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Phuong Dang 220436263 P78 – Data Analytics and deep learning in better understanding covid 19 Literature

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# 1. Introduction

Corona virus 2019 (COVID-19) is an epidemic that has developed from Wuhan, China and has spread to 213 different countries around the world add reference. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), on July of 2020, it was proclaimed that the COVID-19 virus infected more than 10,509,505 people around the world, and this led to 559,694 deaths. With these statistics, Covid-19 has become one of the worst pandemics that has been seen in the modern era (1,9). This pandemic continues to challenge the medical systems around the world. This includes sudden increases in demands for hospital beds and shortages of medical resources. Therefore, it is crucial to find ways to help make clinical decisions and decide the most effective way to distribute healthcare resources (2).

The virus has been known to remain in the air for multiple hours, Wind speed can affect the spread and the direction of the virus while it travels through the environment (3). Therefore, the wind speed is an important factor in terms on how fast the virus travels one from section to another. This could increase the speed that the virus spread and would affect the confirmed cases of the day. As the virus started spreading across the world, places with more people are more likely to have larger number of cases. This is due to the fact that social distancing becomes more difficult when there are a lot more people in a specific area. As shown in a study, even if population density is the only factor considered, it can still provide a high explanatory power in the variation of COVID-19 transmission (4). As the virus is an airborne infectious disease, the focus should be on high-density areas to predict transmission rate. Monitoring wind speed would help hospitals prepare for beds and medical equipment each day.

It has been shown that COVID-19 has followed specific patterns, and which are based on transmission of the virus. Based on these patterns, there has been different methods being thought up in order to find and evaluate such infective diseases. Since the spread of this virus is exhibited as a non-linear nature, researchers have been trying to design specific non-linear systems to describe the transmission rate of the virus (5). Deep learning algorithms have been a proven method used in the past to analyze and predict different outbreak data patterns. This has helped governments plan early and reduce the number of people getting infected (6). Researchers have commonly suggested using Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) and Gated Recurrent Units (GRU), which are the two strongest candidates when it comes to evaluating and predicting the number of confirmed cases of COVID-19 (7).

This paper aims to provide an overview of COVID-19, the factors that can cause increase transmission specifically mobility restrictions, review deep learning algorithms specifically LSTM and GRU and establish key performance indicators to which we could expect the techniques to achieve.

# 2. COVID 19

COVID-19 is a deadly widespread virus that has affected thousands of people around the world. Its origin was from Wuhan City, China in December 2019. The virus slowly spread undetected to every country and became a pandemic (1,8). It became one of the worst pandemics in modern era when it infected more than 10 million people across the world in the 7 months that it was discovered (1). According to the WHO, COVID-19 is defined as a collection of viruses that causes a range of symptoms in humans from the common cold to much more severe conditions. The WHO has released many guides on how to identify if an individual is infected by the virus, how to remain unaffected and what kind of precautions should be taken while going into the community. There are also guides on when to go to the hospital. During the early days, it was suggested that everybody should avoid unnecessary travels, distancing from infected people, wash hands regularly and if experiencing any symptoms to wear a mask. If a person showed any symptoms of illness, that person would be taken into hospital for treatment as soon as possible (9).

## 2.1 COVID-19 Transmissions

The virus is believed to be transmitted from human to human when two people are directly in contact with each other or when the infected person expels small droplets by sneezing or coughing (10). COVID-19 can also be spread if an infected person has touched a surface or an edible item that is then touched or eaten by a non-infected person (9). It is important to always wash your hands or to avoid other people who have caught the virus, to decrease the transmission rate of the virus.

## 2.2 Covid-19 Incubation period

The incubation period could be defined as the time between when a person catches the virus and when the symptoms start to appear (10). According to WHO, the virus has an incubation period of 2-14 days and therefore it is important to stay isolated for 14 days (11). However, recent data has suggested that the incubation period can be as long as 30 days and therefore being in contact with somebody during that period can also lead to a healthy person catching the virus (12).

## 2.3 Covid-19 Symptoms

The main symptoms that are experienced by patients include fever, dry cough and fatigue (13). At the early stages of contracting the virus, many patients have shown symptoms such as the following: headache, languidness and unstable walking. This is believed to be caused by non-specific manifestations caused by COVID-19 (14). In addition to these symptoms, there can also be diarrhoea, hearing problems, loss of sense of smell and chest pains. Anybody who have these symptoms should be isolating to reduce the possibility of spreading the virus. The WHO released some measures in order to help avoid the infection such as covering the face with a mask, avoiding any physical contact and enforcing lockdown.

# 3. Factors

There has been a lot of literature that talks about different factors that could affect the spread of the COVID-19 virus. However, the major factors that is being focused on in this review is the population density and wind speed. This is because based on a researched conducted by Coskun and co, it was found that population density and wind intensity explained 94% of the variance in the virus spread (15). Another research by Cao and co, shows that Wuhan and New York were the hardest hit cities in the respective country due to having the highest population density in their country. This research also showed that Wind speed had the highest correlation when it comes to the virus spread in these two cities when it comes to the other factors (16). These two factors need to be included in models that tries to predict positive cases due it being such an important reason why COVID-19 transmission can increase or decrease. These factors need to be included in models that tries to predict positive cases due it being such an important reason why COVID-19 transmission can increase or decrease.

## 3.1 Wind Speed

The coronavirus can be found in the air for many hours after it has been expelled by the body, which implies that the transmission of the virus can be influenced by wind speed (17). Since the virus holds this trait, the wind speed is accountable for the spread of the virus by accelerating the traveling time from one place to another. Researchers has shown that there is a increase of 0.113 times amount of cases for each 1km/h rise in wind speed in Pakistan (18). The same conclusion was reported in China, when 1 unit of wind speed increases, there is an increase of 2.28 units of confirmed cases (19). When a experiment was conducted in Latin American and Caribbean countries, Wind speed showed a positive correlation with COVID-19 infection rate. The regression analysis shows that when the speed of the wind is increased by 1km/h, the log count of COVID-19 was 0.074 times in Punjab, 0.042 times in Sindh and 0.082 times in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (20). Another paper shows that when wind speed is increased by 1% there is also an increase in 11.21% in confirmed cases in Africa (21). Based on these findings, it shows that wind speed is an important correlation factor when it comes to COVID-19 transmission. It is important that wind speed is one of the factors considered when trying to predict future COVID-19 cases.

## 3.2 Population Density

Population density is the concentration of people within a specific geographic location. Population density is considered a factor because the more people there is in a proximity, the higher the chances of the people with the virus infecting healthy people. Researchers did a research where they picked different parts of Turkey with different population numbers to test the correlation of population density and covid-19 transmission. After using the regression model to test the experiment with many cities in Turkey, it was concluded that the virus spread, and transmission rate increases as the population density increases (15). Another group of researchers researched the effects of population density on the spread of COVID-19 in Algeria. They found that population density had a very strong correlation relationship with COVID-19 transmission, which can explain 50.50% of the transmission rate (22). This research cleared proves that when trying to predict future outcomes, population density will be an important factor to include.

# 4. Deep Learning

Deep Learning (DL) is a subfield of machine learning that is giving promising results in time series data analysis and forecasting. DL models can learn the dependencies and structures by finding its trends and seasonality in the data. Neural networks are one of the most used algorithms created in order to predict disease one day in advance by training the past ‘k’ days historical medical measurements (23). It is important to take the features of data that are highly dimensional, without errors and noise (24).

## 4.1 LSTM

LSTM is a more advance model based on the neural network algorithms. They were able to overcome some of the limitations of other algorithms by use of hidden layer units known as memory cells (25). These memory cells have the self-connections that store and control the network temporal state via three different gates called the input, output and forget gates. The function of the input gate and output gates are to be used to control the flow of how the memory cell inputs and outputs into the rest of the network. These gates allow or denies input values, which can be kept for an amount of time depending on the weights and input of the data.

One of the more famous use of LSTM during the COVID-19 pandemic is when a group of Canadian researchers used the LSTM algorithm in order to predict the exact date of when the number of new confirmed cases will hit zero in Canada. Even though they did not get the exact day, they were able to get close enough for people to take notice of deep learning and LSTM (5). Another experiment is the forecast of India using the LSTM model. In the experiment they were able to produce a predictive model that was very close to the actual numbers of COVID-19 (36). This was a prime example how a non-linear model like LSTM can be a very effective tool to forecast and predict the number of COVID-19 daily cases. This information can then be used to help with medical decisions and resources distribution.

## 4.2 GRU

GRU is another advance model that is based on the neural network algorithm and a newer variation of LSTM. GRU aims to fix the problem LSTM had with the vanishing gradients by only having two gates instead of three. The two gates are the “update gate” which comprises of input, forget gates and “reset gate” (26). GRU can only control the information inside the unit because it has no extra memory cells to maintain information.   
  
A group of researchers did a comparison of different models that consisted of GRU as one of their preferred deep learning algorithms. Their aim was to predict the amount of COVID-19 confirmed cases and see which algorithm performed the best. After performing the test for 10 different countries, it was concluded that LSTM performed the best and GRU was a close second(27). This proves that both GRU and LSTM are the two strongest candidates to be used when performing such predictions.

# 5. Key performance metrics

Of key importance for COVID-19 confirmed cases algorithm on time series data is to ensure the prediction model is as close to the real number as much as possible.

## 5.1 Error Rate

Error rate can be described by the number of errors that are made by the model. This refers to the frequency of errors occurred when testing the model. It can be calculated by dividing the total number of errors to the total number of data tested. As the error rate increases the reliability of the model decreases.

## 5.2 Mean Squared Error

Mean squared error (MSE) is a measurement of how close a regression line is to the true values. It does this by taking the distances from the predicted values to the true values. The smaller the mean squared error, the closer the model is to finding the line of best fit.

## 5.3 Accuracy

Accuracy is the ratio of how much of the prediction is matching the true values. This is calculated by taking the number of correct predictions over the total amount (28). This is to help researchers how much of proportion of the model was correctly identified. The higher the number the more reliable the model is.

# 6.Research Design and Methodology

Research design for this topic must cover 3 main areas, identifying which factors is to be trained with the confirmed cases, models used to predict the confirmed cases and benchmarking performance of the prediction models. This will be completed looking to produce an algorithm capable of predicting the confirmed cases by combining the COVID-19 statistic dataset, population density dataset and wind speed dataset. The objective of the research is to find an optimized algorithm capable of predicting COVID-19 confirmed cases. The problem is solution drive by nature and will therefore require a quantitative approach to measure the effectiveness of the algorithm. A total of 3 different datasets from 4 different countries will be used in this model which include United States of America, United Kingdom, India and Indonesia.

## 6.1Dataset

Datasets are used to train and test the model in order to try and predict the correct number of people that will be infected for that day.

The dataset is a combination from the “European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control” website, “Kaggle - Population by Country” website and the “Air Quality Historical Data platform” website.

The European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control has collected data from countries all over the world and has recorded the total number of deaths each day caused by COVID-19 and the total number of confirmed cases for each day caused by COVID-19. This dataset has been designed in order to see the confirmed cases and deaths of COVID-19 in each country. This data was collected from 31/12/2019 to 14/12/2020.

The Kaggle dataset was designed in order to see the population density for each country. They show the land area of the country and the total population of the country. They then calculate the population density based on these two numbers. The data contains number from 2020 for each country of the world.

The third data is taken from the Air Quality Historical Data Platform. This platform is managed by the World Air Quality Index organization by working with many other companies such as WHO, World Meteorological Organization and many other organizations. WAQI’s aim is to provide historical Air Quality Data to relevant institutions and organizations working in the area of environmental awareness. The data shows the measured Wind speed minimum, maximum, median and variance for each date that was collected in each country.

The dataset contains 6 different features:

F1: The date of which the data was collected

F2: The amount of confirmed COVID-19 cases for the day

F3: The amount of confirmed COVID-19 deaths for the day

F4: The country or Territory that the data was collected from

F5: The population density of the country in 2020.

F6: The continent that the data was collected from.

F7: The minimum wind speed collected in that country on that date

F8: The maximum wind speed collected in that country on that date

F9: The median wind speed collected in that country on that date

F10: The variance wind speed collected in that country on that date

An example of what the dataset looks like is shown below as well as a description of each of the column.

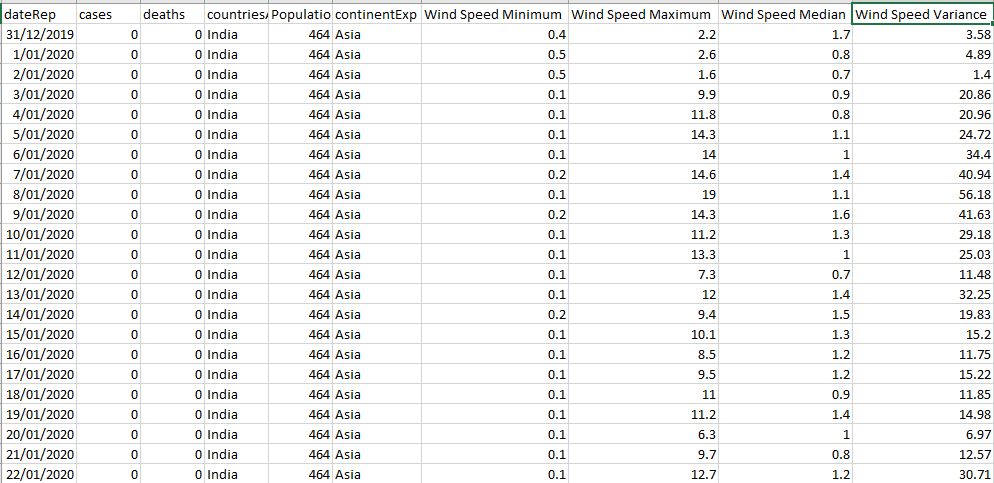


Table 1: Sample of the dataset

## 6.2 Model

The primary algorithm that is used when approaching this problem is the Recurrent Neural Networks (RNN) model. The model is forward feeding networks that allows nodes along a temporal sequence to be connected directly from a graph. RNNs feed the information forward from the previous cell in its internal memory to process variable length sequences of inputs.

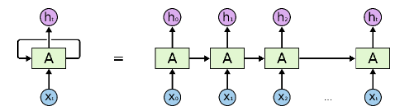


Figure 1: An example of a Recurrent neural network (30)

The RNN models can be explained by logic and reasoning being carried forward in a stored state to build a picture for the proceeding information. As shown in Figure 1, if Hi requires the relevant information from Xi, RNNs are required pass information forward to feed the relevant Hi with necessary information. When making a decision, it considers the current input and also what it has learnt from the inputs it received from the previous node. This makes RNN a really short-term model as it only considers information from the previous node and not all the nodes trained previously (31). Vanishing gradients is the main issue that occurs when designing at RNN model. Vanishing gradients occurs when the values of a gradient becomes too small and the model stops learning or it takes too much time to get a result. This is where models such as LSTM and GRU have been designed in order to overcome this problem by adding in time delays and feedback loops (32).

## 6.2.1 Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM)

LSTM is an updated extension of the traditional RNN by adding feedback connections. These connections allow the model to process multiple datapoints at the same time which allows the model to make comparisons to previous datapoints and go through training based on a sequence of the data (33). LSTM learns and manages the memory at each input by using memory cells and gate units. The LSTM cells consists of an forget gate, an input gate, an output gate and a memory cell. The forget gate is used to select useless information from previous nodes to forget. The input gate selects information from the current cell and shows the relevant information while filtering out the unnecessary information. The output gates have the final say on what information is transferred to the next cell (34). Since LSTM is one of the more advance versions of RNN, it will be used in order to run the dataset and predict future covid cases.

## 6.2.2 Gated Recurrent Units (GRU)

GRU is another version of RNN which is a simpler and a better version of LSTM. The reason why it is simpler and more efficient is because it requires fewer parameters to be updated and calculated in order to train the model. Unlike LSTM, GRU consist of 2 gates called the reset gate and the update gate. The reset gate is designed to filter out all the irrelevant information and the update gate determines what information are being transferred to the output gate. The GRU model structure that is implemented in this study will follow the encoder-decoder model with extra layers in order to try and improve the performance (35). Since GRU is known as a more efficient model then LSTM, it will be used to see if the performance is truly better in terms of accuracy.

# 7.Conclusion

In the first 7 months of the discovery of COVID-19, it has contaminated about 10 million people and caused 500,000 deaths across the world. This statistic shows that COVID-19 is one of the deadliest diseases in the modern era. Across the world, governments tried to impose lockdowns and restrictions to stop people moving around and potentially catching the virus. Researchers proved that people’s movements changed significantly during this pandemic. Based on this information, mobility is an important factor and should be considered when trying to predict positive cases of COVID 19. Since 94% of the COVID-19 spread can be explained by population density and wind speed, it is important to consider these two factors in the prediction model. The main contribution of this review is to study several forecasting as well as prediction models of DL. LSTM and GRU algorithm look like the most appropriate candidate in predicting the effect of COVID-19 on several domains which may assist the government and hospitals in executing appropriate strategies. DL techniques are promising and becoming more mature which makes them more attractive to assist with containing the COVID-19 pandemic.

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