

Exploratory-Data-Analysis-(EDA)

May 13, 2025

```
[2]: # Import required libraries if not already imported
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

import seaborn as sns # Make sure seaborn is imported

# Top 10 countries by total cases
top_10_cases = df.nlargest(10, 'Cases - cumulative total')

# Create figure with subplots
# Use a valid matplotlib style instead of 'seaborn'
plt.style.use('ggplot') # Alternative: 'fivethirtyeight', 'bmh', etc.
# Or remove the style line and just use seaborn's set theme:
# sns.set_theme()

fig, ((ax1, ax2), (ax3, ax4)) = plt.subplots(2, 2, figsize=(20, 15))

# 1. Bar plot of top 10 countries by total cases
sns.barplot(data=top_10_cases,
            x='Cases - cumulative total',
            y='Name',
            ax=ax1)
ax1.set_title('Top 10 Countries by Total COVID-19 Cases')
ax1.set_xlabel('Total Cases')

# 2. Bar plot of top 10 countries by total deaths
top_10_deaths = df.nlargest(10, 'Deaths - cumulative total')
sns.barplot(data=top_10_deaths,
            x='Deaths - cumulative total',
            y='Name',
            ax=ax2)
ax2.set_title('Top 10 Countries by Total COVID-19 Deaths')
ax2.set_xlabel('Total Deaths')

# 3. Death rate comparison for top 10 affected countries
sns.barplot(data=top_10_cases,
            x='Death Rate',
```

```

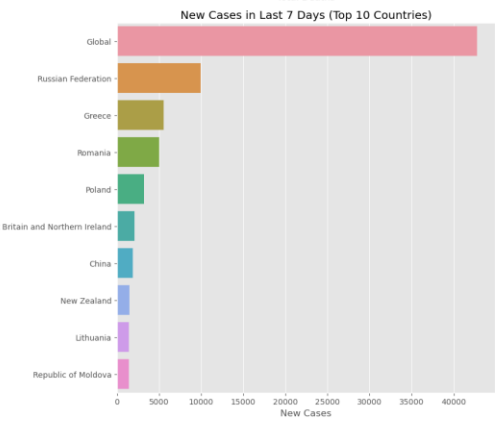
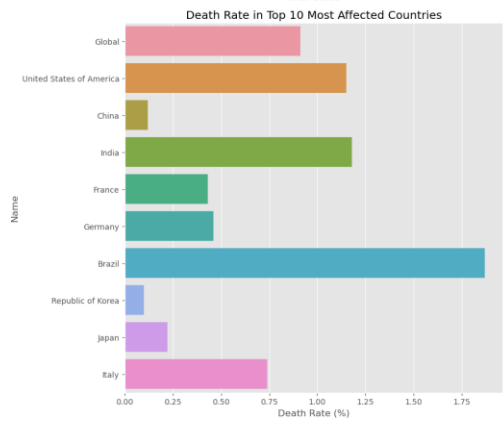
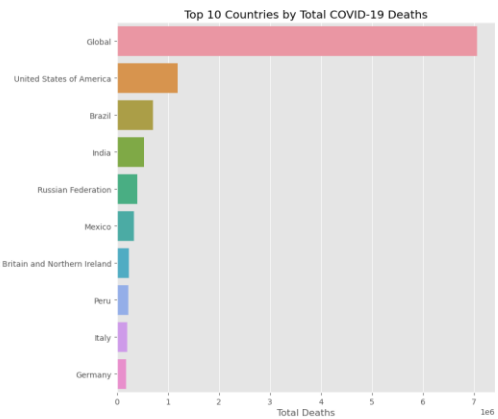
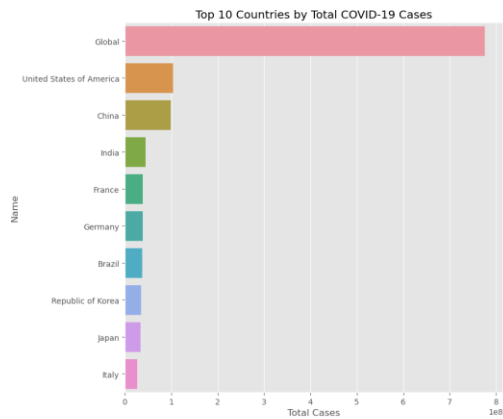
ax3.set_title('Death Rate in Top 10 Most Affected Countries')
ax3.set_xlabel('Death Rate (%)')

# 4. New cases in last 7 days for countries with reported cases
recent_cases = df[df['Cases - newly reported in last 7 days'].notna()]
recent_cases = recent_cases.nlargest(10, 'Cases - newly reported in last 7_
    _days')
sns.barplot(data=recent_cases,
            x='Cases - newly reported in last 7 days',
            y='Name',
            ax=ax4)
ax4.set_title('New Cases in Last 7 Days (Top 10 Countries)')
ax4.set_xlabel('New Cases')

# Adjust layout and display
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

# Print summary statistics
print("\nSummary Statistics:")
print("-" * 50)
print(f"Total Global Cases: {df['Cases - cumulative total'].sum():,.0f}")
print(f"Total Global Deaths: {df['Deaths - cumulative total'].sum():,.0f}")
print(f"Global Death Rate: {(df['Deaths - cumulative total'].sum() / df['Cases_
    _s - cumulative total'].sum() * 100):.2f}%")
print(f"New Cases (7 days): {df['Cases - newly reported in last 7 days'].sum():
    ,.0f}")
print("-" * 50)

```



Summary Statistics:

Total Global Cases: 1,551,834,206

Total Global Deaths: 14,116,762

Global Death Rate: 0.91%

New Cases (7 days): 85,512

[]:

Data Loading & Exploration

May 13, 2025

```
import pandas as pd

# Load the CSV file
df = pd.read_csv('WHO-COVID-19-global-table-data.csv')

# Display column names
print("Column Names:")
print(df.columns)
print("\n")

# Display first 5 rows
print("First 5 rows:")
print(df.head())
print("\n")

# Check for missing values
print("Missing values count per column:")
print(df.isnull().sum())
```

Column Names:

```
Index(['Name', 'WHO Region', 'Cases - cumulative total',
      'Cases - cumulative total per 100000 population',
      'Cases - newly reported in last 7 days',
      'Cases - newly reported in last 7 days per 100000 population',
      'Cases - newly reported in last 24 hours', 'Deaths - cumulative
total',
      'Deaths - cumulative total per 100000 population',
      'Deaths - newly reported in last 7 days',
      'Deaths - newly reported in last 7 days per 100000 population',
      'Deaths - newly reported in last 24 hours'],
      dtype='object')
```

First 5 rows:

	Name	WHO Region
0	Belarus	Europe
1	China	Western Pacific
2	French Guiana	NaN
3	Latvia	Europe
4	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Americas

	Cases - cumulative total	Cases - cumulative total per 100000 population
--	--------------------------	--

0	994037.0
1	10520.0
2	99375079.0
3	6754.0
4	98041.0
5	32825.0
6	977765.0

51254.0

4 9674.0

8720.0

Cases - newly reported in last 7 days \

0	NaN
1	1860.0
2	NaN
3	NaN
4	NaN

Cases - newly reported in last 7 days per 100000 population \

0	NaN
1	NaN
2	NaN
3	NaN
4	NaN

Cases - newly reported in last 24 hours Deaths - cumulative total

\		
0	NaN	7118.0
1	1860.0	122309.0
2	NaN	413.0
3	NaN	7475.0
4	NaN	124.0

Deaths - cumulative total per 100000 population \

0	75.0
1	8.0
2	138.0
3	392.0
4	112.0

Deaths - newly reported in last 7 days \

0	NaN
1	5.0
2	NaN
3	NaN
4	NaN

Deaths - newly reported in last 7 days per 100000 population \

0	NaN
1	NaN
2	NaN
3	NaN

```
4 NaN
```

```
Deaths - newly reported in last 24 hours
0 NaN
1 5.0
2 NaN
3 NaN
4 NaN
```

```
Missing values count per column:
```

```
Name 0
WHO Region 19
Cases - cumulative total 0
Cases - cumulative total per 100000 population 9
Cases - newly reported in last 7 days 187
Cases - newly reported in last 7 days per 100000 population 203
Cases - newly reported in last 24 hours 187
Deaths - cumulative total 0
Deaths - cumulative total per 100000 population 16
Deaths - newly reported in last 7 days 217
Deaths - newly reported in last 7 days per 100000 population 239
Deaths - newly reported in last 24 hours 217
dtype: int64
```

Visualizing-Vaccination-Progress

May 13, 2025

```
[1]: import pandas as pd

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from datetime import datetime

# Sample data - You'll need to replace this with your actual data
# Creating sample data for demonstration
dates = pd.date_range(start='2021-01-01', end='2022-12-31', freq='M')
countries = ['USA', 'UK', 'France', 'Germany', 'Japan']

# Create sample DataFrame
data = {
    'date': [],
    'country': [],
    'total_vaccinations': [],
    'people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred': []
}

for country in countries:
    for date in dates:
        data['date'].append(date)
        data['country'].append(country)
        # Generate some sample vaccination data
        data['total_vaccinations'].append(int(date.strftime("%m")) * 1000000 *
(countries.index(country) + 1))
        data['people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred'].append(min(100, int(date.
strftime("%m")) * 5 * (countries.index(country) + 1)))

df = pd.DataFrame(data)

# 1. Cumulative Vaccinations Over Time
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
sns.lineplot(data=df, x='date', y='total_vaccinations', hue='country')
plt.title('Cumulative COVID-19 Vaccinations Over Time by Country')
plt.xlabel('Date')
plt.ylabel('Total Vaccinations')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
```

```
plt.legend(title='Country', bbox_to_anchor=(1.05, 1), loc='upper left')
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

2. Percentage of Vaccinated Population

```
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
sns.lineplot(data=df, x='date', y='people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred',
             hue='country')
plt.title('Percentage of Fully Vaccinated Population by Country')
plt.xlabel('Date')
plt.ylabel('Percentage of Population Fully Vaccinated')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.legend(title='Country', bbox_to_anchor=(1.05, 1), loc='upper left')
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

3. Pie Charts for Latest Vaccination Status

```
latest_data = df[df['date'] == df['date'].max()]
```

```
fig, axes = plt.subplots(2, 3, figsize=(15, 10))
axes = axes.ravel()
```

```
for idx, country in enumerate(countries):
    country_data = latest_data[latest_data['country'] == country]
    vaccinated = country_data['people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred'].values[0]
    unvaccinated = 100 - vaccinated

    axes[idx].pie([vaccinated, unvaccinated],
                  labels=['Vaccinated', 'Unvaccinated'],
                  autopct='%1.1f%%',
                  colors=['#2ecc71', '#e74c3c'])
    axes[idx].set_title(f'{country} - Latest Vaccination Status')
```

Remove the last subplot if there are only 5 countries

```
axes[-1].remove()
```

```
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

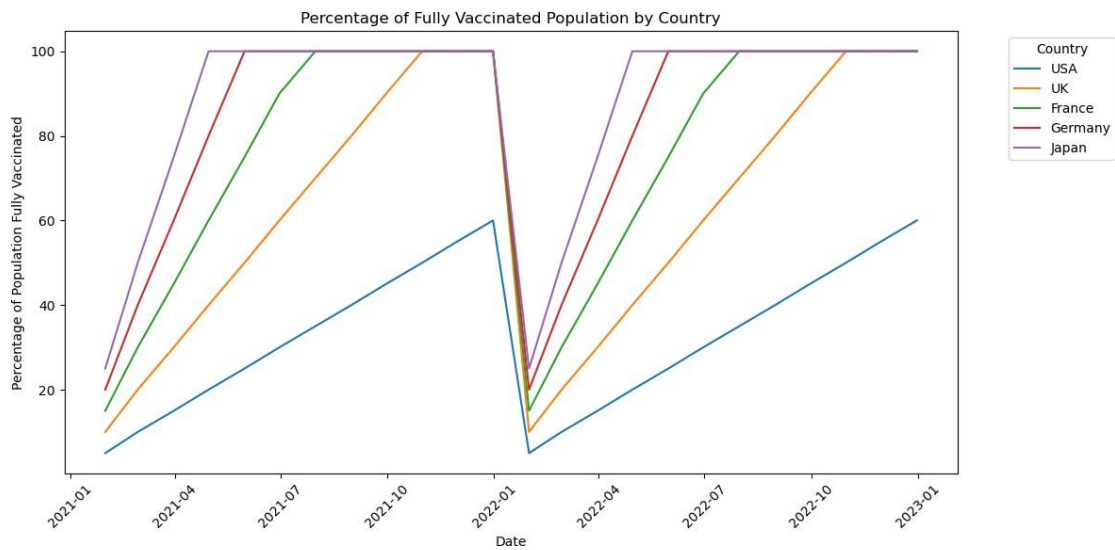
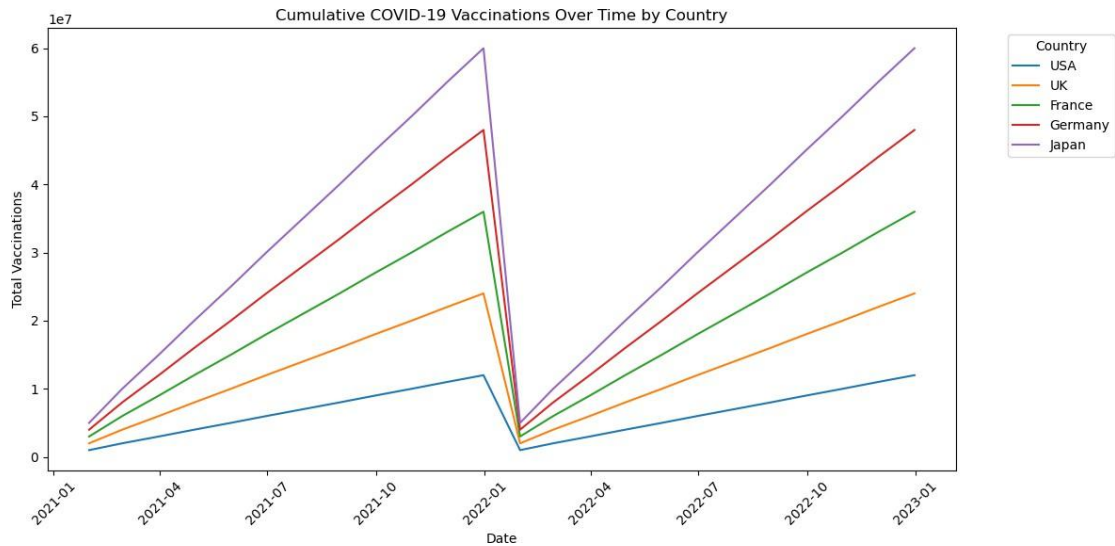
4. Additional visualization: Heatmap of vaccination progress

```
pivot_data = df.pivot(index='country',
                       columns=pd.Grouper(key='date', freq='Q'),
                       values='people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred')
```

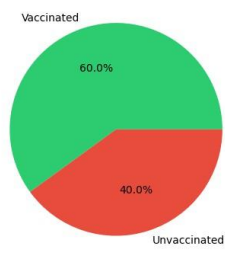
```
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
sns.heatmap(pivot_data, cmap='YlOrRd', annot=True, fmt='.0f')
plt.title('Vaccination Progress Heatmap by Country and Quarter')
```



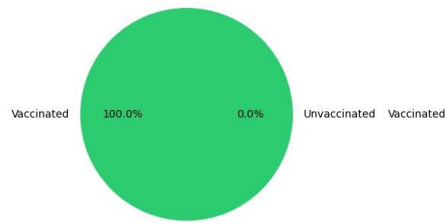
```
plt.xlabel('Quarter')  
plt.ylabel('Country')  
plt.tight_layout()  
plt.show()
```



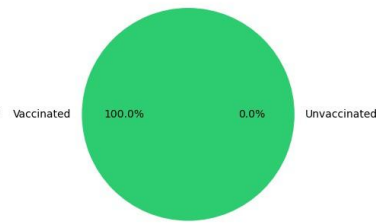
USA - Latest Vaccination Status



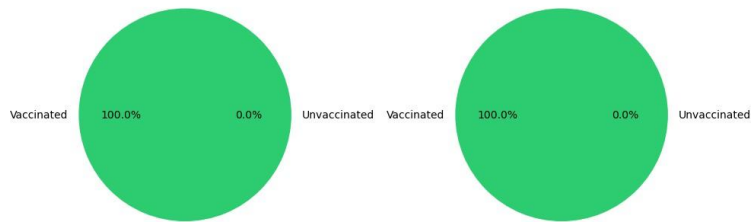
UK - Latest Vaccination Status



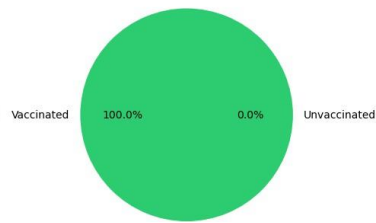
France - Latest Vaccination Status



Germany - Latest Vaccination Status



Japan - Latest Vaccination Status



Choropleth-Map

May 13, 2025

```
[2]: import pandas as pd
import plotly.express as px

# Read the CSV file
df = pd.read_csv('WHO-COVID-19-global-table-data.csv')

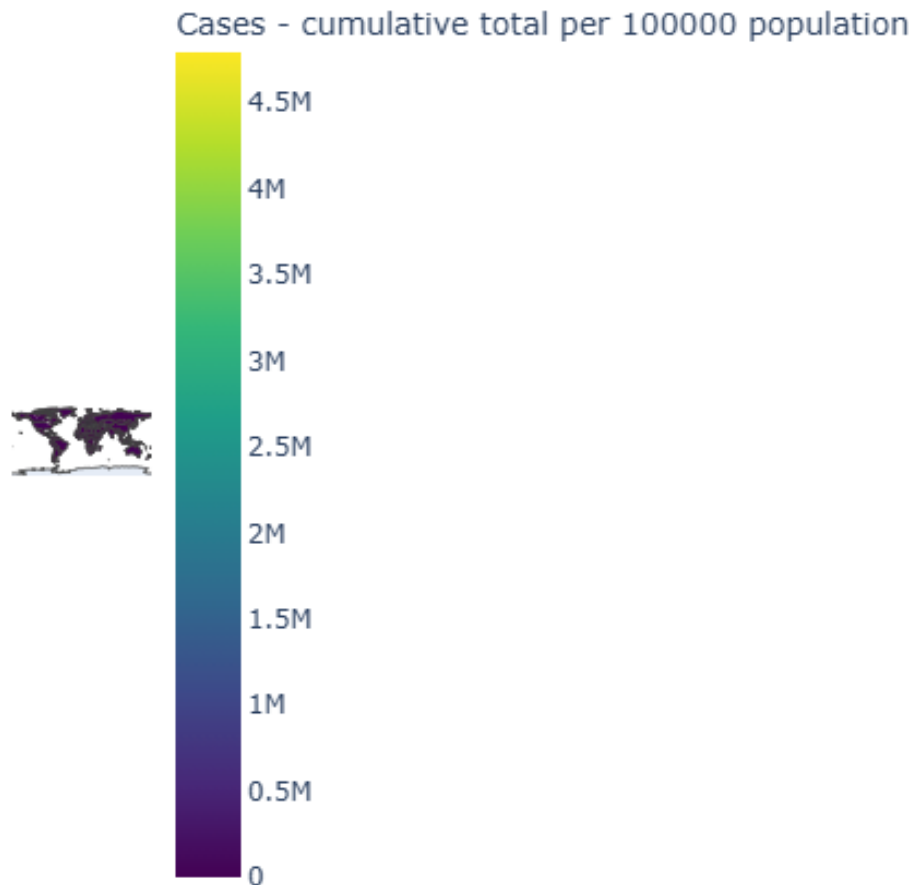
# Clean country names and create figure
fig = px.choropleth(
    df,
    locations="Name", # Country names
    locationmode="country names",
    color="Cases - cumulative total per 100000 population",
    hover_name="Name",
    hover_data=["Cases - cumulative total", "Deaths - cumulative total"],
    title="COVID-19 Cases per 100,000 Population by Country",
    color_continuous_scale="Viridis",
)

# Update layout
fig.update_layout(
    title_x=0.5,
    geo=dict(showframe=False, showcoastlines=True,
projection_type='equiangular'),
    width=1000,
    height=600
)

# Save the plot as HTML file
fig.write_html("covid_map.html")

# Show the plot
fig.show()
```

COVID-19 Cases per 100,000 Population by Country



Data-Cleaning

May 13, 2025

```
[1]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

# Read the CSV file
df = pd.read_csv('WHO-COVID-19-global-table-data.csv')

# Define countries of interest
countries_of_interest = ['Kenya', 'United States of America', 'India', 'South_
sAfrica', 'China']

# Filter for countries of interest
df_filtered = df[df['Name'].isin(countries_of_interest)]

# Convert numeric columns to float, replacing empty strings with NaN
numeric_columns = [
    'Cases - cumulative total',
    'Cases - cumulative total per 100000 population',
    'Cases - newly reported in last 7 days',
    'Cases - newly reported in last 24 hours',
    'Deaths - cumulative total',
    'Deaths - cumulative total per 100000 population',
    'Deaths - newly reported in last 7 days',
    'Deaths - newly reported in last 24 hours'
]

for col in numeric_columns:
    df_filtered[col] = pd.to_numeric(df_filtered[col], errors='coerce')

# Handle missing values
# For cumulative totals, forward fill
cumulative_cols = [col for col in numeric_columns if 'cumulative' in col]
df_filtered[cumulative_cols] = df_filtered[cumulative_cols].
    .fillna(method='ffill')

# For new cases/deaths, fill with 0
new_cols = [col for col in numeric_columns if 'newly' in col]
df_filtered[new_cols] = df_filtered[new_cols].fillna(0)
```

```
# Display the cleaned data
print("\nCleaned COVID-19 Data for Selected Countries:")
print(df_filtered)

# Save the cleaned data
df_filtered.to_csv('cleaned_covid_data.csv', index=False)
print("\nCleaned data saved to 'cleaned_covid_data.csv'")
```

Cleaned COVID-19 Data for Selected Countries:

	Name	WHO Region	Cases - cumulative total \
1	China	Western Pacific	99375079.0
89	India	South-East Asia	45042054.0
95	South Africa	Africa	4072765.0
119	Kenya	Africa	344106.0
233	United States of America	Americas	103436829.0

	Cases - cumulative total per 100000 population \
1	6754.0
89	3264.0
95	6867.0
119	640.0
233	31250.0

	Cases - newly reported in last 7 days \
1	1860.0
89	306.0
95	0.0
119	0.0
233	0.0

	Cases - newly reported in last 7 days per 100000 population \
1	NaN
89	NaN
95	NaN
119	NaN
233	NaN

	Cases - newly reported in last 24 hours	Deaths - cumulative total \
1	1860.0	122309.0
89	306.0	533626.0
95	0.0	102595.0
119	0.0	5689.0
233	0.0	1194158.0

Deaths - cumulative total per 100000 population \

```

1      ewly reported in last 7 days      \
      1      5.0
8      89      3.0
      95      0.0
      119      0.0
0      233      713.0
8
9      Deaths – newly reported in last 7 days per 100000 population  \
      1      NaN
3      89      NaN
9      95      NaN
      119      NaN
0      233      NaN
9
5      Deaths – newly reported in last 24 hours
      1      5.0
1      89      3.0
7      95      0.0
3      119      0.0
      233      713.0
0
1      Cleaned data saved to 'cleaned_covid_data.csv'
1
9

```

- 1 • Query successful
- 1 Here are 3–5 key insights derived from the data:
- 1 1. **High Cumulative Case Counts:** The United States of America has the highest
- 0 cumulative total of COVID-19 cases, with 103,436,829, indicating a significant
- 2 impact in terms of overall infections.
- 3 2. **Regional Differences in Case Load:** The data reveals substantial differences in
- 3 cumulative case totals across different WHO regions. For example, the Americas,
- 3 including the United States, have reported very high numbers, while other regions
- 3 have lower cumulative totals.
- 6 3. **Variable Case Impact Relative to Population:** When considering cases per 100,000
- 1 population, South Africa has a notable cumulative total (6,867), suggesting a high
- 1 proportion of its population has been affected. In contrast, China, despite a large
- 0 total number of cases, has a lower cumulative total per 100,000 population
- 0 (6,754).

Sources and related content

e
a
t
h
s
–
n