import requests (**The requests module allows you to send HTTP requests using Python. The HTTP request returns a Response Object with all the response data (content, encoding, status, etc).**

import bs4**( Beautiful Soup (bs4) is a Python library for pulling data out of HTML and XML files. This module does not come built-in with Python. To install this type the below command in the terminal)**

import tkinter as tk(**Tkinter is a graphical user interface (GUI) module for Python, you can make desktop apps with Python. You can make windows, buttons, show text and images amongst other things. Tk and Tkinter apps can run on most Unix platforms. This also works on Windows and Mac OS X. The module Tkinter is an interface to the Tk GUI toolkit.)**

def get\_html\_data(url)**:(GET is used to request data from a specified resource. GET is one of the most common HTTP methods.)**

data = requests.get(url)

return data(The Python return statement is a special statement that you can use inside a function or method to send the function’s result back to the caller. A return statement consists of the return keyword followed by an optional return value.)

def get\_covid\_data():

url = "https://www.worldometers.info/coronavirus/"

html\_data = get\_html\_data(url)

bs = bs4.BeautifulSoup(html\_data.text, 'html.parser')

infodiv = bs.find("div",class="content-inner").findAll("div",id="maincounter-wrap")

all\_data = ""

for block in infodiv:(A block is a piece of Python program text that is executed as a unit. The following are blocks: a module, a function body, and a class definition. Each command typed interactively is a block)

text=block.find("h1", class=None).gettext()

count=block.find("span",class=None).get\_text()

all\_data = all\_data + text + " " + count + "\n"

return all\_data

def get\_country\_data():

name = textfield.get()

url = "https://www.worldometers.info/coronavirus/country/%22+name

html\_data = get\_html\_data(url)

bs = bs4.BeautifulSoup(html\_data.text, 'html.parser')

infodiv = bs.find("div", class="content-inner").findAll("div", id="maincounter-wrap")

all\_data = ""

for i in range(3):(Python range() Function Built-in Functions. Example. Create a sequence of numbers from 0 to 5, and print each item in the sequence: x = range(6) for n in x: print(n))

text = infodiv[i].find("h1", class=None).get\_text()

count = infodiv[i].find("span", class=None).get\_text()

all\_data = all\_data + text + " " + count + "\n"

mainlabel['text'] = all\_data

def reload():(Reloading modules in Python. reload () reloads a previously imported module. This is useful if you have edited the module source file using an external editor and want to try out the new version without leaving the Python interpreter. The return value is the module object.)

new\_data = get\_covid\_data()

mainlabel['text'] = new\_data

# GUI

get\_covid\_data()

root = tk.Tk()

root.geometry("1080x700")

root.title("Covid Tracker")

f = ("Times New Roman NN",30,"bold" )

banner = tk.PhotoImage(file="covid 19.png")(syntax for printing the main banner by exporting the png,jpg)

bannerlabel = tk.Label(root, image=banner)

bannerlabel.pack()

textfield = tk.Entry(root, width=30 , font=80 , bg="white**")(TextField is a large text field for large-sized text. TextField is generally used for storing paragraphs and all other text data. The default form widget for this field is TextArea)**

textfield.pack()

mainlabel = tk.Label(root, text=get\_covid\_data(), font=f, fg="#191970")

mainlabel.pack()

gbtn = tk.Button(root, text="Get Data", relief='solid',font=f ,command=get\_country\_data , bg="#CAFF70", fg="black")

gbtn.pack()

rbtn = tk.Button(root, text="Reload", font=f, relief='solid', command=reload , bg="#FFA07A")

rbtn.pack()

root.mainloop()**(Root. mainloop () is simply a method in the main window that executes what we wish to execute in an application (lets Tkinter to start running the application). As the name implies it will loop forever until the user exits the window or waits for any events from the user.)**