

```
#1 Importing necessary Python Libraries:
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

#2 Reading the dataset:
df=pd.read_csv(r"C:\Users\ADITI DUNGYAN\Downloads\covid_data.csv")
df

      Country          Other names ISO 3166-1 alpha-3
CODE \
0      Afghanistan      Afghanistan
AFG
1      Albania           Albania
ALB
2      Algeria            Algeria
DZA
3      Andorra            Andorra
AND
4      Angola              Angola
AGO
...
...
220 Wallis and Futuna Wallis and Futuna Islands
WLF
221 Western Sahara      Western Sahara
ESHÂ
222 Yemen                Yemen
YEM
223 Zambia               Zambia
ZMB
224 Zimbabwe             Zimbabwe
ZWE

      Population Continent Total Cases Total Deaths Tot Cases//1M
pop \
0      40462186       Asia        177827        7671
4395
1      2872296        Europe      273870        3492
95349
2      45236699       Africa      265691        6874
5873
3      77481         Europe      40024         153
516565
4      34654212       Africa      99194        1900
2862
...
.
220      10894     Oceania        454            7
41674
```

221	623031	Africa	10	1
16				
222	30975258	Asia	11806	2143
381				
223	19284482	Africa	317076	3967
16442				
224	15241601	Africa	246525	5446
16174				

	Tot Deaths/1M	pop	Death	percentage
0		190	4.313743	
1		1216	1.275058	
2		152	2.587216	
3		1975	0.382271	
4		55	1.915438	
..		...	...	
220		643	1.541850	
221		2	10.000000	
222		69	18.151787	
223		206	1.251120	
224		357	2.209107	

[225 rows x 10 columns]

#3 Display the first 10 rows of the dataset:  
df.head(10)

	Country	Other names	ISO 3166-1	alpha-3	CODE	\
0	Afghanistan	Afghanistan			AFG	
1	Albania	Albania			ALB	
2	Algeria	Algeria			DZA	
3	Andorra	Andorra			AND	
4	Angola	Angola			AGO	
5	Anguilla	Anguilla			AIA	
6	Antigua and Barbuda	Antigua and Barbuda			ATG	
7	Argentina	Argentina			ARG	
8	Armenia	Armenia			ARM	
9	Aruba	Aruba			ABW	

	Population	Continent	Total Cases	Total
Deaths \				
0	40462186	Asia	177827	
7671				
1	2872296	Europe	273870	
3492				
2	45236699	Africa	265691	
6874				
3	77481	Europe	40024	
153				
4	34654212	Africa	99194	

```

1900
5      15237 Latin America and the Caribbean      2700
9
6      99348 Latin America and the Caribbean      7493
135
7      45921761 Latin America and the Caribbean    9041124
128065
8      2972939                               Asia      422574
8617
9      107560 Latin America and the Caribbean      34051
212

```

	Tot Cases//1M pop	Tot Deaths//1M pop	Death percentage
0	4395	190	4.313743
1	95349	1216	1.275058
2	5873	152	2.587216
3	516565	1975	0.382271
4	2862	55	1.915438
5	177200	591	0.333333
6	75422	1359	1.801682
7	196881	2789	1.416472
8	142140	2898	2.039169
9	316577	1971	0.622596

#4 Display the last 5 rows of the dataset:  
df.tail(5)

CODE	Country	Other names	ISO 3166-1 alpha-3
WLF	Wallis and Futuna	Wallis and Futuna Islands	
ESHÂ	Western Sahara	Western Sahara	
YEM	Yemen	Yemen	
ZMB	Zambia	Zambia	
ZWE	Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe	

pop	Population	Continent	Total Cases	Total Deaths	Tot Cases//1M
41674	10894	Oceania	454	7	
16	623031	Africa	10	1	
381	30975258	Asia	11806	2143	
16442	19284482	Africa	317076	3967	

```
224    15241601    Africa        246525        5446
16174
```

	Tot Deaths/1M pop	Death percentage
220	643	1.541850
221	2	10.000000
222	69	18.151787
223	206	1.251120
224	357	2.209107

#5 total number of rows and columns of the dataset:  
df.shape

```
(225, 10)
```

#6 Concise information about the dataset:  
df.info()

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 225 entries, 0 to 224
Data columns (total 10 columns):
 #   Column           Non-Null Count  Dtype  
 --- 
 0   Country          225 non-null    object 
 1   Other names       224 non-null    object 
 2   ISO 3166-1 alpha-3 CODE  225 non-null    object 
 3   Population        225 non-null    int64  
 4   Continent         225 non-null    object 
 5   Total Cases       225 non-null    int64  
 6   Total Deaths      225 non-null    int64  
 7   Tot Cases//1M pop 225 non-null    int64  
 8   Tot Deaths/1M pop 225 non-null    int64  
 9   Death percentage  225 non-null    float64
dtypes: float64(1), int64(5), object(4)
memory usage: 17.7+ KB
```

#7 Statistical summary of the numerical columns:  
df.describe()

	Population	Total Cases	Total Deaths	Tot Cases//1M pop	\
count	2.250000e+02	2.250000e+02	2.250000e+02	225.000000	
mean	3.507321e+07	2.184781e+06	2.744813e+04	136900.373333	
std	1.392418e+08	7.275938e+06	9.689177e+04	145060.340289	
min	8.050000e+02	1.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	9.000000	
25%	5.665570e+05	2.407100e+04	1.890000e+02	11384.000000	
50%	5.827911e+06	1.639360e+05	1.965000e+03	88987.000000	
75%	2.190585e+07	1.092547e+06	1.366000e+04	223335.000000	
max	1.439324e+09	8.183905e+07	1.008222e+06	696044.000000	

	Tot Deaths/1M pop	Death percentage
count	225.000000	225.000000

```

mean      1096.715556    1.444125
std       1195.715543    1.741728
min       0.000000     0.000000
25%      123.000000    0.511291
50%      708.000000    1.036905
75%      1795.000000   1.977017
max      6286.000000   18.151787

#8 Missing values in each column.
df.isnull().sum()

Country          0
Other names      1
ISO 3166-1 alpha-3 CODE 0
Population        0
Continent         0
Total Cases      0
Total Deaths     0
Tot Cases//1M pop 0
Tot Deaths/1M pop 0
Death percentage 0
dtype: int64

#9 Row which contains null values (Hint axis=1):
nan_df1=df[df.isnull().any(axis=1)]
nan_df1

      Country Other names ISO 3166-1 alpha-3 CODE Population
Continent \
135 Montenegro           NaN                  MNE      628205
Europe

      Total Cases  Total Deaths  Tot Cases//1M pop  Tot Deaths/1M
pop \
135      233326        2705        371417        4306

      Death percentage
135      1.159322

#10 Filling null value with most suitable value:
df1=df.fillna(df.mean(numeric_only=True)).fillna(df.mode().iloc[0])
df1

      Country          Other names ISO 3166-1 alpha-3
CODE \
0      Afghanistan      Afghanistan
AFG
1      Albania          Albania
ALB
2      Algeria          Algeria

```

DZA						
3	Andorra		Andorra			
AND						
4	Angola		Angola			
AGO						
..	...		...			
...						
220	Wallis and Futuna	Wallis and Futuna Islands				
WLF						
221	Western Sahara		Western Sahara			
ESHÂ						
222	Yemen		Yemen			
YEM						
223	Zambia		Zambia			
ZMB						
224	Zimbabwe		Zimbabwe			
ZWE						
pop	Population	Continent	Total Cases	Total Deaths	Tot Cases//1M	
0	40462186	Asia	177827	7671		
4395						
1	2872296	Europe	273870	3492		
95349						
2	45236699	Africa	265691	6874		
5873						
3	77481	Europe	40024	153		
516565						
4	34654212	Africa	99194	1900		
2862						
..	...	...	...	...	...	..
.						
220	10894	Oceania	454	7		
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221	623031	Africa	10	1		
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16442						
224	15241601	Africa	246525	5446		
16174						
	Tot Deaths/1M	pop	Death percentage			
0		190	4.313743			
1		1216	1.275058			
2		152	2.587216			
3		1975	0.382271			
4		55	1.915438			

```
..          ...          ...
220          643      1.541850
221             2      10.000000
222             69     18.151787
223            206     1.251120
224            357     2.209107
```

[225 rows x 10 columns]

#11 checking whether null values are replaced or not:  
df1.info()

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 225 entries, 0 to 224
Data columns (total 10 columns):
 #   Column           Non-Null Count  Dtype  
--- 
 0   Country          225 non-null    object  
 1   Other names       225 non-null    object  
 2   ISO 3166-1 alpha-3 CODE 225 non-null    object  
 3   Population        225 non-null    int64   
 4   Continent         225 non-null    object  
 5   Total Cases       225 non-null    int64   
 6   Total Deaths      225 non-null    int64   
 7   Tot Cases//1M pop 225 non-null    int64   
 8   Tot Deaths/1M pop 225 non-null    int64   
 9   Death percentage  225 non-null    float64 
dtypes: float64(1), int64(5), object(4)
memory usage: 17.7+ KB
```

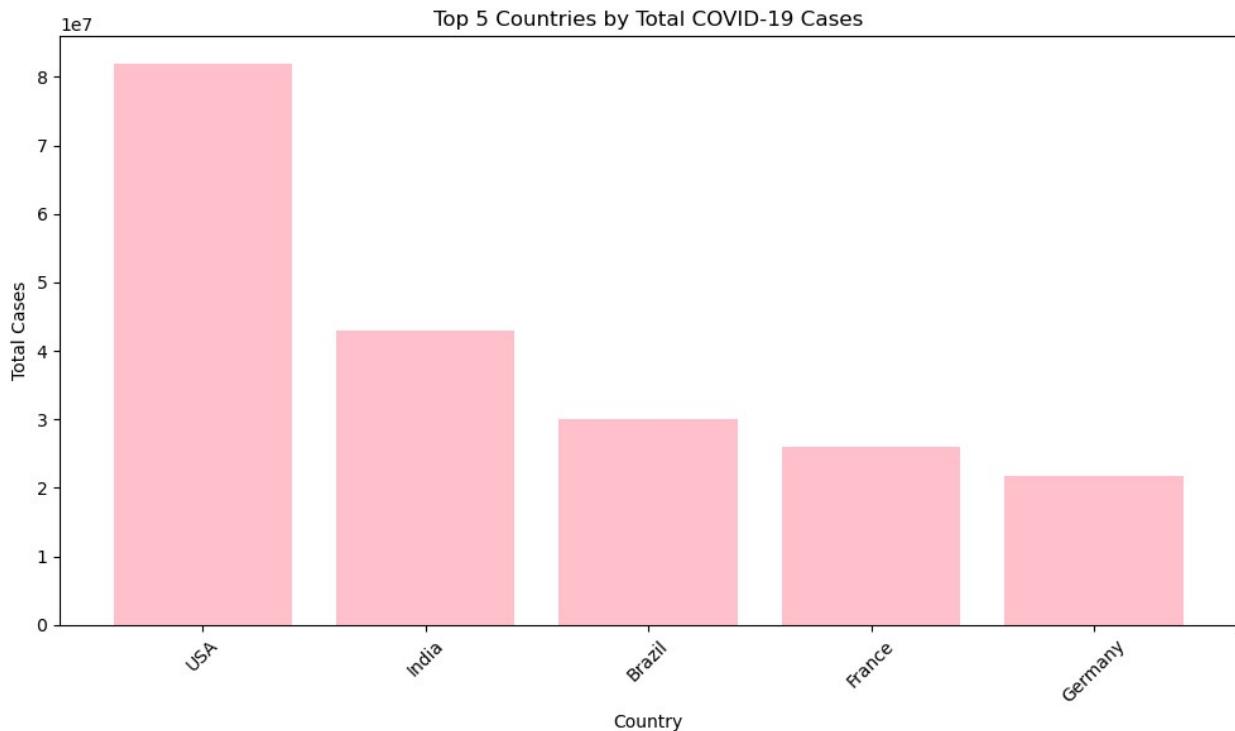
#12 Top 5 countries which have the greatest number of covid cases:  
top\_5\_cases = df nlargest(5, 'Total Cases')[['Country', 'Total Cases']]  
top\_5\_cases

```
   Country  Total Cases
214      USA      81839052
92      India      43029044
26      Brazil      29999816
70      France      25997852
76    Germany      21646375
```

#13. Plotting the graph for top 5 countries which have a greater number of covid cases:

```
plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
plt.bar(top_5_cases['Country'], top_5_cases['Total Cases'],
color='pink')
plt.title('Top 5 Countries by Total COVID-19 Cases')
plt.xlabel('Country')
plt.ylabel('Total Cases')
```

```
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.tight_layout()
```

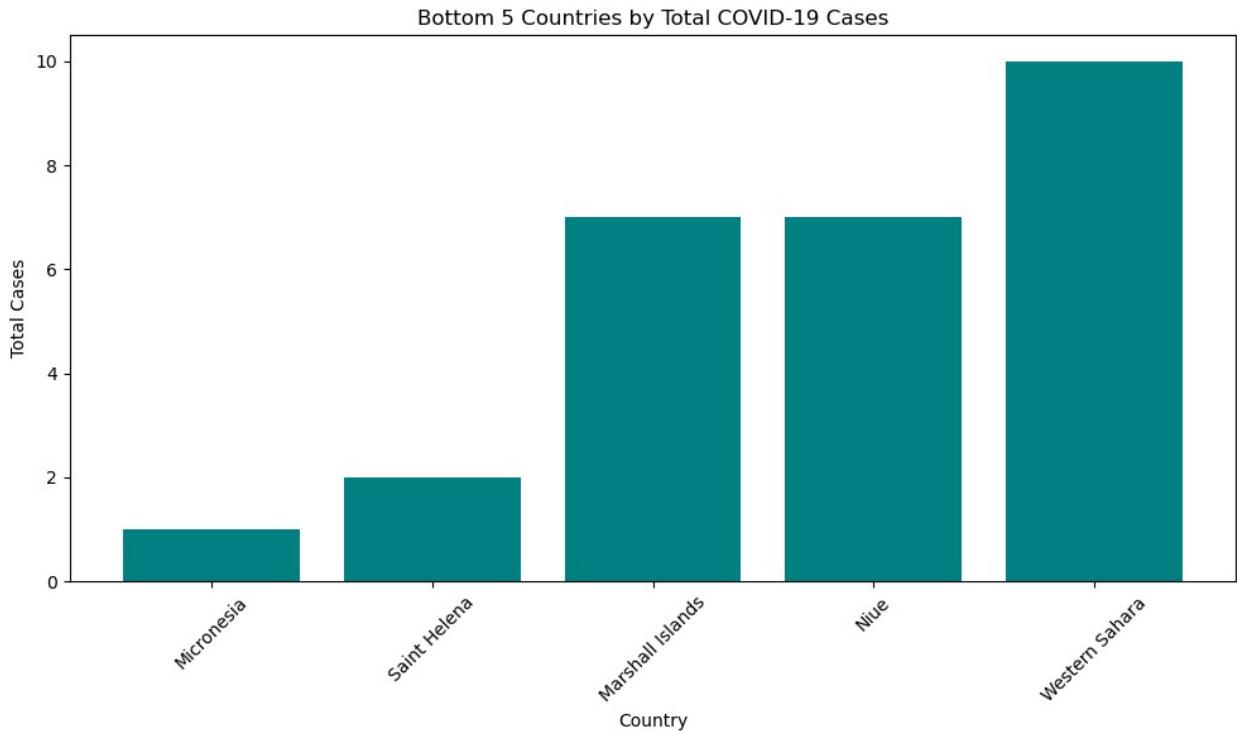


```
#14 least 5 countries which have least number of covid cases:
least_5_cases = df.nsmallest(5, 'Total Cases')[['Country', 'Total
Cases']]
least_5_cases
```

	Country	Total Cases
131	Micronesia	1
168	Saint Helena	2
125	Marshall Islands	7
148	Niue	7
221	Western Sahara	10

```
#15 Plotting the graph for the least 5 countries which have least
number of covid cases:
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
plt.bar(least_5_cases['Country'], least_5_cases['Total Cases'],
color='teal')
plt.title('Bottom 5 Countries by Total COVID-19 Cases')
plt.xlabel('Country')
plt.ylabel('Total Cases')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

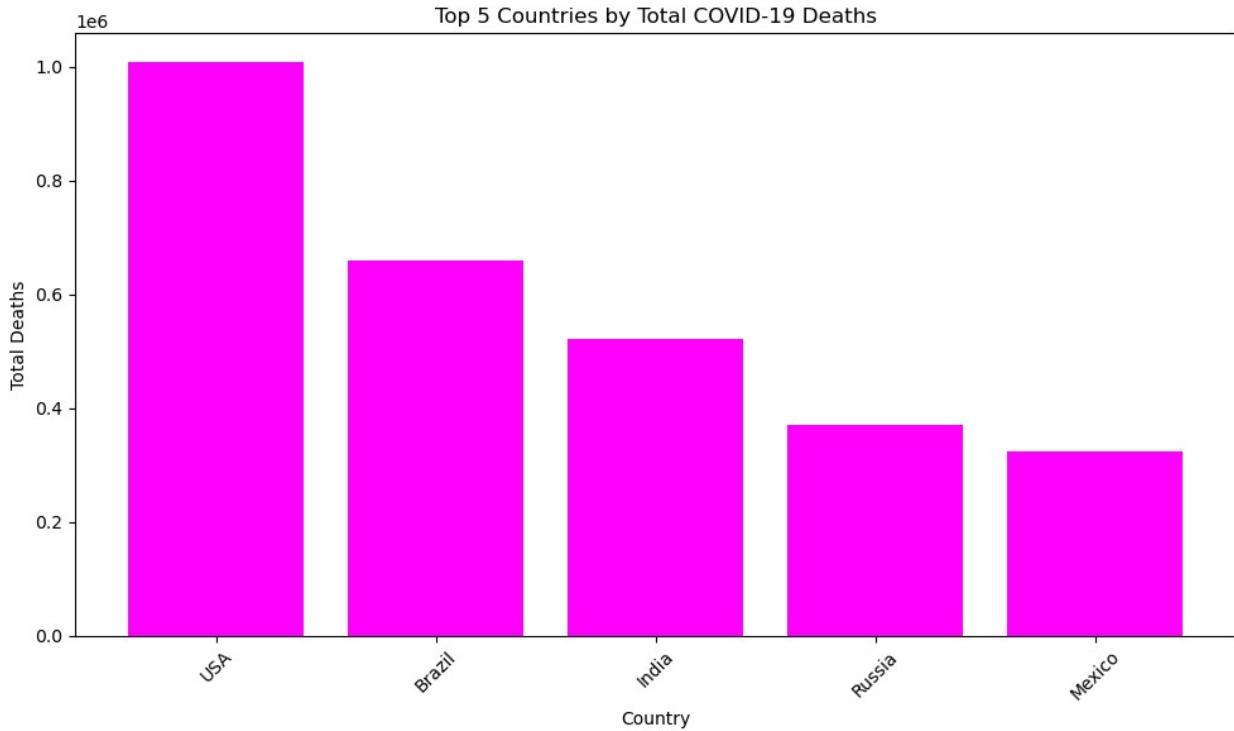


```
#16. Top 5 countries which have a greater number of covid Deaths:
top_5_deaths = df.nlargest(5, 'Total Deaths')[['Country', 'Total Deaths']]
top_5_deaths
```

	Country	Total Deaths
214	USA	1008222
26	Brazil	660269
92	India	521388
165	Russia	369708
130	Mexico	323212

```
#17 Plotting the graph for top 5 countries which have a greater number of covid Deaths.
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
plt.bar(top_5_deaths['Country'], top_5_deaths['Total Deaths'],
color='magenta')
plt.title('Top 5 Countries by Total COVID-19 Deaths')
plt.xlabel('Country')
plt.ylabel('Total Deaths')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



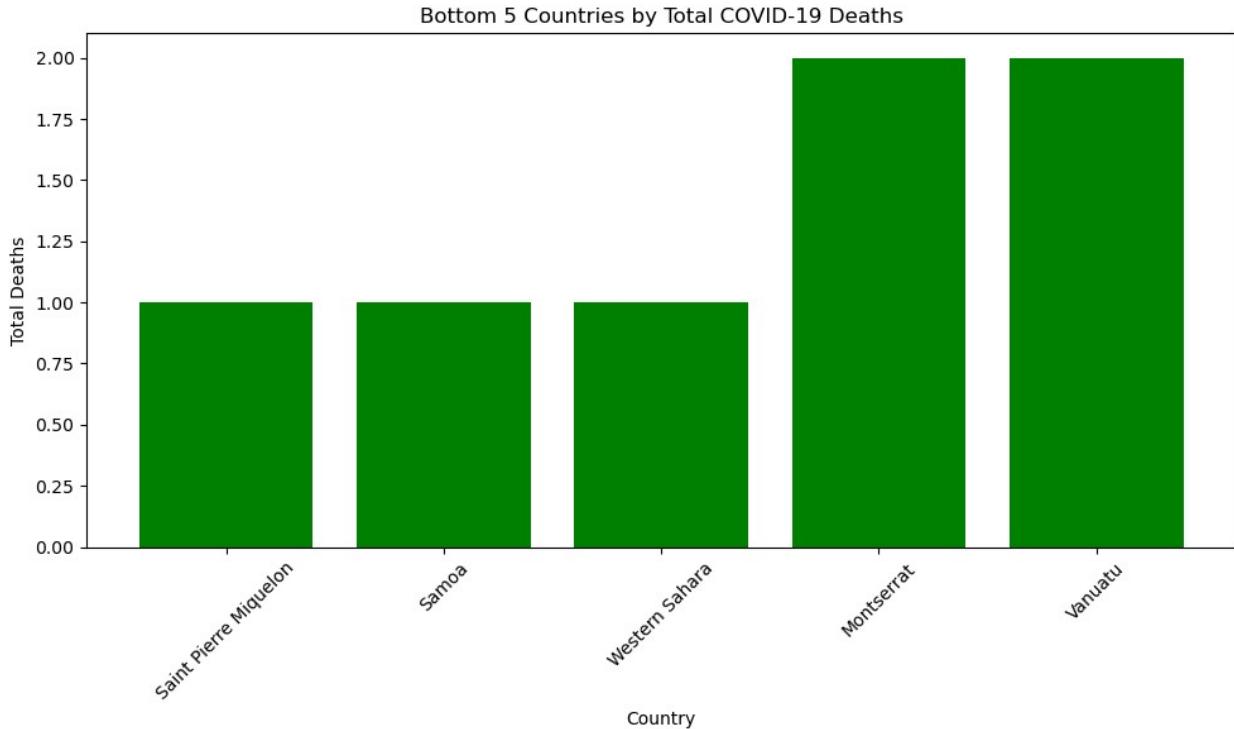
```
#18 Top 5 countries which have least number of covid Deaths:
least_5_deaths = df.nsmallest(5, 'Total Deaths')[['Country', 'Total Deaths']]
least_5_deaths
```

	Country	Total Deaths
46	Cook Islands	0
67	Falkland Islands	0
118	Macao	0
125	Marshall Islands	0
131	Micronesia	0

```
#19 Plotting the graph for top 5 countries which have least number of covid Death:
```

```
df_nonzero_deaths = df[df['Total Deaths'] > 0]
least_5_deaths = df_nonzero_deaths.nsmallest(5, 'Total Deaths')
[['Country', 'Total Deaths']]
least_5_deaths
plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
plt.bar(least_5_deaths['Country'], least_5_deaths['Total Deaths'],
color='green')
plt.title('Bottom 5 Countries by Total COVID-19 Deaths')
plt.xlabel('Country')
plt.ylabel('Total Deaths')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.tight_layout()
```

```
plt.show()
```



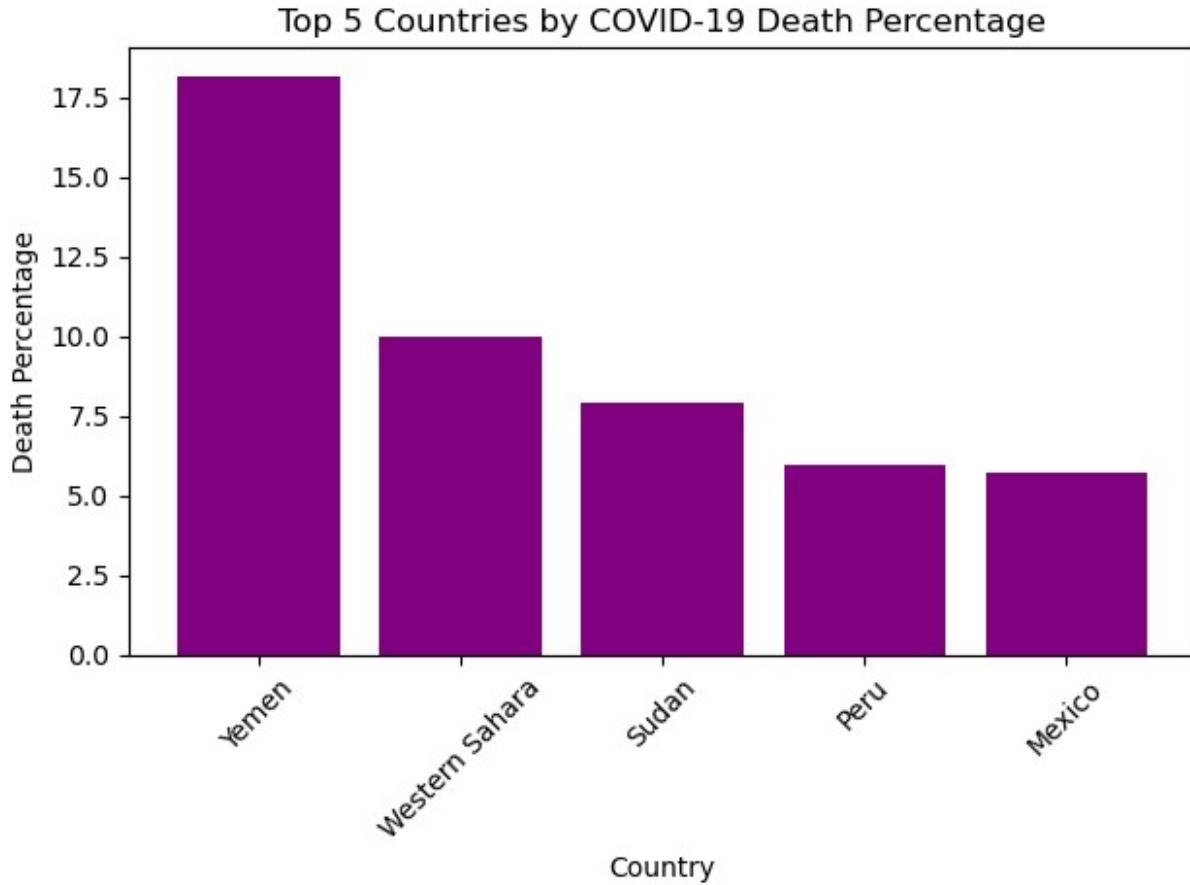
```
#20 Top 5 countries which have a greater number of covid Death percentage:
```

```
top_5_death_pct = df.nlargest(5, 'Death percentage')[['Country', 'Death percentage']]  
top_5_death_pct
```

	Country	Death percentage
222	Yemen	18.151787
221	Western Sahara	10.000000
193	Sudan	7.920265
158	Peru	5.983499
130	Mexico	5.705041

```
#21 Plotting graph for top 5 countries which have a greater number of covid Death percentaplt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
```

```
plt.bar(top_5_death_pct['Country'], top_5_death_pct['Death percentage'], color='purple')  
plt.title('Top 5 Countries by COVID-19 Death Percentage')  
plt.xlabel('Country')  
plt.ylabel('Death Percentage')  
plt.xticks(rotation=45)  
plt.tight_layout()  
plt.show()
```

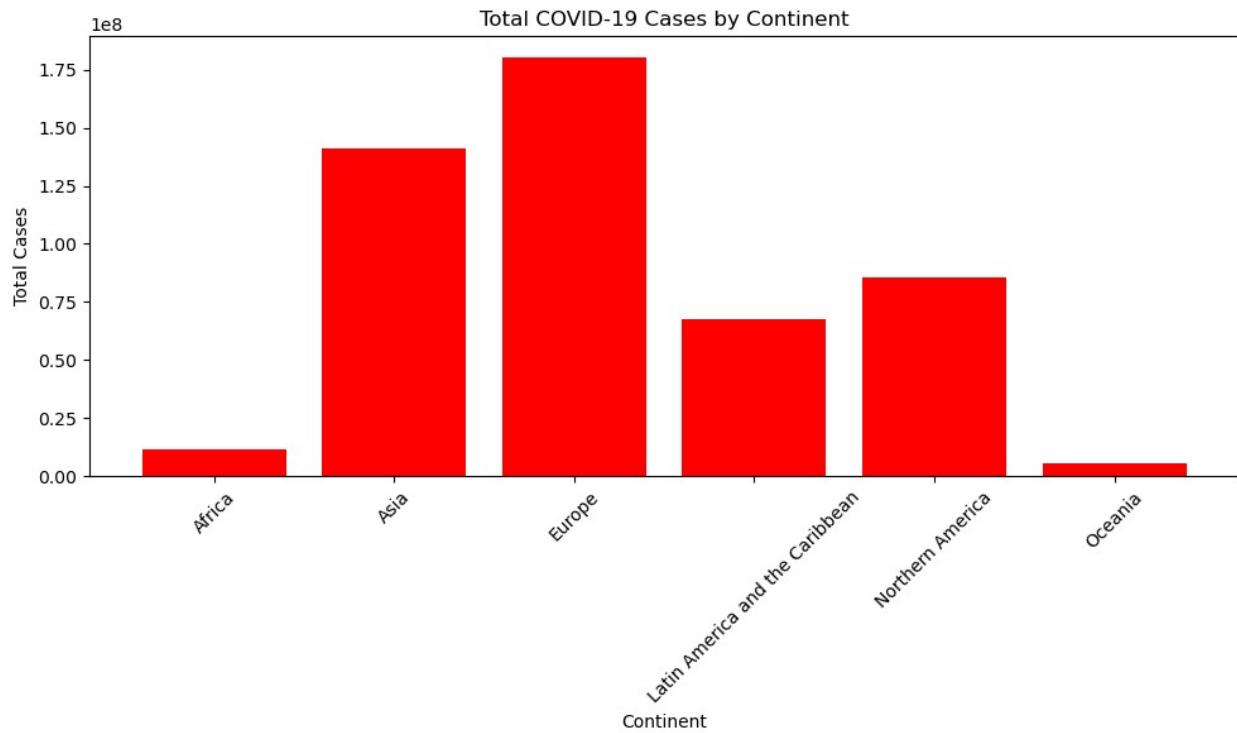


```
#22 Find the continent wise cases (hint: - use group by).
continent_cases = df.groupby('Continent')['Total Cases'].sum().reset_index()
continent_cases
```

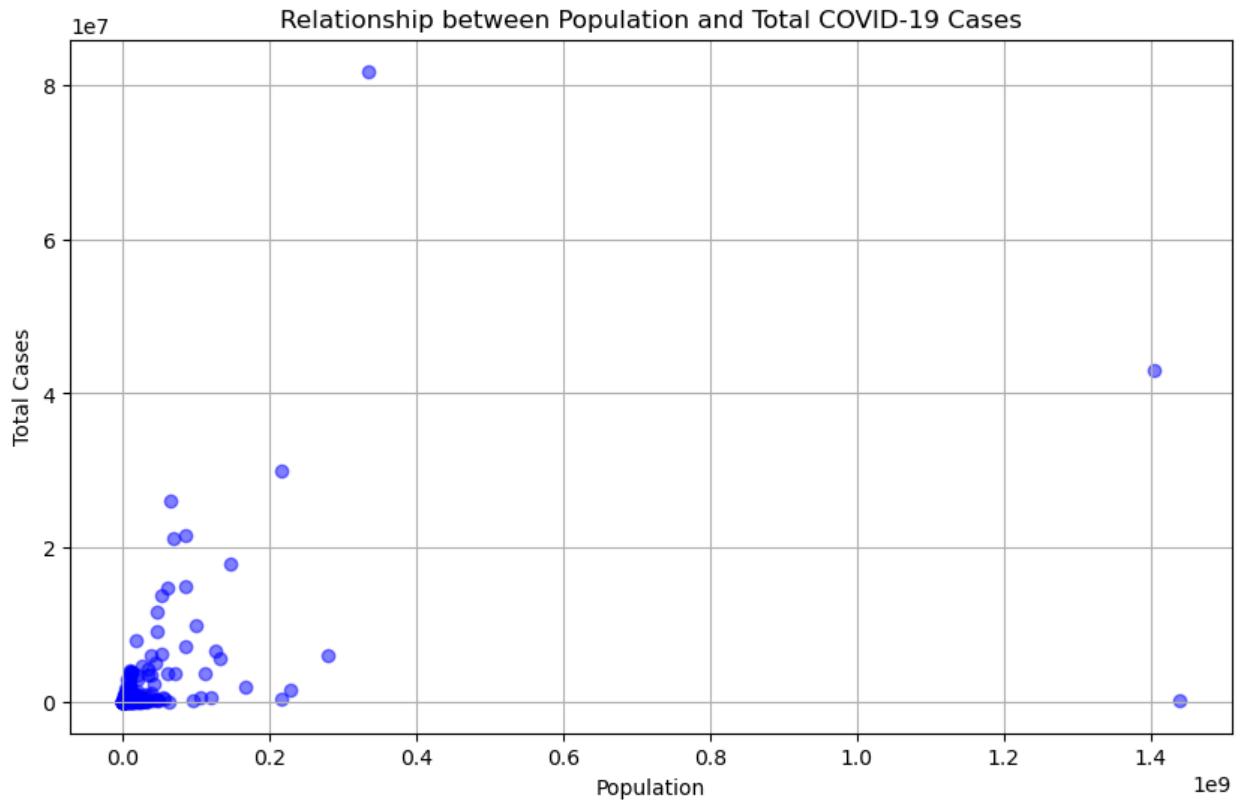
	Continent	Total Cases
0	Africa	11764207
1	Asia	140957179
2	Europe	180332483
3	Latin America and the Caribbean	67509231
4	Northern America	85364770
5	Oceania	5647957

```
#23 Plotting the graph for continent wise case:
plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
plt.bar(continent_cases['Continent'], continent_cases['Total Cases'],
color='red')
plt.title('Total COVID-19 Cases by Continent')
plt.xlabel('Continent')
plt.ylabel('Total Cases')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
```

```
plt.tight_layout()  
plt.show()
```



```
#24 Finding relationship between Population and total cases. Comment  
on outliers.  
plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))  
plt.scatter(df['Population'], df['Total Cases'], color='blue',  
alpha=0.5)  
plt.title('Relationship between Population and Total COVID-19 Cases')  
plt.xlabel('Population')  
plt.ylabel('Total Cases')  
plt.grid(True)
```

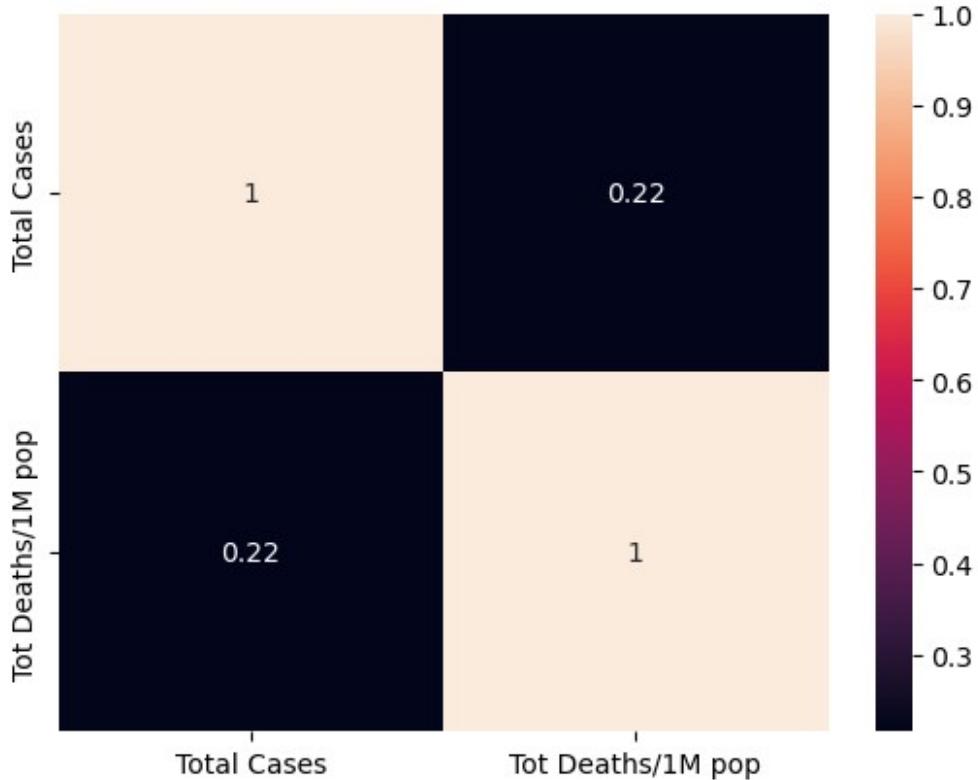


```
#25Find the co-relation between Total Cases and Total Deaths/1m pop  
and
```

```
#What does this strong positive correlation indicate about the  
relationship between Total Cases and Total Deaths/1m pop across  
different countries? (hint: - heatmap)
```

```
numeric_df = df1[['Total Cases', 'Tot\xa0Deaths/1M pop']]  
sns.heatmap(numeric_df.corr(), annot=True)
```

```
<Axes: >
```



```
# The graph shows 22% relation between Total Cases and Total Deaths for one million population.
```

#### OVERVIEW OF THE DATASET:

- The dataset contains 255 rows and 10 columns.
- There is only one null value present.
- The null value is then imputed with value that is most likely to be interpreted by the dataset.

#### KEY OBSERVATION:

- USA was the leading country for the most cases and death rate .
- The country with least number of cases and deaths was Micronesia but there are many more countries with least number of deaths

#### INSIGHTS FROM VISUALIZATION:

- Due to unavailability of Recovery and Fatality rate analysis cant be conducted on such parameters and no insights or conclusions can be made.

#### CONCLUSION:

- Countries with more population were affected the most by the virus.
- Countries that had less resources faced more problems.
- Due to high population , the virus spread faster.

- Countries with less development didn't have enough facilities to control the spread .
- Both highly populated and less developed countries showed the same trend in cases and death rate.
- Recovery and fatality rate couldn't be analyzed due to lack of data.