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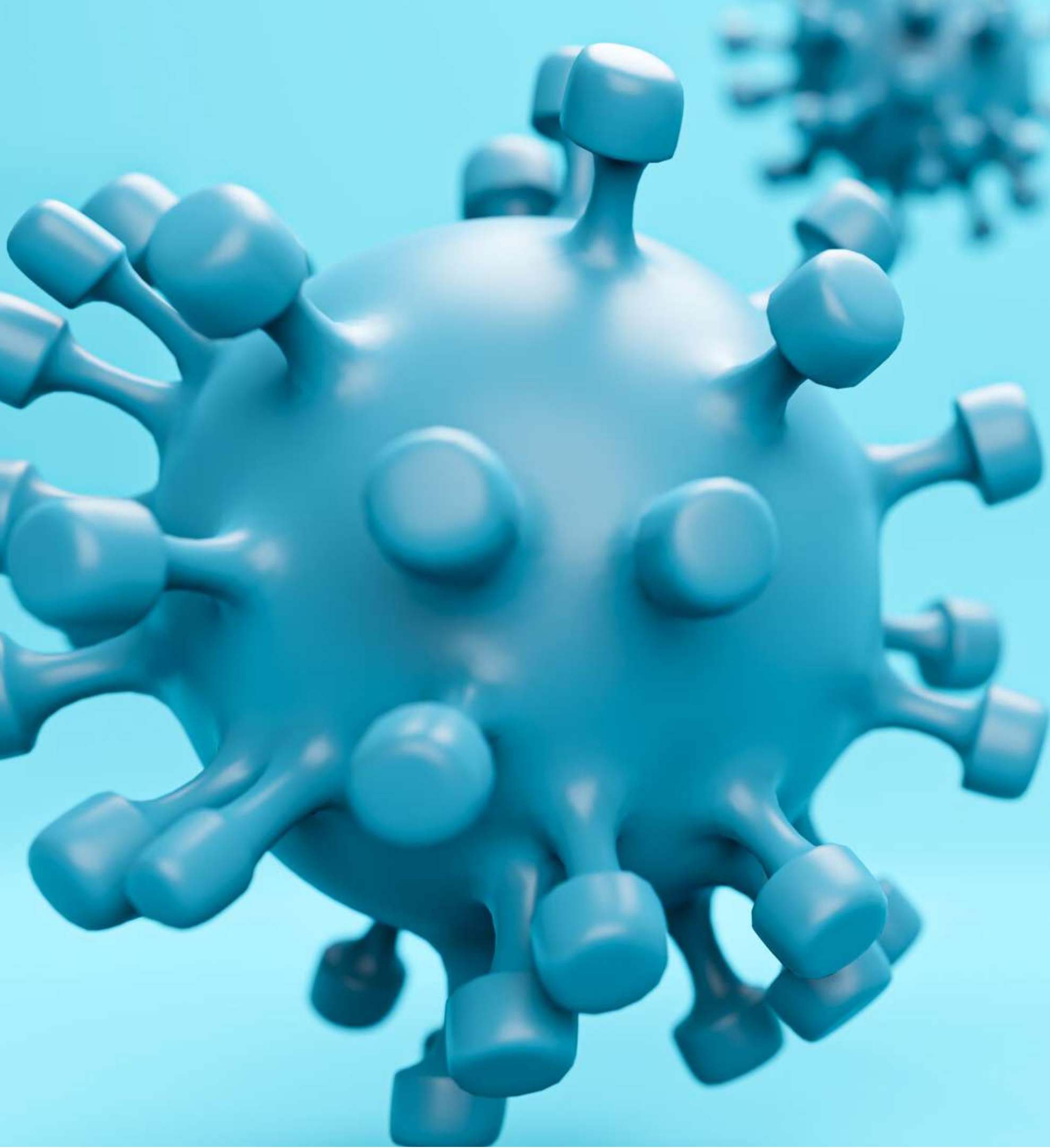
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A.STEPHEN KOVIL

PILLAI

The background of the image features several 3D rendered COVID-19 virus particles. These particles are spherical with a pinkish-red outer shell and are covered in numerous orange, spike-like protrusions. Some particles also show small yellow dots on their surface. They are scattered across the frame, with some appearing larger and more detailed than others, creating a sense of depth and movement.

COVID-19 CASES ANALYSIS: ANALYZING THE SPREAD AND IMPACTS OF THE PANDEMIC



INTRODUCTION

COVID-19 Cases Analysis:

Analyzing the Spread and Impacts of the Pandemic. This presentation will examine the global impact of COVID-19 and the measures taken to mitigate its spread.



Overview of COVID-19

COVID-19 is caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus and was first identified in December 2019 in Wuhan, China. The virus quickly spread globally, leading to a pandemic. It primarily spreads through respiratory droplets and symptoms include fever, cough, and shortness of breath.

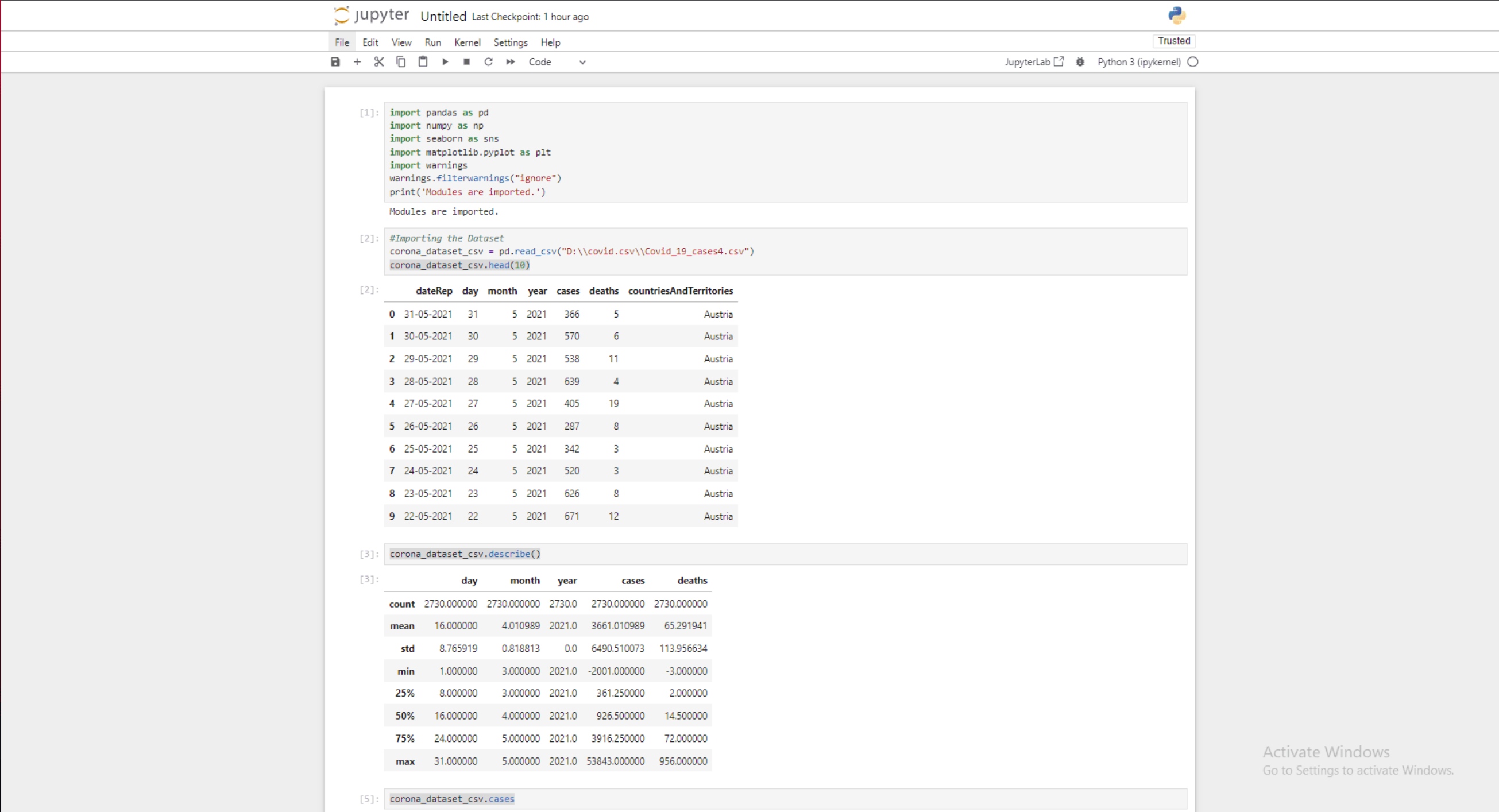
Data collection

**Covid 19 Cases Analysis Is Done By Using
The Dataset Of "Covid_19_cases"
Provided By The Dataset Site
www.kaggle.com**

Dataset link : <https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/chakradharmattapalli/covid-19-cases>

visualization strategy

To effectively communication insights from out analysis,we need a plan for visualization the data.



The screenshot displays a JupyterLab environment with a code editor and a console output area. The code in the editor imports necessary libraries (pandas, numpy, seaborn, matplotlib) and reads a CSV file named 'Covid_19_cases4.csv'. The output shows the first 10 rows of the dataset, which includes columns for date, day, month, year, cases, deaths, and countriesAndTerritories. The console also displays the result of the 'describe()' method, providing summary statistics for the data.

```
[1]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
print('Modules are imported.')
```

Modules are imported.

```
[2]: #Importing the Dataset
corona_dataset_csv = pd.read_csv("D:\\covid.csv\\Covid_19_cases4.csv")
corona_dataset_csv.head(10)
```

	dateRep	day	month	year	cases	deaths	countriesAndTerritories
0	31-05-2021	31	5	2021	366	5	Austria
1	30-05-2021	30	5	2021	570	6	Austria
2	29-05-2021	29	5	2021	538	11	Austria
3	28-05-2021	28	5	2021	639	4	Austria
4	27-05-2021	27	5	2021	405	19	Austria
5	26-05-2021	26	5	2021	287	8	Austria
6	25-05-2021	25	5	2021	342	3	Austria
7	24-05-2021	24	5	2021	520	3	Austria
8	23-05-2021	23	5	2021	626	8	Austria
9	22-05-2021	22	5	2021	671	12	Austria

```
[3]: corona_dataset_csv.describe()
```

	day	month	year	cases	deaths
count	2730.000000	2730.000000	2730.0	2730.000000	2730.000000
mean	16.000000	4.010989	2021.0	3661.010989	65.291941
std	8.765919	0.818813	0.0	6490.510073	113.956634
min	1.000000	3.000000	2021.0	-2001.000000	-3.000000
25%	8.000000	3.000000	2021.0	361.250000	2.000000
50%	16.000000	4.000000	2021.0	926.500000	14.500000
75%	24.000000	5.000000	2021.0	3916.250000	72.000000
max	31.000000	5.000000	2021.0	53843.000000	956.000000

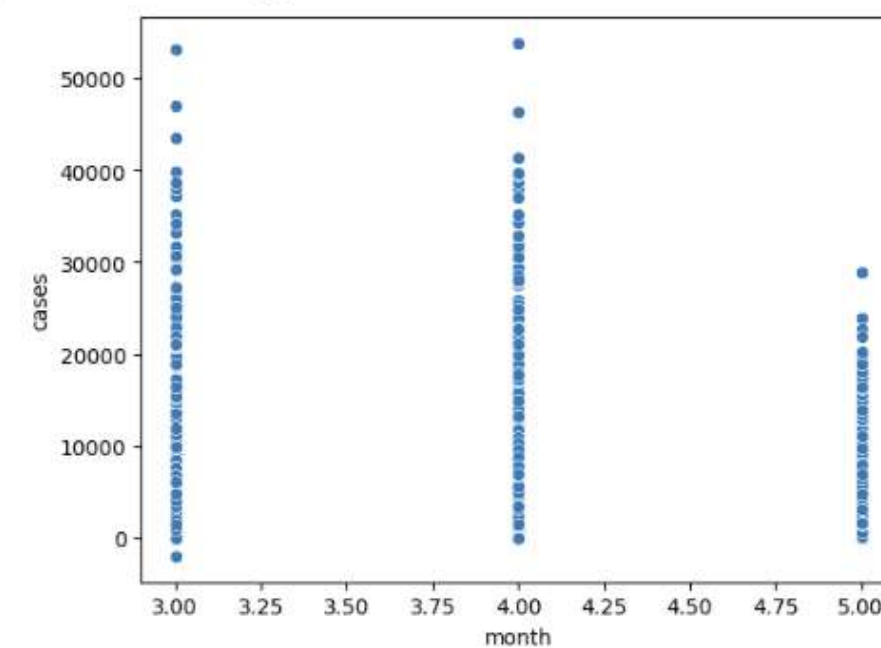
```
[5]: corona_dataset_csv.cases
```

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Name: month, Length: 2730, dtype: int64

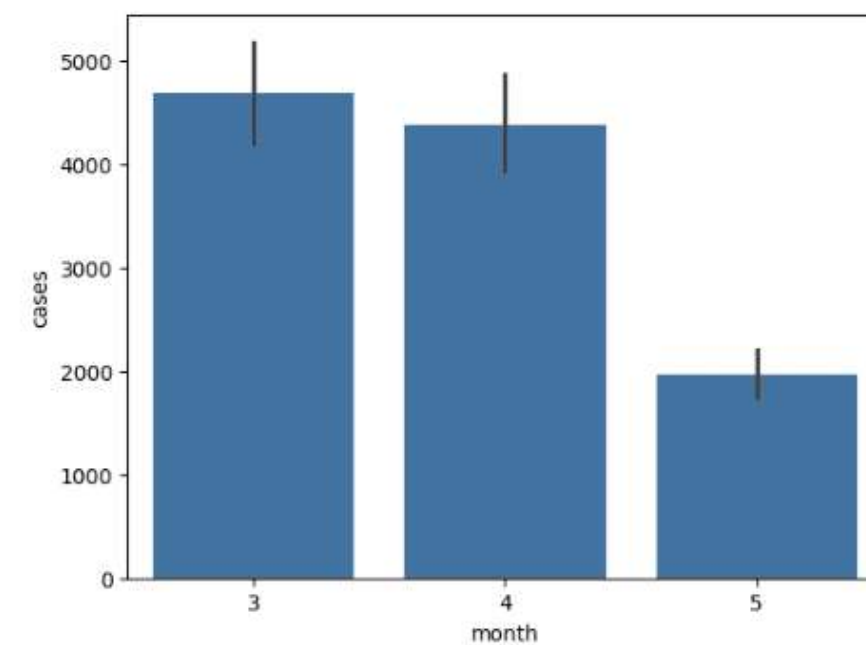
```
[95]: x=df2.month
      y=df2.cases
      sns.scatterplot(x=x,y=y)
```

[95]: <Axes: xlabel='month', ylabel='cases'>



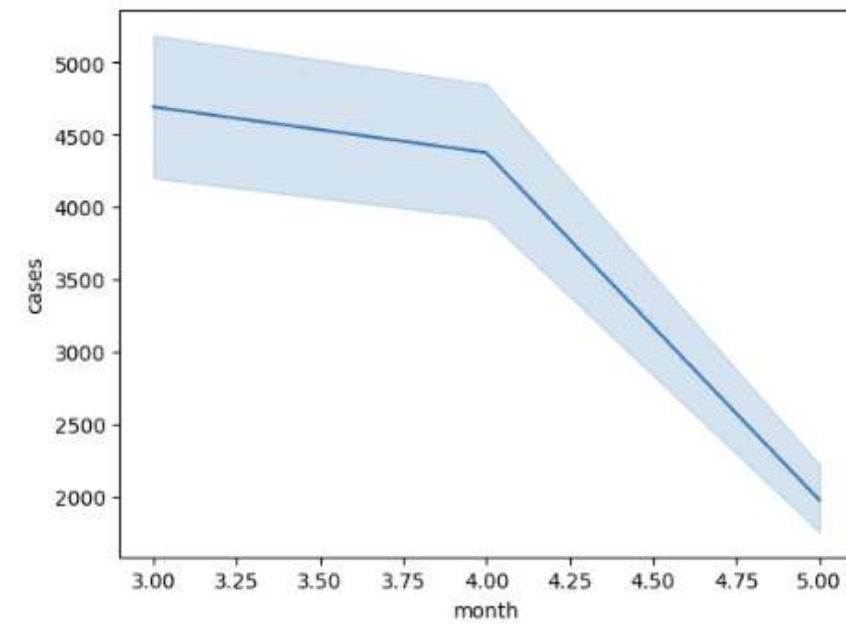
```
[96]: x=df2.month
      y=df2.cases
      sns.barplot(x=x,y=y)
```

[96]: <Axes: xlabel='month', ylabel='cases'>



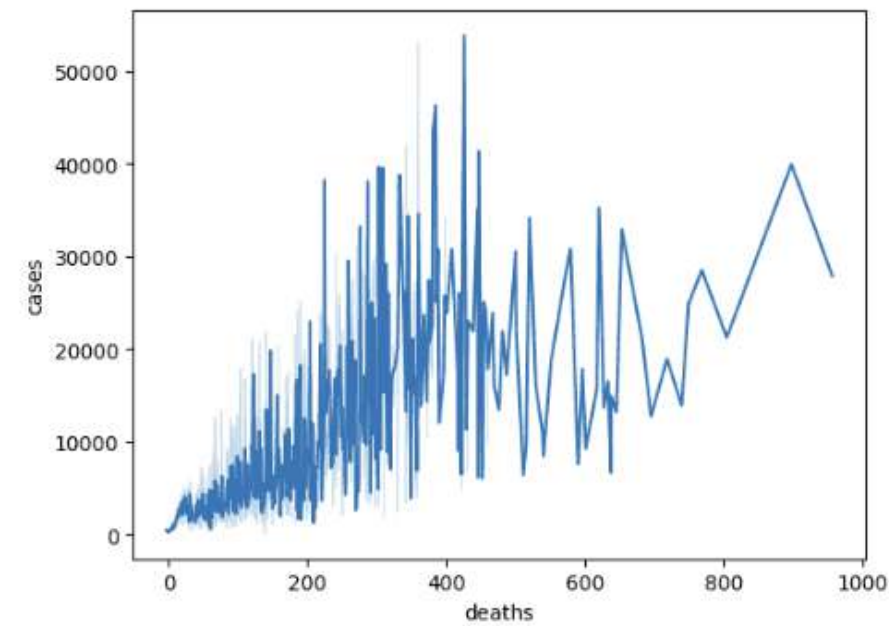
```
[97]: x=df2.month
      y=df2.cases
      sns.lineplot(x=x,y=y)
```

[97]: <Axes: xlabel='month', ylabel='cases'>



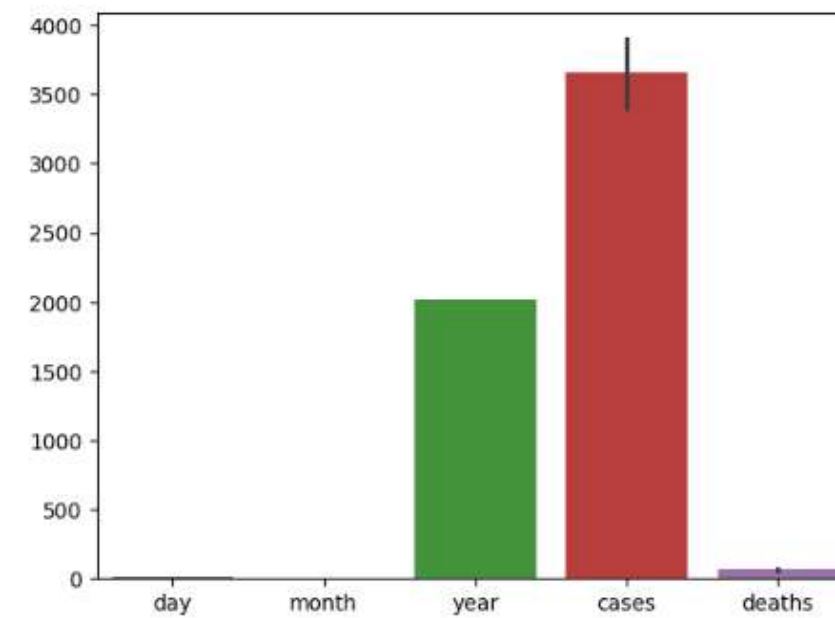
```
[98]: x=df2.deaths
      y=df2.cases
      sns.lineplot(x=x,y=y)
```

[98]: <Axes: xlabel='deaths', ylabel='cases'>




```
[57]: sns.barplot(df1)
```

```
[57]: <Axes: >
```

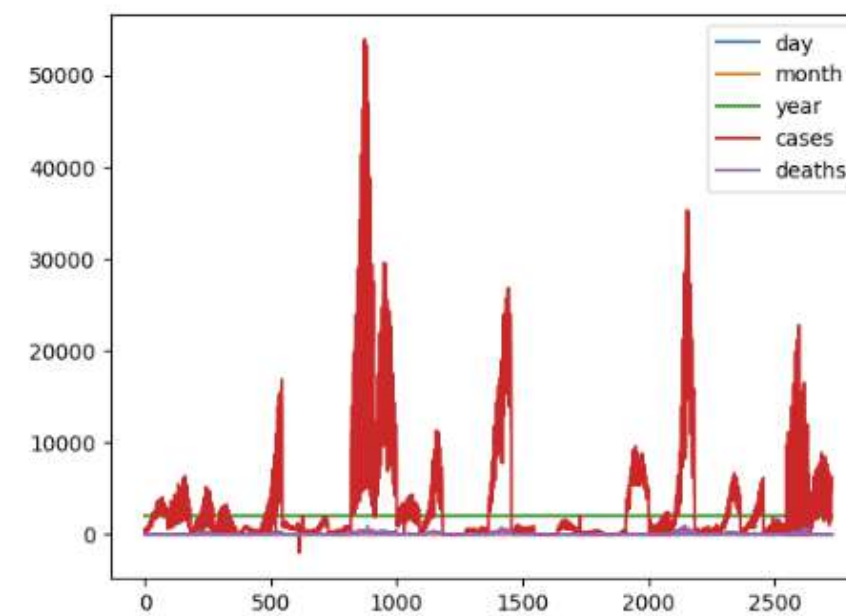


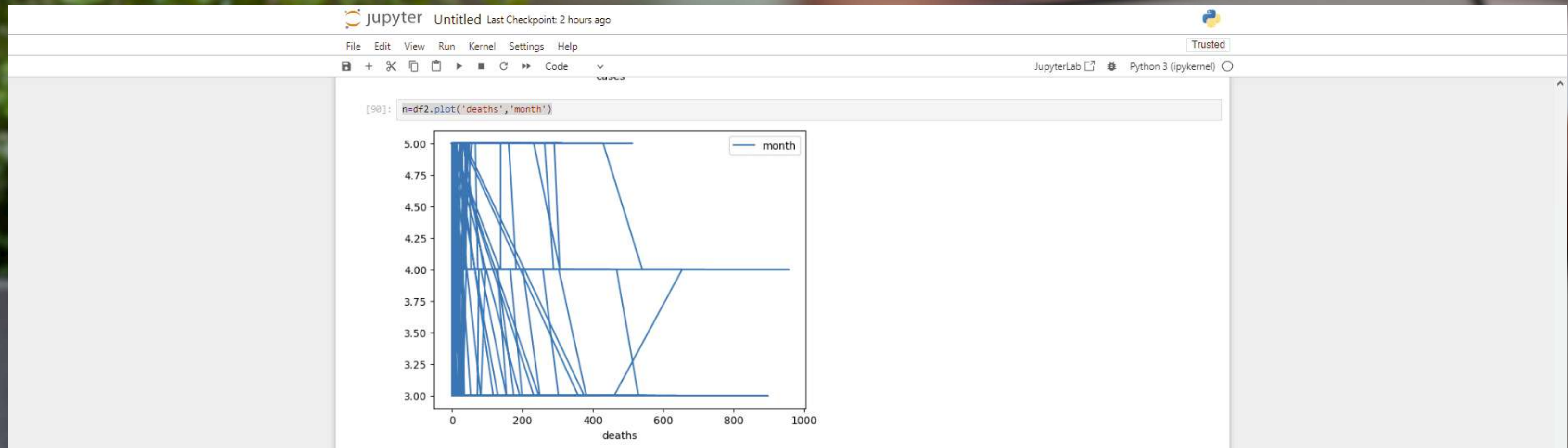
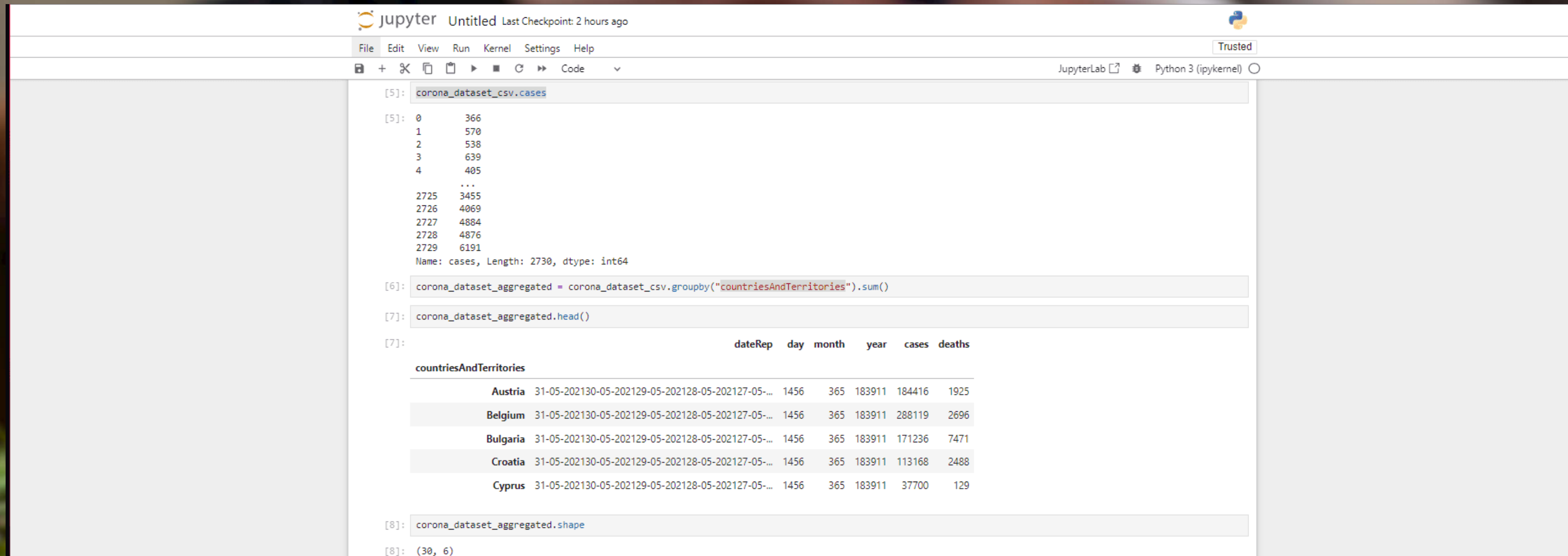
```
[68]: df3 = pd.read_csv("D:\\covid.csv\\Covid_19_cases4.csv")
df3.groupby('month', as_index=False)
```

```
[68]: <pandas.core.groupby.generic.DataFrameGroupBy object at 0x0000017F0302DE90>
```

```
[69]: df3.plot()
```

```
[69]: <Axes: >
```







GLOBAL IMPACT

COVID-19 has had a significant impact on the global economy and healthcare systems. The pandemic has led to lockdowns, travel restrictions, and business closures. As of August 2021, there have been over 200 million confirmed cases and over 4 million deaths worldwide.

IMPACT ON HEALTHCARE SYSTEMS

The COVID-19 pandemic has put a strain on healthcare systems worldwide. Hospitals have been overwhelmed with patients, and healthcare workers have been at risk of infection. The pandemic has also highlighted the need for better preparedness and resources for future pandemics.





IMPACT ON THE ECONOMY

The pandemic has had a significant impact on the global economy. Businesses have closed, and many people have lost their jobs. Governments have implemented stimulus packages to support individuals and businesses. The pandemic has also highlighted the need for more resilient and adaptable economies.

MEASURES TO MITIGATE SPREAD

To mitigate the spread of COVID-19, measures such as social distancing, wearing masks, and frequent hand washing have been implemented. Vaccines have also been developed and distributed globally. These measures have been effective in reducing the spread of the virus.



The background of the slide features a close-up of a hand holding a magnifying glass over a globe. The globe shows various geographical features, including landmasses and water bodies, with some text in Cyrillic script visible. The magnifying glass is positioned over the globe, and the hand is visible on the right side of the frame. The overall theme suggests a focus on global issues and research.

conclusion

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on the world. It has highlighted the importance of preparedness, collaboration, and innovation. While the future outlook is uncertain, we have learned many lessons that will help us better prepare for future pandemics.