In [8]:

```
import requests
import io
import sys
import json
import itertools
from IPython.display import Image
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
import seaborn as sns
import plotly.express as px
import sqlite3 as sql
import category_encoders as ce
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split, cross_val_score
import statsmodels.api as sm
import statsmodels.stats.api as sms
import scipy.stats as stats
from scipy.stats import chisquare, f_oneway
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from xgboost import XGBClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, precision_score, recall_score, accuracy_score, f1_score, precision_recall_curve, roc_curve, auc, mean_squared_error
from sklearn.model_selection import KFold
from sklearn.pipeline import Pipeline
from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler
from sklearn import linear_model
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, r2_score
from sklearn.preprocessing import PolynomialFeatures
from sklearn.linear_model import Lasso
from statsmodels.tsa.stattools import adfuller
from statsmodels.graphics.tsaplots import plot_acf, plot_pacf
from keras.utils import to_categorical
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow import keras
from keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Conv2D, MaxPooling2D, Flatten, Bidirectional, LSTM, Dropout, Dense
from keras import backend as K
```

In [2]:

```
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
```

In [3]:

```
class Json():
    '''
    A class of functions that pull data from sourses and store the dataframes in a json.
    '''
    global json_storage
    d={}
    s=json.dumps(d)
    json_storage = json.loads(s)
    def __init__(self, df_name):
        '''
        A function that names a dataframe.

        Parameters: df_name is the name of the dataframe.
        '''
        self.df_name=df_name
    def csv(self, url):
```

```python
        '''
        A function that pulls data from a csv file.

        Parameters: url is the url from which the csv file is located.

        Returns: df is the dataframe.
        '''
        if url[0]=='r':
            download = requests.get(url).content
            df = pd.read_csv(io.StringIO(download.decode('utf-8')))
            df=pd.DataFrame(df)
            json_storage[self.df_name]=[url,df]
        else:
            df=pd.read_csv(url)
            df=pd.DataFrame(df)
            json_storage[self.df_name]=[url,df]
        return(df)
    def excel(self, e, s):
        '''
        A function that pulls data from an excel file.

        Parameters: e is the excel file, and s is the sheet number.

        Returns: df is the Dataframe.
        '''
        df=pd.read_excel(e, s)
        json_storage[self.df_name]=[e,df]
        return(df)
    def web_scrape(self, u, c):
        '''
        A function that scrapes data from a url.

        Parameters: u is the url, and c is the column names.

        Returns: df is the Dataframe.
        '''
        url = requests.get(u).text
        soup = BeautifulSoup(url,'lxml')
        table = soup.find('table')
        table_rows = table.find_all('tr')
        l = []
        for tr in table_rows:
            td = tr.find_all('td')
            row = [tr.text for tr in td]
            l.append(row)
        df=pd.DataFrame(l, columns=c)
        json_storage[self.df_name]=[u,df]
        return(df)
    def file(self, f):
        '''
        A function that pulls data from a file.

        Parameters: f is the file name.

        Returns: read is the data.
        '''
        file = open(f, "r")
        read=file.read()
        json_storage[self.df_name]=read
        return(read)
```

In [ ]:
```
class graph:
    '''
    A class of graphing functions.
    '''
    def choropleth(self, d, location, lm, c, af, s, t):
        '''
        A function that plots a choropleth map.

        Parameters: d is the dataframe, location is the column of places, lm is the location id,
        c is the cases, af is the dates, s is the area to be mapped, and t is the title.
        '''
        fig = px.choropleth(d , locations = location, locationmode = lm, color = c
                    ,animation_frame=af, scope=s)
        fig.update_layout(title_text = t)
        fig.show()
    def bar_chart(self, x, y, t, x2, y2):
        '''
        A function that plots a bar chart with totals at the end of each bar.

        Parameters: x is the x axis column, y is the y axis column, t is the title, x2 is the x label,
        y2 is the y label.
        '''
        fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(50,150))
        width=.25
        ax.barh(x, y, width, color='red')
        for i, v in enumerate(y):
            ax.text(v, i, str(v), color='blue')
        plt.rcParams.update({'font.size': 20})
        plt.title(t, fontsize=40)
        plt.xlabel(x2, fontsize=30)
        plt.ylabel(y2, fontsize=30)
        plt.show()
```

In [ ]:
```
def desc(x):
    '''
    A function that prints summary statistics.

    Parameters: x is the data.
    '''
    print(x.name)
    print('Count:', x.count())
    print('Mean:', x.mean())
    print('Standard Deviation:', x.std())
    print('Min:', x.min())
    print("Q1 quantile: ", np.quantile(x, .25))
    print("Q2 quantile: ", np.quantile(x, .5))
    print("Q3 quantile: ", np.quantile(x, .75))
    print('Max:', x.max())
```

In [ ]:
```
def stats(d, dd1, name, dd2, ddd):
    '''
    A function that creates a dataframe of covid-19 totals.

    Parameters: d is the location names, dd1 is the name of the dataframe holding population, cases, deaths,
    recovered, tests, and active cases totals, dd2 is the dataframe holding vaccination totals, and ddd is
    the dataframe that holds the final values.
    '''
    for i in d:
        p=dd1.loc[dd1[name]==f'{i}']['Population']
        p=int(p)
```

```python
        c=dd1.loc[dd1[name]==f'{i}']['Total_Cases']
        c=int(c)
        d=dd1.loc[dd1[name]==f'{i}']['Total_Deaths']
        d=int(d)
        r=dd1.loc[dd1[name]==f'{i}']['Total_Recovered']
        r=int(r)
        t=dd1.loc[dd1[name]==f'{i}']['Total_Tests']
        t=int(t)
        a=dd1.loc[dd1[name]==f'{i}']['Active_Cases']
        a=int(a)
        if name=='Country':
            try:
                v=dd2.loc[dd2[name]==f'{i}'].iloc[[-1]]['total_vaccinations']
            except:
                v=0
        elif name == 'State':
            try:
                v=dd2.loc[dd2[name]==f'{i}']['Vaccines_Administered']
            except:
                v=0
        v=int(v)
        try:
            tp=(t/p)*100
            if tp>=100:
                tp=99.99
        except:
            tp=0
        try:
            ct=(c/t)*100
            if ct>=100:
                ct=99.99
        except:
            ct=0
        try:
            rc=(r/c)*100
            if rc>=100:
                rc=99.99
        except:
            rc=0
        try:
            dc=(d/c)*100
            if dc>=100:
                dc=99.99
        except:
            dc=0
        try:
            vp=(v/p)*100
            if vp>=100:
                vp=99.99
        except:
            vp=0
        ddd.loc[len(ddd.index)] = [f'{i}', p, t, tp, c, a, ct, r, rc, d, dc, v, vp]
```

In [ ]:

```python
def con_mat(y, y_pred):
    '''
    A function that prints a confusion matrix.

    Parameters: y is the actual values, and y_pred is the predicted values.
    '''
    print('\nConfusion Matrix')
```

```python
    print('----------------')
    cm=pd.DataFrame(confusion_matrix(y, y_pred))
    print(cm)
    plt.matshow(cm)
    plt.title('Predicted')
    plt.ylabel('Actual')
    plt.colorbar()
    cm
```

In [4]:

```python
def Metrics(labels, preds):
    '''
    A function that prints a classification metrics.

    Parameters: labels is the actual values, and preds is the predicted values.
    '''
    actual_pos = labels == 1
    actual_neg = labels == 0
    tp = (preds == 1) & (actual_pos)
    fp = (preds == 1) & (actual_neg)
    tn = (preds == 0) & (actual_neg)
    fn = (preds == 0) & (actual_pos)
    precision=precision_score(labels, preds)
    recall=recall_score(labels, preds)
    f1=f1_score(labels, preds)
    accuracy=accuracy_score(labels, preds)
    specificity = sum(tn) / (sum(tn) + sum(fn))
    print("Precision Score: {}".format(precision))
    print("Recall Score: {}".format(recall))
    print("F1 Score: {}".format(f1))
    print("Accuracy Score: {}".format(accuracy))
    print("Specificity Score: {}".format(specificity))
    lr_precision, lr_recall, _ = precision_recall_curve(labels, preds)
    plt.plot(lr_recall, lr_precision, marker='o')
    plt.title('Precision Recall Tradeoff')
    plt.xlabel('Recall')
    plt.ylabel('Precision')
```

In [ ]:

```python
def roc(y, y_hat):
    '''
    A function that prints roc auc.

    Parameters: y is the actual values, y_hat is the predicted values.
    '''
    false_positive_rate, true_positive_rate, thresholds = roc_curve(y, y_hat)
    roc_auc = auc(false_positive_rate, true_positive_rate)

    sns.set_style('darkgrid', {'axes.facecolor': '0.9'})


    plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
    lw = 2
    plt.plot(false_positive_rate, true_positive_rate, color='darkorange',
             lw=lw, label='ROC curve')
    plt.plot([0, 1], [0, 1], color='navy', lw=lw, linestyle='--')
    plt.xlim([0.0, 1.0])
    plt.ylim([0.0, 1.05])
    plt.yticks([i/20.0 for i in range(21)])
    plt.xticks([i/20.0 for i in range(21)])
    plt.xlabel('False Positive Rate')
    plt.ylabel('True Positive Rate')
```

```python
    plt.title('Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) Curve')
    plt.legend(loc='lower right')
    print('AUC: {}'.format(auc(false_positive_rate, true_positive_rate)))
    plt.show()
```

In [ ]:
```python
def multiclass(model,x,y,y_hat,classes,t):
    '''
    A function that prints metrics for multiclass.

    Parameters: model is the machine learning model, x is the independent variables, y is a list of each class labels,
    y_hat is a list of the prediction for each class labels, classes is the dependent variables, and t signifies
    whether the data is for training or testing.
    '''
    sort=sorted(set(classes))
    zero=[]
    one=[]
    two=[]
    for i,l,c in zip(y,y_hat,sort):
        print(f'Class:{c}')
        Metrics(i,l)
        roc(i,l)
        print('____________________________________________________')
    if t=='train':
        kf = KFold(n_splits=5)
        for i in kf.split(x):
            x1,x2=x.iloc[i[0]],x.iloc[i[1]]
            y1,y2=classes.iloc[i[0]],classes.iloc[i[1]]

            model.fit(x1,y1)
            pred = model.predict(x2)

            actual_class0=y2==0
            actual_class1=y2==1
            actual_class2=y2==2
            predictions_class0=pred==0
            predictions_class1=pred==1
            predictions_class2=pred==2
            a=[actual_class0,actual_class1,actual_class2]
            p=[predictions_class0,predictions_class1,predictions_class2]
            class_number=0
            for i,l in zip(a,p):
                false_positive_rate, true_positive_rate, thresholds = roc_curve(i, l)
                roc_auc = auc(false_positive_rate, true_positive_rate)
                if class_number==0:
                    zero.append(roc_auc)
                elif class_number==1:
                    one.append(roc_auc)
                elif class_number==2:
                    two.append(roc_auc)
                class_number+=1

        print(f'Class 0 Cross Validated ROC AUC Score: {np.mean(zero)}')
        print(f'Class 1 Cross Validated ROC AUC Score: {np.mean(one)}')
        print(f'Class 2 Cross Validated ROC AUC Score: {np.mean(two)}')
    elif t=='test':
        pass
```

In [ ]:
```python
def forecast(dd, w, start, end, s, title):
    '''
    A function that prints time series analysis.
```

```
Parameters: dd is the dataframe, w is the window for rolling statistics, start is the dictionary that holds the
initial result, end is the dictionary that holds the predicted result, s is the amount of forecating steps,
title is the title of the charts.
'''
date3=dd.index[0]
roll_mean = dd.rolling(window=w, center=False).mean()
roll_std = dd.rolling(window=w, center=False).std()
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(12,7))
plt.plot(dd, color='blue', label='Original')
plt.plot(roll_mean, color='red', label='Rolling Mean')
plt.plot(roll_std, color='black', label = 'Rolling Std')
plt.legend(loc='best')
plt.title(f'{title} Trend')
plt.show(block=False)

dftest = adfuller(dd)
dfoutput = pd.Series(dftest[0:4], index=['Test Statistic', 'p-value', '#Lags Used', 'Number of Observations Used'])
for key,value in dftest[4].items():
    dfoutput['Critical Value (%s)'%key] = value
print (f'{title} Dickey-Fuller test results: \n')
print(dfoutput)

fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(16,3))
plot_acf(dd, ax=ax, lags=l)
plt.title(f'{title} autocorrelation')
plt.show()

fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(16,3))
plot_pacf(dd, ax=ax, lags=l)
plt.title(f'{title} partial autocorrelation')
plt.show()

print(f'{title} AIC Scores:')
# Define the p, d and q parameters to take any value between 0 and 2
p = d = q = range(0, 2)

# Generate all different combinations of p, d and q triplets
pdq = list(itertools.product(p, d, q))

# Generate all different combinations of seasonal p, d and q triplets
pdqs = [(x[0], x[1], x[2], 7) for x in list(itertools.product(p, d, q))]
# Run a grid with pdq and seasonal pdq parameters calculated above and get the best AIC value
ans = []
for comb in pdq:
    for combs in pdqs:
        try:
            mod = sm.tsa.statespace.SARIMAX(dd,
                                            order=comb,
                                            seasonal_order=combs,
                                            enforce_stationarity=False,
                                            enforce_invertibility=False)

            output = mod.fit()
            ans.append([comb, combs, output.aic])
            print('ARIMA {} x {}12 : AIC Calculated ={}'.format(comb, combs, output.aic))
        except:
            continue
# Find the parameters with minimal AIC value
ans_df = pd.DataFrame(ans, columns=['pdq', 'pdqs', 'aic'])
values=ans_df.loc[ans_df['aic'].idxmin()]
```

```python
# Plug the optimal parameter values into a new SARIMAX model
ARIMA_MODEL = sm.tsa.statespace.SARIMAX(dd,
                                        order=values['pdq'],
                                        seasonal_order=values['pdqs'],
                                        enforce_stationarity=False,
                                        enforce_invertibility=False)

# Fit the model and print results
output = ARIMA_MODEL.fit()

print(f'{title} ARIMA:', output.summary())

output.plot_diagnostics(figsize=(15, 18))
plt.show()

# Get predictions and calculate confidence intervals
pred = output.get_prediction(start=pd.to_datetime(date3), dynamic=False)
pred_conf = pred.conf_int()

# Plot real vs predicted values along with confidence interval

# Plot observed values
ax = dd.plot(label='observed', figsize=(15, 18))

# Plot predicted values
pred.predicted_mean.plot(ax=ax, label='One-step ahead Forecast', alpha=0.9)

# Plot the range for confidence intervals
ax.fill_between(pred_conf.index,
                pred_conf.iloc[:, 0],
                pred_conf.iloc[:, 1], color='g', alpha=0.5)

# Set axes labels
plt.title(f'{title} actual and predicted values with confidence interval')
ax.set_xlabel('Date')
ax.set_ylabel(title)
plt.legend()

plt.show()
# Get the real and predicted values


forecasted = pred.predicted_mean
truth = dd
# Compute the mean square error
rmse=np.sqrt(mean_squared_error(truth, forecasted))
print(f'{title} Root Mean Squared Error:{round(rmse, 2)}')

f=output.forecast(steps=s)
prediction = output.get_forecast(steps=s)
pred_conf_f = prediction.conf_int()
print(f'{title} Forecast:')
print(f)
start[title]=dd.iloc[-1]
end[title]=f.iloc[-1]

# Plot future predictions with confidence intervals
ax = dd.plot(label='observed', figsize=(20, 15))
prediction.predicted_mean.plot(ax=ax, label='Forecast')
ax.fill_between(pred_conf_f.index,
                pred_conf_f.iloc[:, 0],
```

```
                     pred_conf_f.iloc[:, 1], color='k', alpha=0.25)
    ax.set_xlabel('Date')
    ax.set_ylabel(title)
    plt.title(f'{title} trend and future predictions with confidence interval')

    plt.legend()
    plt.show()
```

In [ ]:
```
def pecentage_change(x1,x2):
    '''
    A function that returns percentage change.

    Parameters: x1 is the previous value, and x2 is the following value.

    Returns:  c is the percentage change.
    '''
    c=((x2-x1)/x1)*100
    return(f'Pecentage Change: {c}%')
```

In [ ]:
```
#Function for neural network metrics
def recall(y_true, y_pred):
    true_positives = K.sum(K.round(K.clip(y_true * y_pred, 0, 1)))
    possible_positives = K.sum(K.round(K.clip(y_true, 0, 1)))
    recall_keras = true_positives / (possible_positives + K.epsilon())
    return recall_keras


def precision(y_true, y_pred):
    true_positives = K.sum(K.round(K.clip(y_true * y_pred, 0, 1)))
    predicted_positives = K.sum(K.round(K.clip(y_pred, 0, 1)))
    precision_keras = true_positives / (predicted_positives + K.epsilon())
    return precision_keras


def specificity(y_true, y_pred):
    tn = K.sum(K.round(K.clip((1 - y_true) * (1 - y_pred), 0, 1)))
    fp = K.sum(K.round(K.clip((1 - y_true) * y_pred, 0, 1)))
    return tn / (tn + fp + K.epsilon())


def f1(y_true, y_pred):
    p = precision(y_true, y_pred)
    r = recall(y_true, y_pred)
    return 2 * ((p * r) / (p + r + K.epsilon()))
```

In [ ]:
```
def neural_network_metrics(c1,c2,t,y):
    '''
    A function that plots ann metrics.

    Parameters: c1 is the training result, c2 is the validation result, t is the title, and y is the y axis label.
    '''
    plt.plot(c1)
    plt.plot(c2)
    plt.title(t)
    plt.ylabel(y)
    plt.xlabel('epoch')
    plt.legend(['train', 'val'], loc='lower left')
    plt.gca().set_ylim(0,1)
    plt.grid(True)
    plt.show()
```