PROJECT REPORT ON

“COVID-19 India Statewise Vaccine Data”.

Submitted by

Sukhada Rajendra More.

Somesh Dyanenshwar More .

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Guided By:

Prof.Pawar.S.D

Computer Department ,Sharadchandra Pawar College Of Engineering And Technology

INTRODUCTION:-

COVID-19 (coronavirus disease 2019) is a disease caused by a virus named SARS-CoV-2. It can be very contagious and spreads quickly. Over one million people have died from COVID-19 in the United States.

COVID-19 most often causes respiratory symptoms that can feel much like a cold, the flu, or pneumonia. COVID-19 may attack more than your lungs and respiratory system. Other parts of your body may also be affected by the disease.

Most people with COVID-19 have mild symptoms, but some people become severely ill..Coronaviruses are a large family of viruses which may cause illness in animals or humans.

In humans, several coronaviruses are known to cause respiratory infections ranging from the common cold to more severe diseases such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS).The most recently discovered

coronavirus causes coronavirus disease COVID-19 - World Health Organization.

Objective:-

protect against severe illness from infectious diseases and prevent hospitalisation and death.

reducing the spread of the pandemic and further reducing the associated disease and deaths.

Requirement:-

Python 3

Jupiter Notebook

MAIN CONTENT:-

we import all the required pyhton libraries.

#IMPORTDEPENDENCIES:-

1) Import pandas as pd – It is used for working with datasets.

2) Import numpy as np – to perform mathematical operation.

3) Import matplotlib.pyplot as plt – 2D graphs & other data visualizations & models.

4) Import seaborn as sns – it is library that is uses matplotlib underneath to plot graphs. It is used to visualize random distribution

#Why Statewise Consideration?

India is a vast country with a geographic area of 3,287,240 square kilometers and a total population of about 1.3 billion . Most of the Indian states are quite large in geographic area and population. Analyzing coronavirus infection data, considering the entirety of India to be on the same page may not provide us the right picture. This is because the first infection, new infection rate, progression over time, and preventive measures taken by state governments and the common public for each state are different. We need to address each state separately. It will enable the government to use the limited available resources optimally. For example, currently, Maharashtra already has more than 10,000 confirmed infected cases, whereas West Bengal has less than 800 confirmed cases (May 1, 2020). The approaches to addressing the two states must be different due to limited resources. One way

to separate the statewise trajectories is to look at when each state was first infected.

Advantages:-

- **Protection for your family and friends**: By getting the COVID-19 vaccine, you also lessen the chance of spreading the COVID-19 pathogen to family members, friends, or other people with whom you have contact.
- **High rates of effectiveness**. All FDA-approved medications are clinically tested before release to the public.

Disadvantages:-

1)Vaccines do have some risk for adverse reaction, the most common being redness and soreness at the injection site or fever and allergic reactions.

2)injection-site pain and swelling, fatigue, headache, possibly some muscle aches, or what we'd call myalgias or joint aches, and arthralgias.

Application:-

1. Aarogya set 2. Umang Apps 3.CO-WIN

Conclusion:-

The effectiveness of covid-19 vaccine depends on many factors. some of them are not directly measurable. using only covid-19 infection cases and the vaccination data, we conclude that overall the vaccination program was effective in curbing the spread of covid-19 in india.

ON this covid-19 given dataset we can convert the big amount of data into into organize manner data (i.e meaningful data)