

Analyze Covid Vaccination Progress Using Python

Introduction

Covid-19 has affected our lives very much in very accepts it could be economical, mentally, etc. In this blog, we are going to explore how the vaccination drive is going around the world. For the past 1 year, we have been hoping for vaccines so that we can enjoy our life as we were doing before.

Hope this vaccination drive will help millions of people and save them. We are going to first read the dataset, then clean and draw some beautiful visuals.

Dataset



IMPORT LIBRARIES

For analyzing data, we need some libraries. In this section, we are importing all the required libraries like pandas, NumPy, matplotlib, plotly, seaborn, and word cloud that are required for data analysis. Check the below code to import all the required libraries.

READ DATA AND BASIC INFORMATION

Read the CSV file using pandas read_csv() function and show the output using head() function.

Observation:

Dataset has columns like country, iso_code, date, total_vaccinations, people_vaccinated, people_fully_vaccinated, etc. An initial look at the above table shows that data has null values too. We will deal with null values later.

The below picture shows tables like country, date, vaccines, source_name has 0 null values. Features like people_fully_vaccinated have a maximum of 2866 null values.

```
In [2]: import pandas as pd
```

```
In [16]: import pandas as pd
df = pd.read_csv(r"C:\Users\Machines\Downloads\country_vaccinations.csv\country_vaccinations.csv")
print(df)
```

	country	iso_code	date	total_vaccinations	\
0	Afghanistan	AFG	2021-02-22	0.0	
1	Afghanistan	AFG	2021-02-23	NaN	
2	Afghanistan	AFG	2021-02-24	NaN	
3	Afghanistan	AFG	2021-02-25	NaN	
4	Afghanistan	AFG	2021-02-26	NaN	
...	
86507	Zimbabwe	ZWE	2022-03-25	8691642.0	
86508	Zimbabwe	ZWE	2022-03-26	8791728.0	
86509	Zimbabwe	ZWE	2022-03-27	8845039.0	
86510	Zimbabwe	ZWE	2022-03-28	8934360.0	
86511	Zimbabwe	ZWE	2022-03-29	9039729.0	

	people_vaccinated	people_fully_vaccinated	daily_vaccinations_raw	\
0	0.0	NaN	NaN	
1	NaN	NaN	NaN	
2	NaN	NaN	NaN	
3	NaN	NaN	NaN	
4	NaN	NaN	NaN	
...	
86507	4814582.0	3473523.0	139213.0	
86508	4886242.0	3487962.0	100086.0	
86509	4918147.0	3493763.0	53311.0	
86510	4975433.0	3501493.0	89321.0	
86511	5053114.0	3510256.0	105369.0	

	daily_vaccinations	total_vaccinations_per_hundred	\
0	NaN	0.00	
1	1367.0	NaN	
2	1367.0	NaN	
3	1367.0	NaN	
4	1367.0	NaN	
...	
86507	69579.0	57.59	
86508	83429.0	58.25	
86509	90629.0	58.61	
86510	100614.0	59.20	
86511	103751.0	59.90	

	people_vaccinated_per_hundred	people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred	\
0	0.00	NaN	
1	NaN	NaN	

	people_vaccinated_per_hundred	people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred \
0	0.00	NaN
1	NaN	NaN
2	NaN	NaN
3	NaN	NaN
4	NaN	NaN
...
86507	31.90	23.02
86508	32.38	23.11
86509	32.59	23.15
86510	32.97	23.20
86511	33.48	23.26

	daily_vaccinations_per_million \
0	NaN
1	34.0
2	34.0
3	34.0
4	34.0
...	...
86507	4610.0
86508	5528.0
86509	6005.0
86510	6667.0
86511	6874.0

	vaccines \
0	Johnson&Johnson, Oxford/AstraZeneca, Pfizer/Bi...
1	Johnson&Johnson, Oxford/AstraZeneca, Pfizer/Bi...
2	Johnson&Johnson, Oxford/AstraZeneca, Pfizer/Bi...
3	Johnson&Johnson, Oxford/AstraZeneca, Pfizer/Bi...
4	Johnson&Johnson, Oxford/AstraZeneca, Pfizer/Bi...
...	...
86507	Oxford/AstraZeneca, Sinopharm/Beijing, Sinovac...
86508	Oxford/AstraZeneca, Sinopharm/Beijing, Sinovac...
86509	Oxford/AstraZeneca, Sinopharm/Beijing, Sinovac...
86510	Oxford/AstraZeneca, Sinopharm/Beijing, Sinovac...
86511	Oxford/AstraZeneca, Sinopharm/Beijing, Sinovac...

	source_name \
0	World Health Organization
1	World Health Organization
2	World Health Organization
3	World Health Organization
4	World Health Organization
...	...
86507	Ministry of Health
86508	Ministry of Health
86509	Ministry of Health
86510	Ministry of Health

info() function is used to get the overview of data like data type of feature, a number of null values in each column, and many more.

```
df.info()
0          https://covid19.who.int/
1          https://covid19.who.int/
2          https://covid19.who.int/
3          https://covid19.who.int/
4          https://covid19.who.int/
...
86507 https://www.arcgis.com/home/webmap/viewer.html...
86508 https://www.arcgis.com/home/webmap/viewer.html...
86509 https://www.arcgis.com/home/webmap/viewer.html...
86510 https://www.arcgis.com/home/webmap/viewer.html...
86511 https://www.arcgis.com/home/webmap/viewer.html...

[86512 rows x 15 columns]
```

In [17]: `df.head()`

Out[17]:

	country	iso_code	date	total_vaccinations	people_vaccinated	people_fully_vaccinated	daily_vaccinations_raw	daily_vaccinations	total_vaccinations_per
0	Afghanistan	AFG	2021-02-22	0.0	0.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	
1	Afghanistan	AFG	2021-02-23	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	1367.0	
2	Afghanistan	AFG	2021-02-24	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	1367.0	
3	Afghanistan	AFG	2021-02-25	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	1367.0	
4	Afghanistan	AFG	2021-02-26	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	1367.0	

In [23]: `#filling missing values`
`df.fillna(0, inplace=True)`
`print(df.head())`

```
country iso_code date total_vaccinations people_vaccinated \
0 Afghanistan AFG 2021-02-22 0.0 0.0
1 Afghanistan AFG 2021-02-23 0.0 0.0
2 Afghanistan AFG 2021-02-24 0.0 0.0
3 Afghanistan AFG 2021-02-25 0.0 0.0
4 Afghanistan AFG 2021-02-26 0.0 0.0

people_fully_vaccinated daily_vaccinations_raw daily_vaccinations \
0 0.0 0.0 0.0
```

Observation:

The above picture shows that there are many null values in our dataset. We will deal with these null values later in this blog. There are two data types as seen from the table object means string and float.

We Use this to fill null value with any value say 0: `train_data.fillna(0)`

```
4  Afghanistan  AFG  2021-02-20  0.0  0.0

   people_fully_vaccinated  daily_vaccinations_raw  daily_vaccinations \
0                        0.0                      0.0                0.0
1                        0.0                      0.0               1367.0
2                        0.0                      0.0               1367.0
3                        0.0                      0.0               1367.0
4                        0.0                      0.0               1367.0

   total_vaccinations_per_hundred  people_vaccinated_per_hundred \
0                                0.0                            0.0
1                                0.0                            0.0
2                                0.0                            0.0
3                                0.0                            0.0
4                                0.0                            0.0

   people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred  daily_vaccinations_per_million \
0                                    0.0                            0.0
1                                    0.0                            34.0
2                                    0.0                            34.0
3                                    0.0                            34.0
4                                    0.0                            34.0

   vaccines \
0  Johnson&Johnson, Oxford/AstraZeneca, Pfizer/Bi...
1  Johnson&Johnson, Oxford/AstraZeneca, Pfizer/Bi...
2  Johnson&Johnson, Oxford/AstraZeneca, Pfizer/Bi...
3  Johnson&Johnson, Oxford/AstraZeneca, Pfizer/Bi...
4  Johnson&Johnson, Oxford/AstraZeneca, Pfizer/Bi...

   source_name  source_website
0  World Health Organization  https://covid19.who.int/
1  World Health Organization  https://covid19.who.int/
2  World Health Organization  https://covid19.who.int/
3  World Health Organization  https://covid19.who.int/
4  World Health Organization  https://covid19.who.int/
```

```
In [24]: #Processing Data
#eliminating missing value
print(df.dropna())
```

```
   country iso_code  date  total_vaccinations \
0  Afghanistan  AFG  2021-02-22            0.0
1  Afghanistan  AFG  2021-02-23            0.0
2  Afghanistan  AFG  2021-02-24            0.0
3  Afghanistan  AFG  2021-02-25            0.0
4  Afghanistan  AFG  2021-02-26            0.0
...      ...      ...      ...
86507  Zimbabwe  ZWE  2022-03-25        8691642.0
86508  Zimbabwe  ZWE  2022-03-26        8791728.0
86509  Zimbabwe  ZWE  2022-03-27        8845039.0
```

Observation:

The above picture shows that In order to check missing values in Pandas DataFrame, we use a function **isnull()** and **notnull()**. Both function help in checking whether a value is NaN or not. These function can also be used in Pandas Series in order to find null values in a series.

The **read_csv** function of the pandas library can also be used to read some specific columns and a range of rows.

Use this to drop the rows that contains null values from dataset:
`train_data.dropna()`

Accuracy:

In multilabel classification, this function computes subset **accuracy**: the set of labels predicted for a sample must exactly match the corresponding set of labels in `y_true`. Read more in the User Guide. Parameters: `y_true` 1d array.

CONCLUSION

We just listed some basics to medium-advanced analysis over here, to give you an idea of how to use the data ...