

COVID-19 CASES ANALYSIS

DATA ANALYTICS WITH COGNOS:GROUP2

PHASE:3

This phase involves in designing of the steps that defining in each phase of the previous documentation this involves importing necessary functions, data processing and so on in this phase we have to begin our project by loading and preprocessing the dataset.

The IBM suggests using the jupyter notebook for loading and preprocess the dataset:

Here for this project title we need to define the loading the libraries, understand the data and visualize the missing values.

For this certain inputs are defined for this project.in this phase each of the input lines of the project is given as follows:

IBM NAAN MUDHULVAN PHASE3

phase3

October 17, 2023

Welcome to Covid19 Data Analysis Notebook

Let's Import the modules

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
print('Modules are imported.')
```

Modules are imported.

Task 2

Task 2.1: importing covid19 dataset

importing "Covid19_Confirmed_dataset.csv" from "./Dataset" folder.

```
corona_dataset_csv = pd.read_csv('Covid19_Confirmed_dataset.csv')
```

```
corona_dataset_csv.head(10)
```

#We will notice data is from 22 January 2020 to 30 April 2020

	Province/State	Country/Region	Lat	Long	\
0	NaN	Afghanistan	33.0000	65.0000	
1	NaN	Albania	41.1533	20.1683	
2	NaN	Algeria	28.0339	1.6596	
3	NaN	Andorra	42.5063	1.5218	
4	NaN	Angola	-11.2027	17.8739	
5	NaN	Antigua and Barbuda	17.0608	-61.7964	
6	NaN	Argentina	-38.4161	-63.6167	
7	NaN	Armenia	40.0691	45.0382	
8	Australian Capital Territory	Australia	-35.4735	149.0124	
9	New South Wales	Australia	-33.8688	151.2093	

	1/22/20	1/23/20	1/24/20	1/25/20	1/26/20	1/27/20	...	4/21/20	\
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	1092	
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	609	
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	2811	
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	717	
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	24	
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	23	
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	3031	
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	1401	
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	104	
9	0	0	0	0	3	4	...	2969	

	4/22/20	4/23/20	4/24/20	4/25/20	4/26/20	4/27/20	4/28/20	4/29/20	\
0	1176	1279	1351	1463	1531	1703	1828	1939	
1	634	663	678	712	726	736	750	766	
2	2910	3007	3127	3256	3382	3517	3649	3848	
3	723	723	731	738	738	743	743	743	
4	25	25	25	25	26	27	27	27	
5	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	
6	3144	3435	3607	3780	3892	4003	4127	4285	
7	1473	1523	1596	1677	1746	1808	1867	1932	
8	104	104	105	106	106	106	106	106	
9	2971	2976	2982	2994	3002	3004	3016	3016	

	4/30/20
0	2171
1	773
2	4006
3	745
4	27
5	24
6	4428
7	2066
8	106
9	3025

[10 rows x 104 columns]

Let's check the shape of the dataframe

`corona_dataset_csv.shape` *#Tuple with 266 rows and 104 columns*

(266, 104)

`columns = corona_dataset_csv.columns`
`columns`

Index(['Province/State', 'Country/Region', 'Lat', 'Long', '1/22/20', '1/23/20',
'1/24/20', '1/25/20', '1/26/20', '1/27/20',
...
'4/21/20', '4/22/20', '4/23/20', '4/24/20', '4/25/20', '4/26/20',
'4/27/20', '4/28/20', '4/29/20', '4/30/20'],
dtype='object', length=104)

Task 2.2: Delete the useless columns

#Latitude and Longitude are not important features for us here

```
corona_dataset_csv.drop(["Lat",
                        "Long"],
                        axis=1,
                        #default value, annotation axis=0 which is equal to rows
                        inplace = True #will change the corona dataset too
                        )
```

```
corona_dataset_csv.head(10)
```

	Province/State	Country/Region	1/22/20	1/23/20	\
0	NaN	Afghanistan	0	0	
1	NaN	Albania	0	0	
2	NaN	Algeria	0	0	
3	NaN	Andorra	0	0	
4	NaN	Angola	0	0	
5	NaN	Antigua and Barbuda	0	0	
6	NaN	Argentina	0	0	
7	NaN	Armenia	0	0	
8	Australian Capital Territory	Australia	0	0	
9	New South Wales	Australia	0	0	

	1/24/20	1/25/20	1/26/20	1/27/20	1/28/20	1/29/20	...	4/21/20	\
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	1092	
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	609	
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	2811	
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	717	
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	24	
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	23	
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	3031	
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	1401	
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	104	
9	0	0	3	4	4	4	...	2969	

	4/22/20	4/23/20	4/24/20	4/25/20	4/26/20	4/27/20	4/28/20	4/29/20	\
0	1176	1279	1351	1463	1531	1703	1828	1939	
1	634	663	678	712	726	736	750	766	
2	2910	3007	3127	3256	3382	3517	3649	3848	
3	723	723	731	738	738	743	743	743	
4	25	25	25	25	26	27	27	27	
5	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	
6	3144	3435	3607	3780	3892	4003	4127	4285	
7	1473	1523	1596	1677	1746	1808	1867	1932	
8	104	104	105	106	106	106	106	106	
9	2971	2976	2982	2994	3002	3004	3016	3016	

	4/30/20
0	2171
1	773
2	4006
3	745
4	27
5	24
6	4428
7	2066
8	106
9	3025

[10 rows x 102 columns]

Task 2.3: Aggregating the rows by the country

```
corona_dataset_aggregated = corona_dataset_csv.groupby("Country/Region").sum()
```

```
corona_dataset_aggregated.head()
```

#After aggregation, the index of the df is the column at which we aggregated

	1/22/20	1/23/20	1/24/20	1/25/20	1/26/20	1/27/20	1/28/20	\
Country/Region								
Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Albania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Andorra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

	1/29/20	1/30/20	1/31/20	...	4/21/20	4/22/20	4/23/20	\
Country/Region				...				
Afghanistan	0	0	0	...	1092	1176	1279	
Albania	0	0	0	...	609	634	663	
Algeria	0	0	0	...	2811	2910	3007	
Andorra	0	0	0	...	717	723	723	
Angola	0	0	0	...	24	25	25	

	4/24/20	4/25/20	4/26/20	4/27/20	4/28/20	4/29/20	4/30/20
Country/Region							
Afghanistan	1351	1463	1531	1703	1828	1939	2171
Albania	678	712	726	736	750	766	773
Algeria	3127	3256	3382	3517	3649	3848	4006
Andorra	731	738	738	743	743	743	745
Angola	25	25	26	27	27	27	27

[5 rows x 100 columns]

```
corona_dataset_aggregated.shape
```

#we have 187 countries, 100 dates

```
(187, 100)
```

Task 2.4: Visualizing data related to a country for example China

visualization always helps for better understanding of our data.

```
corona_dataset_aggregated.loc["China"]
```

#will return pandas series

1/22/20	548
1/23/20	643
1/24/20	920
1/25/20	1406

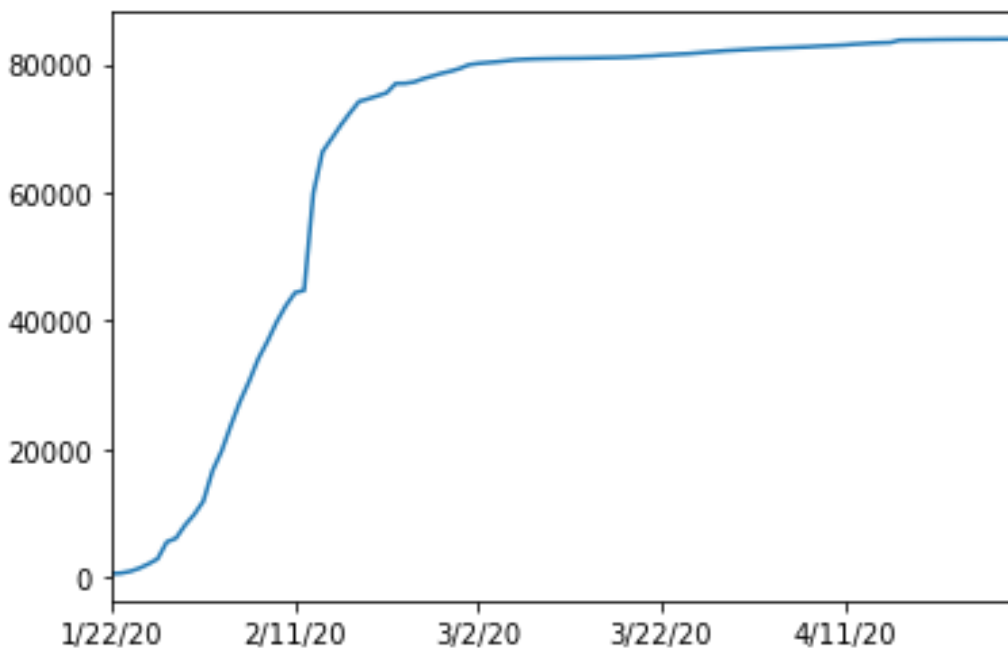
1/26/20	2075
1/27/20	2877
1/28/20	5509
1/29/20	6087
1/30/20	8141
1/31/20	9802
2/1/20	11891
2/2/20	16630
2/3/20	19716
2/4/20	23707
2/5/20	27440
2/6/20	30587
2/7/20	34110
2/8/20	36814
2/9/20	39829
2/10/20	42354
2/11/20	44386
2/12/20	44759
2/13/20	59895
2/14/20	66358
2/15/20	68413
2/16/20	70513
2/17/20	72434
2/18/20	74211
2/19/20	74619
2/20/20	75077
	...
4/1/20	82361
4/2/20	82432
4/3/20	82511
4/4/20	82543
4/5/20	82602
4/6/20	82665
4/7/20	82718
4/8/20	82809
4/9/20	82883
4/10/20	82941
4/11/20	83014
4/12/20	83134
4/13/20	83213
4/14/20	83306
4/15/20	83356
4/16/20	83403
4/17/20	83760
4/18/20	83787
4/19/20	83805
4/20/20	83817
4/21/20	83853
4/22/20	83868
4/23/20	83884

```
4/24/20    83899
4/25/20    83909
4/26/20    83912
4/27/20    83918
4/28/20    83940
4/29/20    83944
4/30/20    83956
Name: China, Length: 100, dtype: int64
```

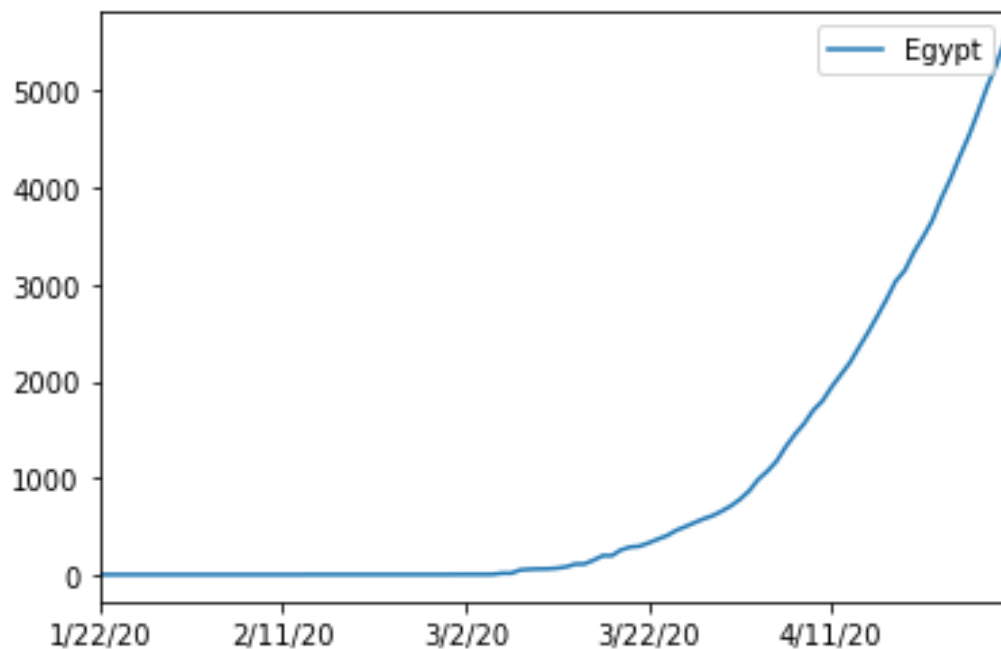
Task3: Calculating a good measure

we need to find a good measure represented as a number, describing the spread of the virus in a country.

```
corona_dataset_aggregated.loc['China'].plot()
#will plot the values on different date
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x20d4c9fc828>
```

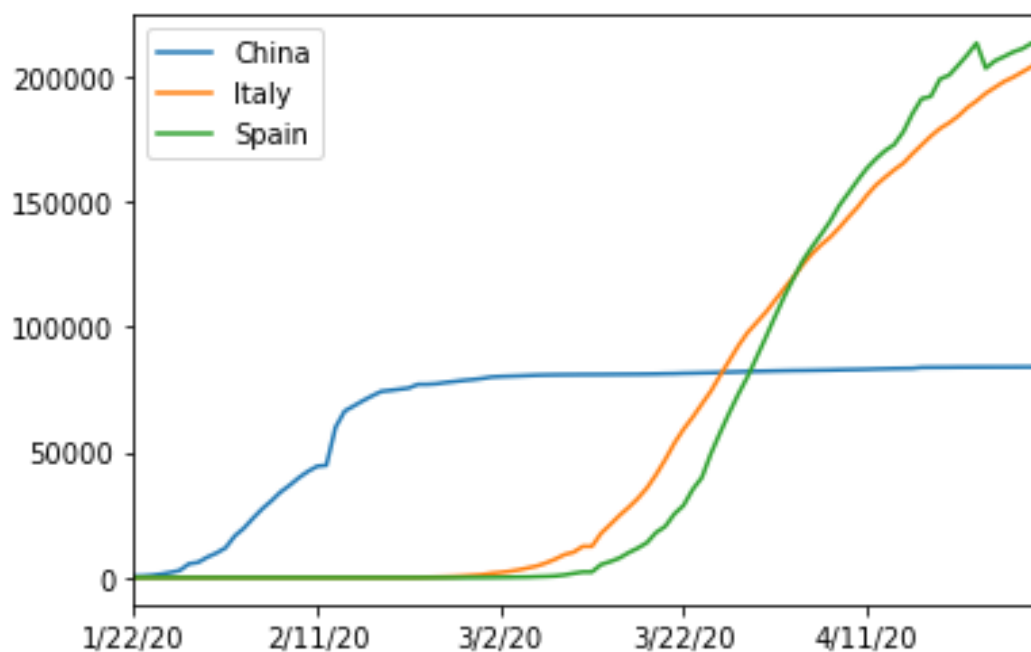


```
corona_dataset_aggregated.loc['Egypt'].plot()
plt.legend()
<matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x20d4cd43ba8>
```



```
corona_dataset_aggregated.loc['China'].plot()
corona_dataset_aggregated.loc['Italy'].plot()
corona_dataset_aggregated.loc['Spain'].plot()
plt.legend()
```

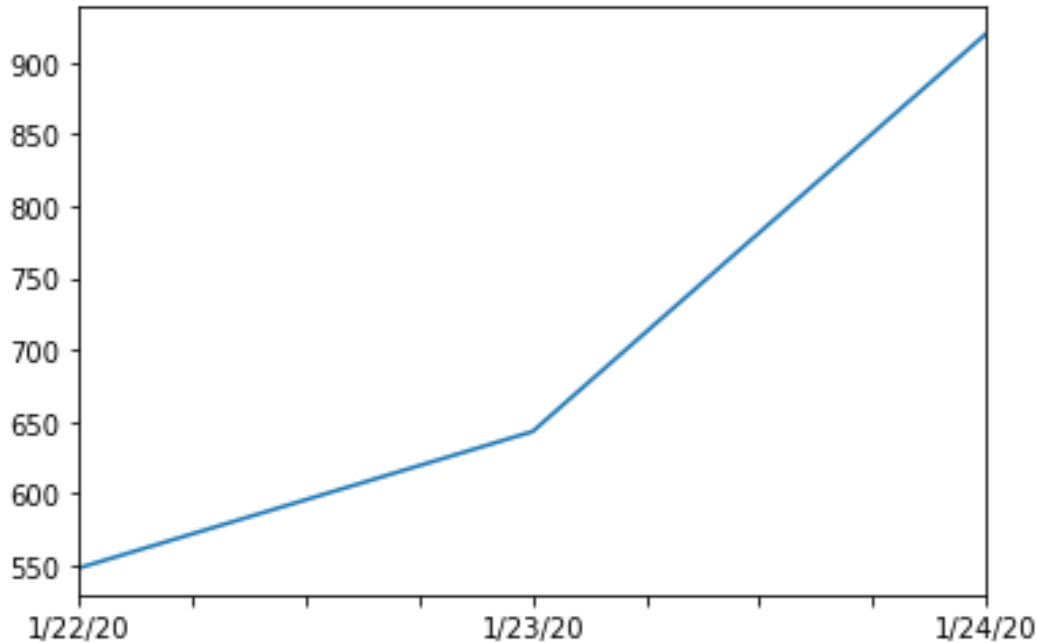
<matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x20d4cd9fa58>



```
#Spread of the virus in China for the first 3 dates only
corona_dataset_aggregated.loc['China'][:3].plot()
```



```
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x20d4ce2fdd8>
```



In the 1st 24 hrs, an increase in case (550 to 650) by 100

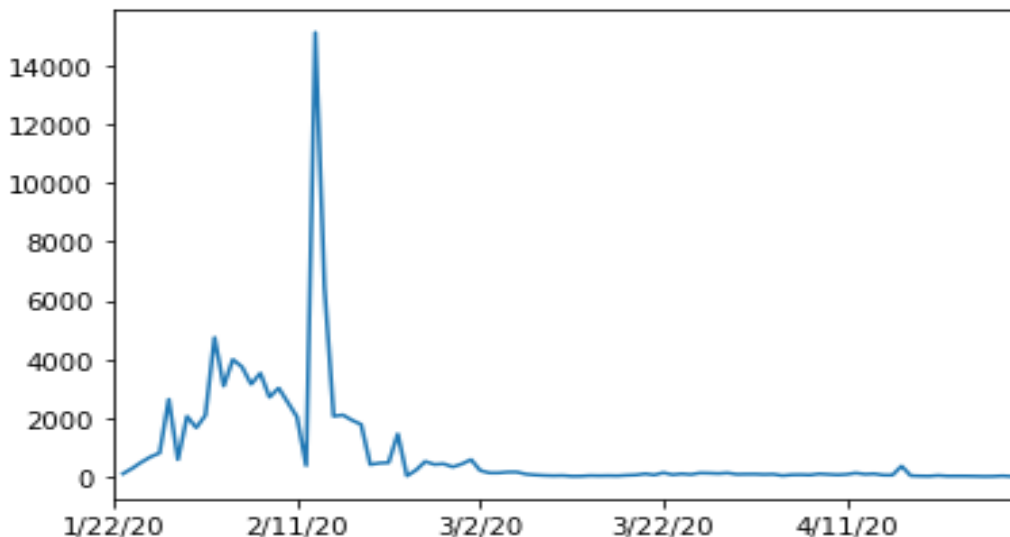
In the 2nd 24 hrs, an increase (650 to 900) by 250

We want to find a measure for new cases, so either say average or maximum number of new cases.

task 3.1: caculating the first derivative of the curve

```
corona_dataset_aggregated.loc["China"].diff().plot()
```

```
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x20d4ce9fda0>
```



This plot shows us the change in infection rate day by day and what we are looking for is the maximum number.

task 3.2: find maximum infection rate for China

```
corona_dataset_aggregated.loc["China"].diff().max()
```

```
#In only 24 hrs, the difference was 15136
```

```
15136.0
```

```
corona_dataset_aggregated.loc["Italy"].diff().max()
```

```
#In only 24 hrs, the difference was 6557
```

```
6557.0
```

```
corona_dataset_aggregated.loc["Spain"].diff().max()
```

```
#In only 24 hrs, the difference was 9630
```

```
9630.0
```

Task 3.3: find maximum infection rate for all of the countries.

```
countries = list(corona_dataset_aggregated.index)
```

```
max_infection_rates = []
```

```
for c in countries :
```

```
    max_infection_rates.append(corona_dataset_aggregated.loc[c].diff().max())
```

```
max_infection_rates
```

```
[232.0,  
 34.0,  
 199.0,  
 43.0,  
  5.0,  
  6.0,  
 291.0,  
 134.0,  
 497.0,  
 1321.0,  
 105.0,  
  7.0,  
 301.0,  
 641.0,  
 12.0,  
 1485.0,  
 2454.0,  
  4.0,  
 19.0,  
  1.0,  
 104.0,  
 92.0,  
  7.0,  
 7502.0,  
 26.0,
```

137.0,
41.0,
21.0,
6.0,
45.0,
31.0,
203.0,
2778.0,
31.0,
21.0,
1138.0,
15136.0,
353.0,
1.0,
57.0,
81.0,
37.0,
113.0,
96.0,
63.0,
58.0,
381.0,
391.0,
99.0,
156.0,
5.0,
371.0,
11536.0,
269.0,
32.0,
130.0,
7.0,
134.0,
20.0,
9.0,
5.0,
267.0,
26849.0,
38.0,
5.0,
42.0,
6933.0,
403.0,
156.0,
6.0,
68.0,
167.0,
132.0,
12.0,
10.0,

3.0,
72.0,
210.0,
99.0,
1893.0,
436.0,
3186.0,
91.0,
1515.0,
1131.0,
6557.0,
52.0,
1161.0,
40.0,
264.0,
29.0,
851.0,
289.0,
300.0,
69.0,
3.0,
48.0,
61.0,
17.0,
13.0,
21.0,
90.0,
234.0,
7.0,
14.0,
10.0,
235.0,
190.0,
58.0,
52.0,
2.0,
41.0,
1425.0,
222.0,
12.0,
13.0,
30.0,
281.0,
19.0,
3.0,
14.0,
1346.0,
89.0,
2.0,
69.0,

208.0,
107.0,
386.0,
144.0,
1292.0,
357.0,
5.0,
27.0,
3683.0,
538.0,
545.0,
1516.0,
957.0,
523.0,
7099.0,
22.0,
5.0,
6.0,
4.0,
54.0,
6.0,
1351.0,
87.0,
2379.0,
2.0,
20.0,
1426.0,
114.0,
70.0,
73.0,
354.0,
28.0,
9630.0,
65.0,
67.0,
3.0,
812.0,
1321.0,
6.0,
27.0,
15.0,
181.0,
188.0,
10.0,
14.0,
40.0,
82.0,
5138.0,
36188.0,
11.0,

```
578.0,
552.0,
8733.0,
48.0,
167.0,
29.0,
19.0,
66.0,
4.0,
5.0,
9.0,
8.0]
```

```
corona_dataset_aggregated["max_infection_rates"] = max_infection_rates
```

```
corona_dataset_aggregated.head()
```

	1/22/20	1/23/20	1/24/20	1/25/20	1/26/20	1/27/20	1/28/20	\
Country/Region								
Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Albania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Andorra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

	1/29/20	1/30/20	1/31/20	...	4/22/20	4/23/20	4/24/20	\
Country/Region				...				
Afghanistan	0	0	0	...	1176	1279	1351	
Albania	0	0	0	...	634	663	678	
Algeria	0	0	0	...	2910	3007	3127	
Andorra	0	0	0	...	723	723	731	
Angola	0	0	0	...	25	25	25	

	4/25/20	4/26/20	4/27/20	4/28/20	4/29/20	4/30/20	\
Country/Region							
Afghanistan	1463	1531	1703	1828	1939	2171	
Albania	712	726	736	750	766	773	
Algeria	3256	3382	3517	3649	3848	4006	
Andorra	738	738	743	743	743	745	
Angola	25	26	27	27	27	27	

	max_infection_rates
Country/Region	
Afghanistan	232.0
Albania	34.0
Algeria	199.0
Andorra	43.0
Angola	5.0

```
[5 rows x 101 columns]
```

Task 3.4: create a new dataframe with only needed column

```
corona_data = pd.DataFrame(corona_dataset_aggregated["max_infection_rates"])
```

```
corona_data.head()
```

	max_infection_rates
Country/Region	
Afghanistan	232.0
Albania	34.0
Algeria	199.0
Andorra	43.0
Angola	5.0

Task4:

- Importing the WorldHappinessReport.csv dataset
- selecting needed columns for our analysis
- join the datasets
- calculate the correlations as the result of our analysis

Task 4.1 : importing the dataset

```
happiness_report_csv = pd.read_csv("worldwide_happiness_report.csv")
```

```
happiness_report_csv.head()
```

	Overall rank	Country or region	Score	GDP per capita	Social support	\
0	1	Finland	7.769	1.340	1.587	
1	2	Denmark	7.600	1.383	1.573	
2	3	Norway	7.554	1.488	1.582	
3	4	Iceland	7.494	1.380	1.624	
4	5	Netherlands	7.488	1.396	1.522	

	Healthy life expectancy	Freedom to make life choices	Generosity	\
0	0.986	0.596	0.153	
1	0.996	0.592	0.252	
2	1.028	0.603	0.271	
3	1.026	0.591	0.354	
4	0.999	0.557	0.322	

	Perceptions of corruption
0	0.393
1	0.410
2	0.341
3	0.118
4	0.298

Task 4.2: let's drop the useless columns

```
useless_cols = ["Overall rank", "Score", "Generosity", "Perceptions of corruption"]
```

```
happiness_report_csv.drop(useless_cols, axis=1, inplace=True)
happiness_report_csv.head()
```

	Country or region	GDP per capita	Social support	Healthy life expectancy \
0	Finland	1.340	1.587	0.986
1	Denmark	1.383	1.573	0.996
2	Norway	1.488	1.582	1.028
3	Iceland	1.380	1.624	1.026
4	Netherlands	1.396	1.522	0.999

	Freedom to make life choices
0	0.596
1	0.592
2	0.603
3	0.591
4	0.557

Task 4.3: changing the indices of the dataframe

```
happiness_report_csv.set_index("Country or region", inplace=True)
happiness_report_csv.head()
```

	GDP per capita	Social support	Healthy life expectancy \
Country or region			
Finland	1.340	1.587	0.986
Denmark	1.383	1.573	0.996
Norway	1.488	1.582	1.028
Iceland	1.380	1.624	1.026
Netherlands	1.396	1.522	0.999

	Freedom to make life choices
Country or region	
Finland	0.596
Denmark	0.592
Norway	0.603
Iceland	0.591
Netherlands	0.557

Task4.4: now let's join two dataset we have prepared

Corona Dataset :

```
corona_data.head()
```

	max_infection_rates
Country/Region	
Afghanistan	232.0
Albania	34.0
Algeria	199.0
Andorra	43.0
Angola	5.0


```
corona_data.shape    #Tuple with 187 countries
```

```
(187, 1)
```

wolrd happiness report Dataset :

```
happiness_report_csv.head()
```

	GDP per capita	Social support	Healthy life expectancy \
Country or region			
Finland	1.340	1.587	0.986
Denmark	1.383	1.573	0.996
Norway	1.488	1.582	1.028
Iceland	1.380	1.624	1.026
Netherlands	1.396	1.522	0.999

	Freedom to make life choices
Country or region	
Finland	0.596
Denmark	0.592
Norway	0.603
Iceland	0.591
Netherlands	0.557

```
happiness_report_csv.shape    #156 countries, less than corona data
```

```
(156, 4)
```

#Inner join

```
data = corona_data.join(happiness_report_csv,  
                        how = "inner"    #method/type of join  
                        )
```

```
data.head()
```

	max_infection_rates	GDP per capita	Social support \
Afghanistan	232.0	0.350	0.517
Albania	34.0	0.947	0.848
Algeria	199.0	1.002	1.160
Argentina	291.0	1.092	1.432
Armenia	134.0	0.850	1.055

	Healthy life expectancy	Freedom to make life choices
Afghanistan	0.361	0.000
Albania	0.874	0.383
Algeria	0.785	0.086
Argentina	0.881	0.471
Armenia	0.815	0.283

Task 4.5: correlation matrix

```
data.corr()
```

	max_infection_rates	GDP per capita	\
max_infection_rates	1.000000	0.250118	
GDP per capita	0.250118	1.000000	
Social support	0.191958	0.759468	
Healthy life expectancy	0.289263	0.863062	
Freedom to make life choices	0.078196	0.394603	

	Social support	Healthy life expectancy	\
max_infection_rates	0.191958	0.289263	
GDP per capita	0.759468	0.863062	
Social support	1.000000	0.765286	
Healthy life expectancy	0.765286	1.000000	
Freedom to make life choices	0.456246	0.427892	

	Freedom to make life choices
max_infection_rates	0.078196
GDP per capita	0.394603
Social support	0.456246
Healthy life expectancy	0.427892
Freedom to make life choices	1.000000

There is +ve correlation between max_infection-rate and all other features

Task 5: Visualization of the results

our Analysis is not finished unless we visualize the results in terms figures and graphs so that everyone can understand what you get out of our analysis

```
data.head()
```

	max_infection_rates	GDP per capita	Social support	\
Afghanistan	232.0	0.350	0.517	
Albania	34.0	0.947	0.848	
Algeria	199.0	1.002	1.160	
Argentina	291.0	1.092	1.432	
Armenia	134.0	0.850	1.055	

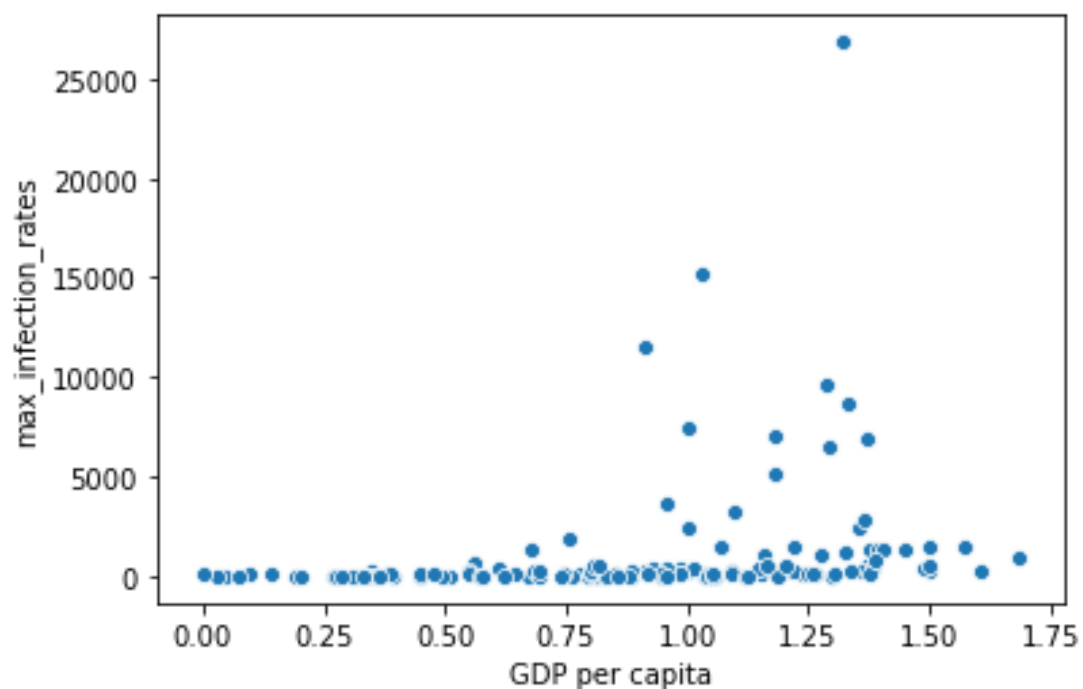
	Healthy life expectancy	Freedom to make life choices
Afghanistan	0.361	0.000
Albania	0.874	0.383
Algeria	0.785	0.086
Argentina	0.881	0.471
Armenia	0.815	0.283

Task 5.1: Plotting GDP vs maximum Infection rate

```
x = data["GDP per capita"]
y = data["max_infection_rates"]
sns.scatterplot(x,y)
```

#We can see the values need different scaling

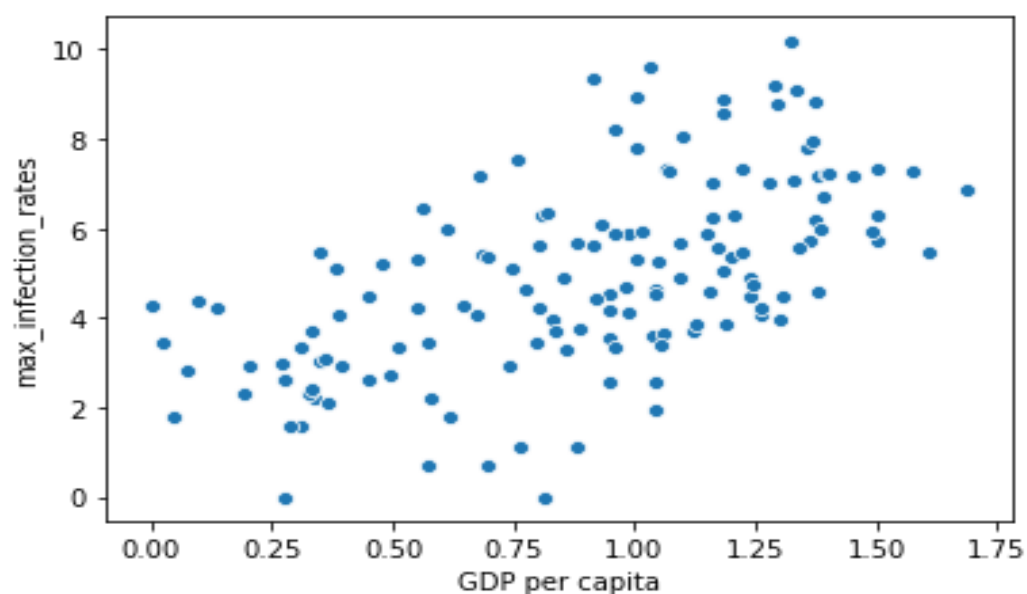
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x20d4cf22828>



```
#Will apply log scaling to y  
x = data["GDP per capita"]  
y = data["max_infection_rates"]  
sns.scatterplot(x,np.log(y))
```

#Now we can see +ve correlation

<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x20d4cf8fd30>



```
#RegPlot
```

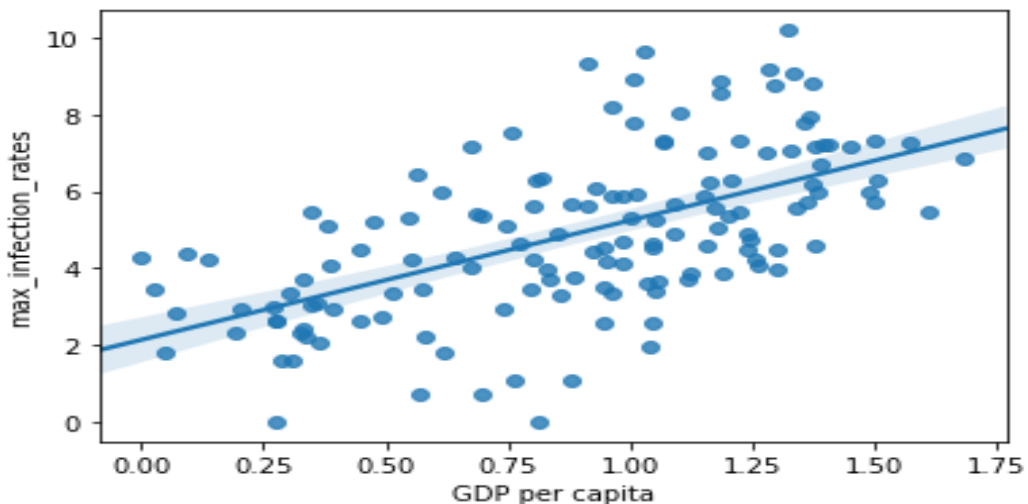
```
x = data["GDP per capita"]
```

```
y = data["max_infection_rates"]
```

```
sns.regplot(x,np.log(y))
```

```
#Line fitted, +ve slope seen
```

```
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x20d4cffcdd8>
```



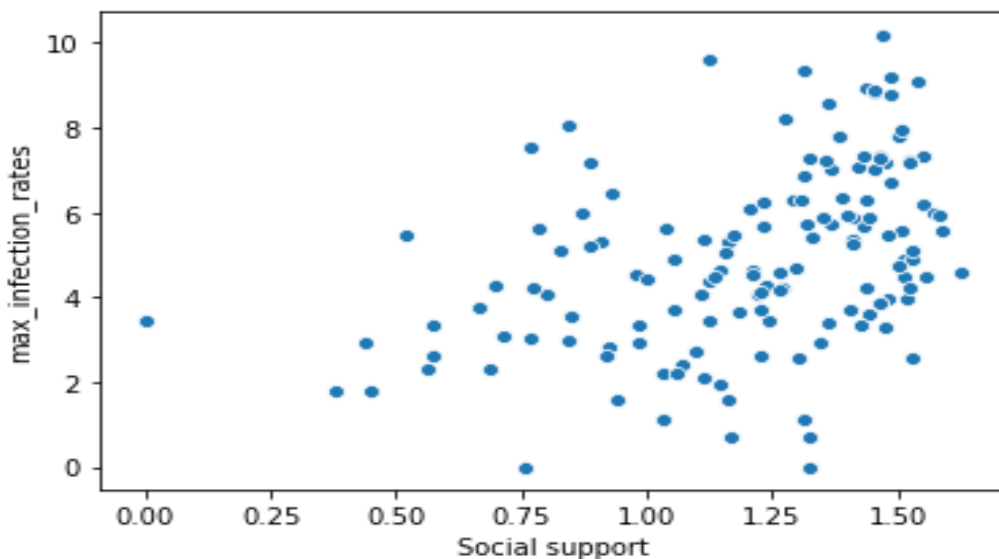
Task 5.2: Plotting Social support vs maximum Infection rate

```
x = data["Social support"]
```

```
y = data["max_infection_rates"]
```

```
sns.scatterplot(x,np.log(y))
```

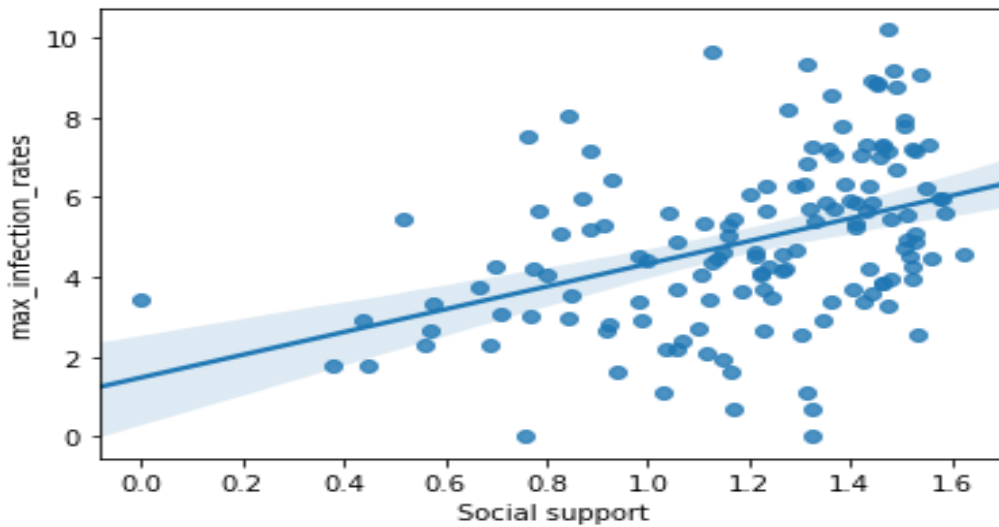
```
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x20d4d0689b0>
```



```
x = data["Social support"]  
y = data["max_infection_rates"]
```

```
sns.regplot(x,np.log(y))
```

```
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x20d4d0c70b8>
```

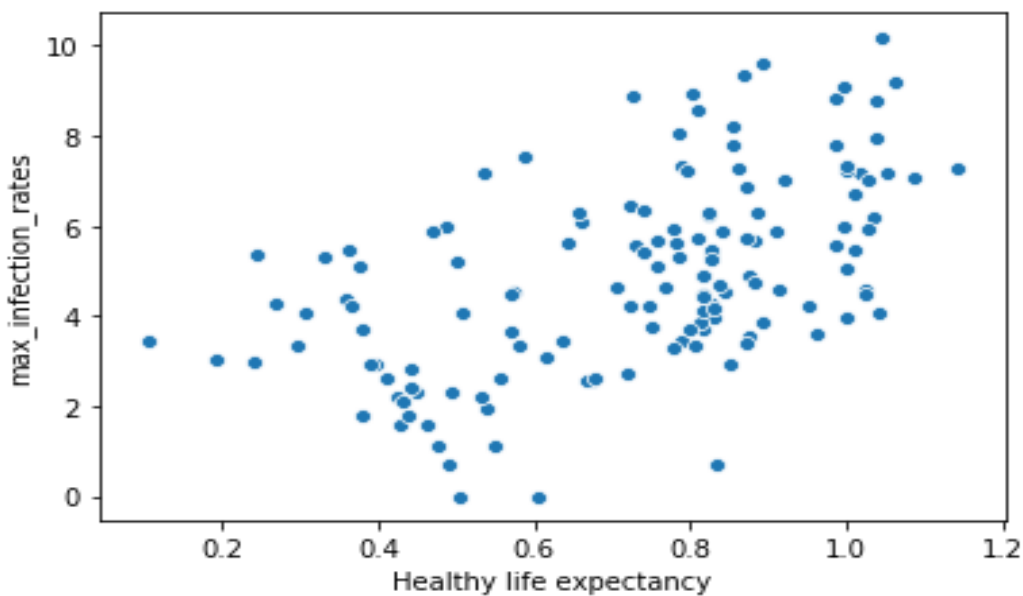


Task 5.3: Plotting Healthy life expectancy vs maximum Infection rate

```
x = data["Healthy life expectancy"]  
y = data["max_infection_rates"]
```

```
sns.scatterplot(x,np.log(y))
```

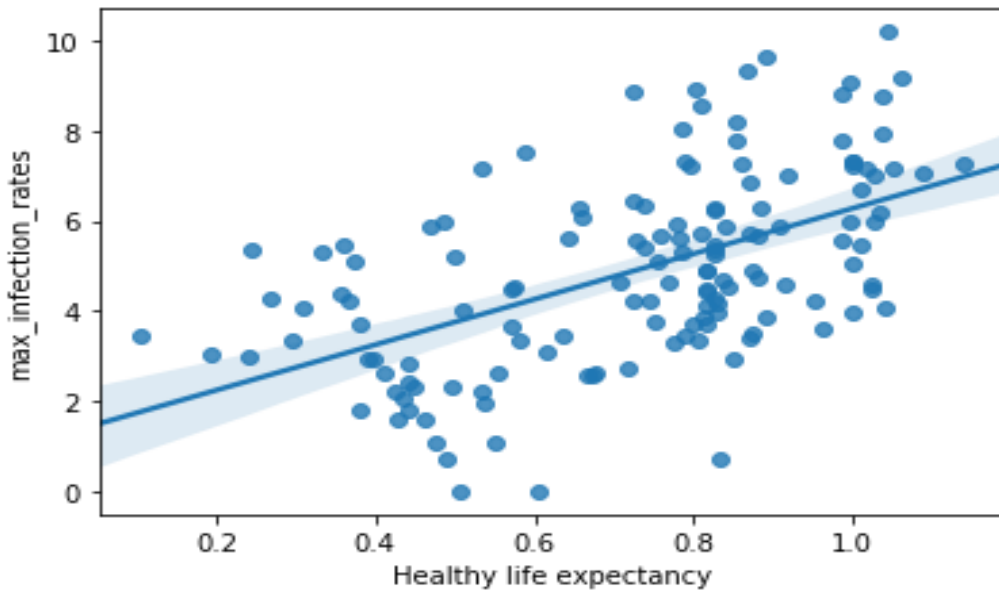
```
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x20d4d1397b8>
```



```
x = data["Healthy life expectancy"]
y = data["max_infection_rates"]

sns.regplot(x,np.log(y))

<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x20d4d1829e8>
```

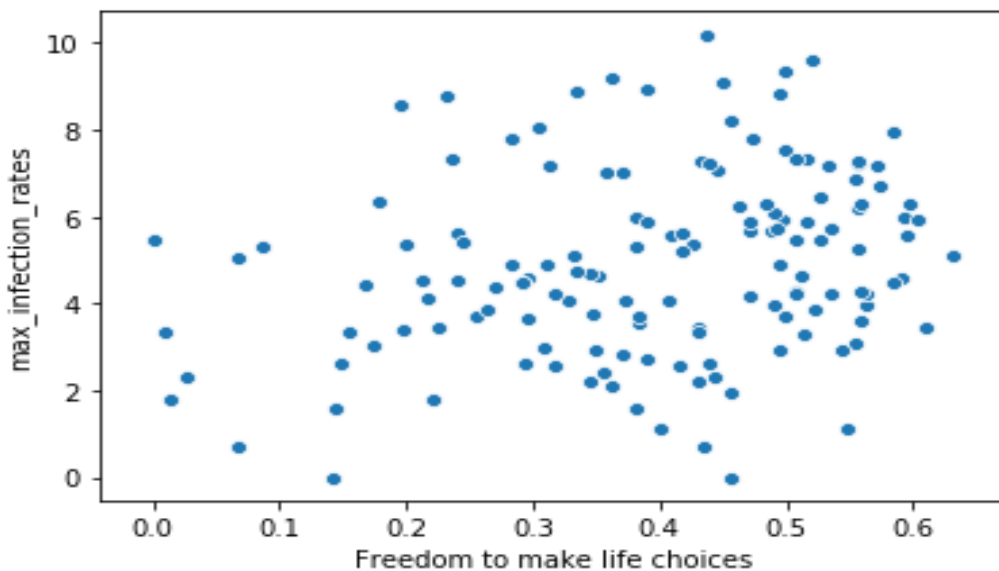


Task 5.4: Plotting Freedom to make life choices vs maximum Infection rate

```
x = data["Freedom to make life choices"]
y = data["max_infection_rates"]

sns.scatterplot(x,np.log(y))

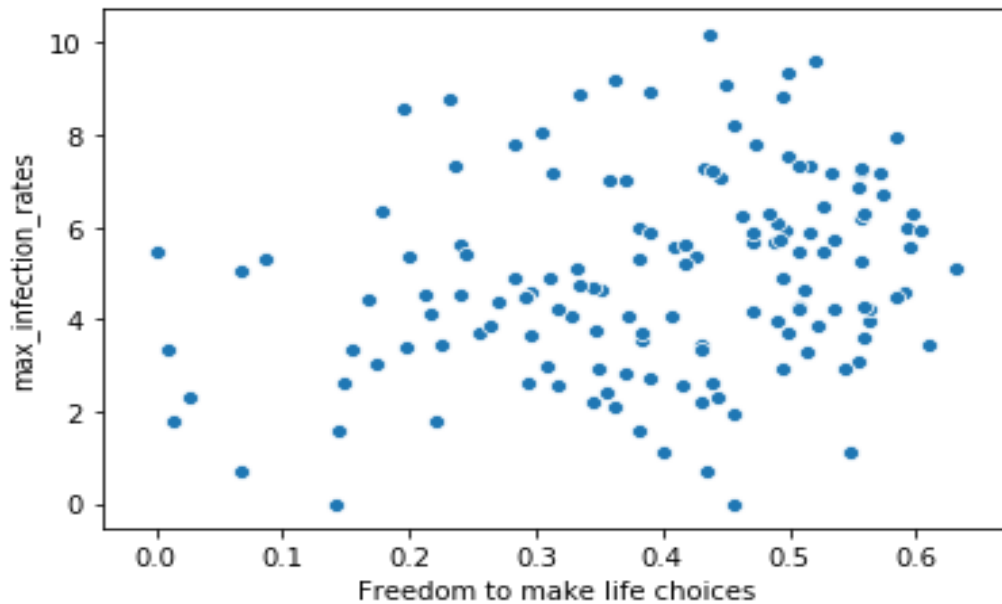
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x20d4d1e0c88>
```



```
x = data["Freedom to make life choices"]  
y = data["max_infection_rates"]
```

```
sns.regplot(x,np.log(y))
```

```
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x20d4d1e0c88>
```



```
x = data["Freedom to make life choices"]  
y = data["max_infection_rates"]
```

```
sns.regplot(x,np.log(y))
```

```
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x20d4d246940>
```

