 'new_deaths', 'new_tests']]
```

```
covid_month_df
```

month	new_cases	new_deaths	new_tests
1	3.0	0.0	0.0
2	885.0	21.0	0.0
3	100851.0	11570.0	0.0
4	101852.0	16091.0	419591.0
5	29073.0	5658.0	1078720.0
6	8217.5	1404.0	830354.0
7	6722.0	388.0	797692.0
8	21060.0	345.0	1098704.0
9	3297.0	20.0	54395.0
12	0.0	0.0	0.0

The result is a new data frame that uses unique values from the column passed to `groupby` as the index. Grouping and aggregation is a powerful method for progressively summarizing data into smaller data frames.

Instead of aggregating by sum, you can also aggregate by other measures like mean. Let's compute the average number of daily new cases, deaths, and tests for each month.

```
covid_month_mean_df = covid_df.groupby('month')[['new_cases', 'new_deaths', 'new_tes
```

```
covid_month_mean_df
```

	new_cases	new_deaths	new_tests
month			
1	0.096774	0.000000	NaN
2	30.517241	0.724138	NaN
3	3253.258065	373.225806	NaN
4	3395.066667	536.366667	38144.636364
5	937.838710	182.516129	34797.419355
6	273.916667	46.800000	27678.466667
7	216.838710	12.516129	25732.000000
8	679.354839	11.129032	35442.064516
9	1099.000000	6.666667	54395.000000
12	0.000000	0.000000	NaN

Apart from grouping, another form of aggregation is the running or cumulative sum of cases, tests, or death up to each row's date. We can use the `cumsum` method to compute the cumulative sum of a column as a new series. Let's add three new columns: `total_cases`, `total_deaths`, and `total_tests`.

```
covid_df['total_cases'] = covid_df.new_cases.cumsum()

covid_df['total_deaths'] = covid_df.new_deaths.cumsum()

covid_df['total_tests'] = covid_df.new_tests.cumsum() + initial_tests
```

We've also included the initial test count in `total_test` to account for tests conducted before daily reporting was started.

```
covid_df
```

	date	new_cases	new_deaths	new_tests	year	month	day	weekday	total_case
0	2019-12-31	0.0	0.0	NaN	2019	12	31	1	0.
1	2020-01-01	0.0	0.0	NaN	2020	1	1	2	0.
2	2020-01-02	0.0	0.0	NaN	2020	1	2	3	0.
3	2020-01-03	0.0	0.0	NaN	2020	1	3	4	0.
4	2020-01-04	0.0	0.0	NaN	2020	1	4	5	0.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
243	2020-08-30	1444.0	1.0	53541.0	2020	8	30	6	267298.
244	2020-08-31	1365.0	4.0	42583.0	2020	8	31	0	268663.

Notice how the `NaN` values in the `total_tests` column remain unaffected.

Merging data from multiple sources

To determine other metrics like test per million, cases per million, etc., we require some more information about the country, viz. its population. Let's download another file `locations.csv` that contains health-related information for many countries, including Italy.

```
urlretrieve('https://gist.githubusercontent.com/aakashns/8684589ef4f266116cdce023377
            'locations.csv')
```

```
('locations.csv', <http.client.HTTPMessage at 0x7b60e232e5d0>)
```

```
locations_df = pd.read_csv('locations.csv')
```

```
locations_df
```

	location	continent	population	life_expectancy	hospital_beds_per_thousan
0	Afghanistan	Asia	3.892834e+07	64.83	0.5
1	Albania	Europe	2.877800e+06	78.57	2.8
2	Algeria	Africa	4.385104e+07	76.88	1.9
3	Andorra	Europe	7.726500e+04	83.73	Na
4	Angola	Africa	3.286627e+07	61.15	Na
...	...	...	...	...	
207	Yemen	Asia	2.982597e+07	66.12	0.7
208	Zambia	Africa	1.838396e+07	63.89	2.0
209	Zimbabwe	Africa	1.486293e+07	61.49	1.7
210	World	NaN	7.794799e+09	72.58	2.7
211	International	NaN	NaN	NaN	Na

212 rows × 6 columns

```
locations_df[locations_df.location == "Italy"]
```

	location	continent	population	life_expectancy	hospital_beds_per_thousand
97	Italy	Europe	60461828.0	83.51	3.18

We can merge this data into our existing data frame by adding more columns. However, to merge two data frames, we need at least one common column. Let's insert a `location` column in the `covid_df` dataframe with all values set to `"Italy"`.

```
covid_df['location'] = "Italy"
```

```
covid_df
```

	date	new_cases	new_deaths	new_tests	year	month	day	weekday	total_case
0	2019-12-31	0.0	0.0	NaN	2019	12	31	1	0.
1	2020-01-01	0.0	0.0	NaN	2020	1	1	2	0.
2	2020-01-02	0.0	0.0	NaN	2020	1	2	3	0.
3	2020-01-03	0.0	0.0	NaN	2020	1	3	4	0.
4	2020-01-04	0.0	0.0	NaN	2020	1	4	5	0.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
243	2020-08-30	1444.0	1.0	53541.0	2020	8	30	6	267298.
244	2020-08-31	1365.0	4.0	42583.0	2020	8	31	0	268663.

We can now add the columns from `locations_df` into `covid_df` using the `.merge` method.

```
merged_df = covid_df.merge(locations_df, on="location")
```

```
merged_df
```

	date	new_cases	new_deaths	new_tests	year	month	day	weekday	total_case
0	2019-12-31	0.0	0.0	NaN	2019	12	31	1	0.
1	2020-01-01	0.0	0.0	NaN	2020	1	1	2	0.
2	2020-01-02	0.0	0.0	NaN	2020	1	2	3	0.
3	2020-01-03	0.0	0.0	NaN	2020	1	3	4	0.
4	2020-01-04	0.0	0.0	NaN	2020	1	4	5	0.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
243	2020-08-30	1444.0	1.0	53541.0	2020	8	30	6	267298.
244	2020-08-31	1365.0	4.0	42583.0	2020	8	31	0	268663.
245	2020-09-01	996.0	6.0	54395.0	2020	9	1	1	269659.
246	2020-09-02	975.0	8.0	NaN	2020	9	2	2	270634.
247	2020-09-03	1326.0	6.0	NaN	2020	9	3	3	271960.

248 rows × 17 columns

The location data for Italy is appended to each row within `covid_df`. If the `covid_df` data frame contained data for multiple locations, then the respective country's location data would be appended for each row.

We can now calculate metrics like cases per million, deaths per million, and tests per million.

```
merged_df['cases_per_million'] = merged_df.total_cases * 1e6 / merged_df.population
```

```
merged_df['deaths_per_million'] = merged_df.total_deaths * 1e6 / merged_df.populatio
```

```
merged_df['tests_per_million'] = merged_df.total_tests * 1e6 / merged_df.population
```

```
merged_df
```

	date	new_cases	new_deaths	new_tests	year	month	day	weekday	total_case
0	2019-12-31	0.0	0.0	NaN	2019	12	31	1	0.
1	2020-01-01	0.0	0.0	NaN	2020	1	1	2	0.
2	2020-01-02	0.0	0.0	NaN	2020	1	2	3	0.
3	2020-01-03	0.0	0.0	NaN	2020	1	3	4	0.
4	2020-01-04	0.0	0.0	NaN	2020	1	4	5	0.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
243	2020-08-30	1444.0	1.0	53541.0	2020	8	30	6	267298.
244	2020-08-31	1365.0	4.0	42583.0	2020	8	31	0	268663.
245	2020-09-01	996.0	6.0	54395.0	2020	9	1	1	269659.
246	2020-09-02	975.0	8.0	NaN	2020	9	2	2	270634.
247	2020-09-03	1326.0	6.0	NaN	2020	9	3	3	271960.

248 rows × 20 columns

Let's save and commit our work before continuing.

```
import jovian
```

```
jovian.commit()
```

```
[jovian] Detected Colab notebook...
[jovian] jovian.commit() is no longer required on Google Colab. If you ran this
then just save this file in Colab using Ctrl+S/Cmd+S and it will be updated on J
Also, you can also delete this cell, it's no longer necessary.
```

Writing data back to files

After completing your analysis and adding new columns, you should write the results back to a file. Otherwise, the data will be lost when the Jupyter notebook shuts down. Before writing to file, let us first create a data frame containing just the columns we wish to record.

```
result_df = merged_df[['date',
                       'new_cases',
                       'total_cases',
                       'new_deaths',
                       'total_deaths',
                       'new_tests',
                       'total_tests',
                       'cases_per_million',
                       'deaths_per_million',
                       'tests_per_million']]
```

```
result_df
```

	date	new_cases	total_cases	new_deaths	total_deaths	new_tests	total_tes
0	2019-12-31	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NaN	Na
1	2020-01-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NaN	Na
2	2020-01-02	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NaN	Na
3	2020-01-03	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NaN	Na
4	2020-01-04	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NaN	Na
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
243	2020-08-30	1444.0	267298.5	1.0	35473.0	53541.0	5117788
244	2020-08-31	1365.0	268663.5	4.0	35477.0	42583.0	5160371

To write the data from the data frame into a file, we can use the `to_csv` function.

```
result_df.to_csv('results.csv', index=None)
```

The `to_csv` function also includes an additional column for storing the index of the dataframe by default. We pass `index=None` to turn off this behavior. You can now verify that the `results.csv` is created and contains data from the data frame in CSV format:

```
date,new_cases,total_cases,new_deaths,total_deaths,new_tests,total_tests,cases_per_
2020-02-27,78.0,400.0,1.0,12.0,,,6.61574439992122,0.1984723319976366,
2020-02-28,250.0,650.0,5.0,17.0,,,10.750584649871982,0.28116913699665186,
2020-02-29,238.0,888.0,4.0,21.0,,,14.686952567825108,0.34732658099586405,
2020-03-01,240.0,1128.0,8.0,29.0,,,18.656399207777838,0.47964146899428844,
2020-03-02,561.0,1689.0,6.0,35.0,,,27.93498072866735,0.5788776349931067,
2020-03-03,347.0,2036.0,17.0,52.0,,,33.67413899559901,0.8600467719897585,
...
```

You can attach the `results.csv` file to our notebook while uploading it to Jovian using the