

5th May 2020

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The organisers































Lenka @LenkaHas

Miquel @PerelloNieto

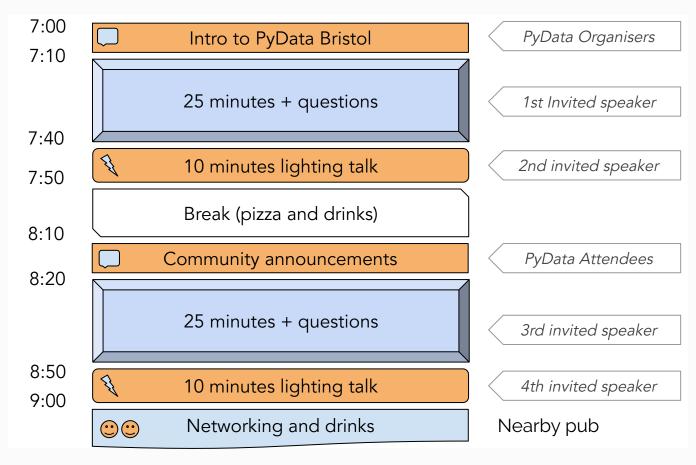
John @John_Sandall

Frank @norhustla

David @dsg22

Bharat @brtknr

PyData Bristol - Events' format



PyData Bristol and PyData Cardiff: 900+ members each!



Part of PyData - 172 groups (2)

PyData Bristol ® Bristol, United Kingdom

3 909 members · Public group

Organized by Frank K. and 6 others

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Part of PyData - 172 groups (2)

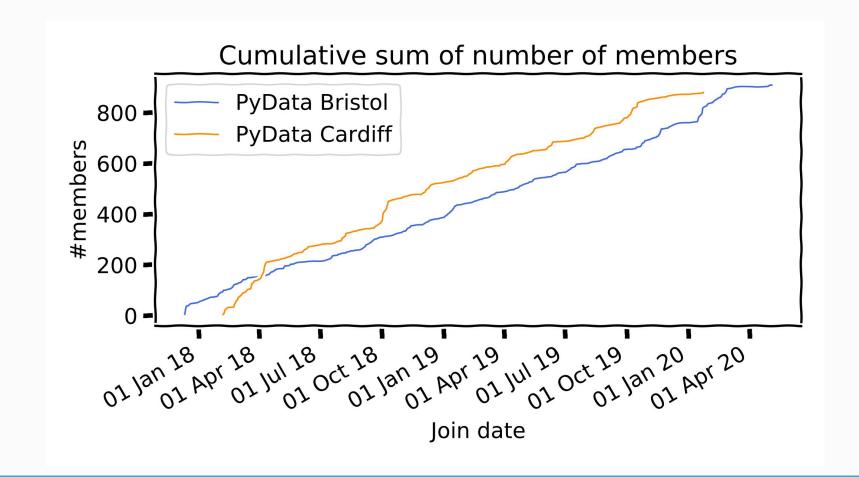
PyData Cardiff Meetup

© Cardiff, United Kingdom

946 members · Public group (2)

Organized by Tim V. and 4 others

PyData Bristol vs Cardiff members



https://github.com/pydatabristol

■ README.md

PyData Bristol Meetups

Links:

- PyData Bristol on Meetup.com
- @PyDataBristol on Twitter
- PyData Bristol YouTube Channel

Past meetups

You can find schedules, slides and recordings of previous events below.

- 1st PyData Bristol meetup March 2018
- 2nd PyData Bristol meetup May 2018
- 3rd PyData Bristol meetup Jul 2018
- 4th PyData Bristol meetup Sep 2018
- 5th PyData Bristol meetup Nov 2018
- Christmas joint event PyData Bristol and DBBUG meetup Dec 2018
- 6th PyData Bristol meetup Jan 2019
- 7th PyData Bristol meetup Mar 2019

PyData Bristol Workshops

Links:

- PyData Bristol on Meetup.com
- @PyDataBristol on Twitter
- PyData Bristol YouTube Channel

Workshops

You can find slides and code for our workshops below:

- Intro to Deep Learning with Keras (20th Sep 2018)
- Intro to Recurrent Neural Networks (13th Nov 2018)
- First Steps with Python (28th Oct 2019)
- Introduction to Python (23rd Jan 2020)
- First Steps with pandas (27th Feb 2020)

Schedules, slides and recordings of previous events can be found in

Coming Soon - PyData Bristol Masterclasses!

Table of Contents

- 1 The SIR Model (of disease spread)
 - 1.1 The Rate Equations
 - 1.2 Solve the system of differential equations!
 - 1.3 Visualisation, Numberphile-style
 - 1.4 Adding interactivity
- 2 Flatten The Curve
 - 2.1 Social distancing
 - 2.2 Increasing the recovery rate
- 3 R0: the basic reproductive number
- · 4 Lights, camera, animate!

The Coronavirus Curve - Numberphile



Watch The Coronavirus Curve - Numberphile on YouTube

<IPython.core.display.Javascript object>

In [2]: %matplotlib inline

<IPython.core.display.Javascript object>

The SIR Model (of disease spread)

The three variables we'll use:

- S = Susceptible (people who are possibly able to get the disease)
- I = Infected (people who have got the disease)
- R = Recovered (people who are not infected any more, may be recovered, may be dead)

Goal: build up some simple naïve assumptions of how diseases spread & follow the mathematical consequences to make a prediction.

```
In [3]: ## Set up some initial conditions

# Population of size 1, i.e. 100% (N is between 0 and 1)
N = 1

# Assume some Infected people (1% are Infected)
```

https://twitter.com/pydatabristol