

week8pythonassignment

May 14, 2025

```
[2]: import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
```

```
[ ]: # 1.Data Loading & Exploration
```

```
[3]: # Load the dataset
try:
    df = pd.read_csv('owid-covid-data.csv')
    print('Database loaded successfully')
except FileNotFoundError:
    print('Error: File not found. Check file path')
```

Database loaded successfully

```
[4]: # Check for columns
print("\nThe columns in the database include:")
df.columns
```

The columns in the database include:

```
[4]: Index(['iso_code', 'continent', 'location', 'date', 'total_cases', 'new_cases',
'total_cases_smoothed', 'new_cases_smoothed', 'total_deaths', 'new_deaths',
'total_deaths_smoothed', 'new_deaths_smoothed', 'total_cases_per_million',
'total_cases_smoothed_per_million', 'new_cases_per_million',
'total_deaths_per_million', 'new_deaths_per_million',
'total_deaths_smoothed_per_million', 'new_deaths_smoothed_per_million',
'reproduction_rate', 'icu_patients', 'icu_patients_per_million',
'hosp_patients', 'hosp_patients_per_million', 'weekly_icu_admissions',
'weekly_icu_admissions_per_million', 'weekly_hosp_admissions',
'weekly_hosp_admissions_per_million', 'total_tests', 'new_tests',
'total_tests_per_thousand', 'new_tests_per_thousand',
'new_tests_smoothed', 'new_tests_smoothed_per_thousand',
'positive_rate', 'tests_per_case', 'tests_units', 'total_vaccinations',
'people_vaccinated', 'people_fully_vaccinated', 'total_boosters',
'new_vaccinations', 'new_vaccinations_smoothed',
'total_vaccinations_per_hundred', 'people_vaccinated_per_hundred',
```

```
'people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred', 'total_boosters_per_hundred',
'new_vaccinations_smoothed_per_million',
'new_people_vaccinated_smoothed',
'new_people_vaccinated_smoothed_per_hundred', 'stringency_index',
'population_density', 'median_age', 'aged_65_older', 'aged_70_older',
'gdp_per_capita', 'extreme_poverty', 'cardiovasc_death_rate',
'diabetes_prevalence', 'female_smokers', 'male_smokers',
'handwashing_facilities', 'hospital_beds_per_thousand',
'life_expectancy', 'human_development_index', 'population',
'excess_mortality_cumulative_absolute', 'excess_mortality_cumulative',
'excess_mortality', 'excess_mortality_cumulative_per_million'],
dtype='object')
```

```
[5]: # Preview rows
print("\nThese first five rows of the database include:")
df.head()
```

These first five rows of the database include:

```
[5]: iso_code continent    location    date  total_cases  new_cases  \
0      AFG      Asia  Afghanistan  2020-01-03         NaN         0.0
1      AFG      Asia  Afghanistan  2020-01-04         NaN         0.0
2      AFG      Asia  Afghanistan  2020-01-05         NaN         0.0
3      AFG      Asia  Afghanistan  2020-01-06         NaN         0.0
4      AFG      Asia  Afghanistan  2020-01-07         NaN         0.0

    new_cases_smoothed  total_deaths  new_deaths  new_deaths_smoothed  ...  \
0                  NaN            NaN         0.0                  NaN  ...
1                  NaN            NaN         0.0                  NaN  ...
2                  NaN            NaN         0.0                  NaN  ...
3                  NaN            NaN         0.0                  NaN  ...
4                  NaN            NaN         0.0                  NaN  ...

    male_smokers  handwashing_facilities  hospital_beds_per_thousand  \
0            NaN                    37.746                        0.5
1            NaN                    37.746                        0.5
2            NaN                    37.746                        0.5
3            NaN                    37.746                        0.5
4            NaN                    37.746                        0.5

    life_expectancy  human_development_index  population  \
0             64.83                    0.511  41128772.0
1             64.83                    0.511  41128772.0
2             64.83                    0.511  41128772.0
3             64.83                    0.511  41128772.0
4             64.83                    0.511  41128772.0
```

	excess_mortality_cumulative_absolute	excess_mortality_cumulative	\
0	NaN	NaN	
1	NaN	NaN	
2	NaN	NaN	
3	NaN	NaN	
4	NaN	NaN	

	excess_mortality	excess_mortality_cumulative_per_million
0	NaN	NaN
1	NaN	NaN
2	NaN	NaN
3	NaN	NaN
4	NaN	NaN

[5 rows x 67 columns]

```
[6]: # Identify the missing values
df.isnull().sum()
```

```
[6]: iso_code          0
continent          16665
location           0
date               0
total_cases       37997
...
population         0
excess_mortality_cumulative_absolute  337901
excess_mortality_cumulative          337901
excess_mortality                     337901
excess_mortality_cumulative_per_million  337901
Length: 67, dtype: int64
```

```
[ ]:
```

```
[ ]: # 2. Data Cleaning
```

```
[7]: # Filter countries of interest (e.g., Kenya, USA, India)
countries_of_interest = ['Kenya', 'Gibraltar']
print("\nThese are the filtered countries:")
df[df['location'].isin(countries_of_interest)]
```

These are the filtered countries:

```
[7]:      iso_code  continent  location      date  total_cases  new_cases  \
116295      GIB      Europe  Gibraltar  2020-01-03          NaN          0.0
```

116296	GIB	Europe	Gibraltar	2020-01-04	NaN	0.0
116297	GIB	Europe	Gibraltar	2020-01-05	NaN	0.0
116298	GIB	Europe	Gibraltar	2020-01-06	NaN	0.0
116299	GIB	Europe	Gibraltar	2020-01-07	NaN	0.0
...
159167	KEN	Africa	Kenya	2023-10-14	343999.0	0.0
159168	KEN	Africa	Kenya	2023-10-15	343999.0	0.0
159169	KEN	Africa	Kenya	2023-10-16	343999.0	0.0
159170	KEN	Africa	Kenya	2023-10-17	343999.0	0.0
159171	KEN	Africa	Kenya	2023-10-18	343999.0	0.0

	new_cases_smoothed	total_deaths	new_deaths	new_deaths_smoothed	\
116295	NaN	NaN	0.0	NaN	
116296	NaN	NaN	0.0	NaN	
116297	NaN	NaN	0.0	NaN	
116298	NaN	NaN	0.0	NaN	
116299	NaN	NaN	0.0	NaN	
...	
159167	6.286	5689.0	0.0	0.0	
159168	6.286	5689.0	0.0	0.0	
159169	6.286	5689.0	0.0	0.0	
159170	0.000	5689.0	0.0	0.0	
159171	0.000	5689.0	0.0	0.0	

...	male_smokers	handwashing_facilities	hospital_beds_per_thousand	\
116295	NaN	NaN	NaN	
116296	NaN	NaN	NaN	
116297	NaN	NaN	NaN	
116298	NaN	NaN	NaN	
116299	NaN	NaN	NaN	
...	
159167	20.4	24.651	1.4	
159168	20.4	24.651	1.4	
159169	20.4	24.651	1.4	
159170	20.4	24.651	1.4	
159171	20.4	24.651	1.4	

	life_expectancy	human_development_index	population	\
116295	79.93	NaN	32677.0	
116296	79.93	NaN	32677.0	
116297	79.93	NaN	32677.0	
116298	79.93	NaN	32677.0	
116299	79.93	NaN	32677.0	
...	
159167	66.70	0.601	54027484.0	
159168	66.70	0.601	54027484.0	
159169	66.70	0.601	54027484.0	

159170	66.70	0.601	54027484.0
159171	66.70	0.601	54027484.0

	excess_mortality_cumulative_absolute	excess_mortality_cumulative	\
116295	NaN	NaN	
116296	NaN	NaN	
116297	NaN	NaN	
116298	NaN	NaN	
116299	NaN	NaN	
...	
159167	NaN	NaN	
159168	NaN	NaN	
159169	NaN	NaN	
159170	NaN	NaN	
159171	NaN	NaN	

	excess_mortality	excess_mortality_cumulative_per_million
116295	NaN	NaN
116296	NaN	NaN
116297	NaN	NaN
116298	NaN	NaN
116299	NaN	NaN
...
159167	NaN	NaN
159168	NaN	NaN
159169	NaN	NaN
159170	NaN	NaN
159171	NaN	NaN

[2770 rows x 67 columns]

```
[8]: # Converting date to datetime
df['date'] = pd.to_datetime(df['date'], errors='coerce')
```

```
[9]: # Drop rows with missing dates
print("\nAfter dropping the missing dates:")
df.dropna(subset=['date'])
```

After dropping the missing dates:

```
[9]:
```

	iso_code	continent	location	date	total_cases	new_cases	\
0	AFG	Asia	Afghanistan	2020-01-03	NaN	0.0	
1	AFG	Asia	Afghanistan	2020-01-04	NaN	0.0	
2	AFG	Asia	Afghanistan	2020-01-05	NaN	0.0	
3	AFG	Asia	Afghanistan	2020-01-06	NaN	0.0	
4	AFG	Asia	Afghanistan	2020-01-07	NaN	0.0	

...
350080	ZWE	Africa	Zimbabwe	2023-10-14	265808.0	0.0
350081	ZWE	Africa	Zimbabwe	2023-10-15	265808.0	0.0
350082	ZWE	Africa	Zimbabwe	2023-10-16	265808.0	0.0
350083	ZWE	Africa	Zimbabwe	2023-10-17	265808.0	0.0
350084	ZWE	Africa	Zimbabwe	2023-10-18	265808.0	0.0

	new_cases_smoothed	total_deaths	new_deaths	new_deaths_smoothed	\
0	NaN	NaN	0.0	NaN	
1	NaN	NaN	0.0	NaN	
2	NaN	NaN	0.0	NaN	
3	NaN	NaN	0.0	NaN	
4	NaN	NaN	0.0	NaN	

...
350080	5.286	5718.0	0.0		0.0
350081	5.286	5718.0	0.0		0.0
350082	5.286	5718.0	0.0		0.0
350083	0.000	5718.0	0.0		0.0
350084	0.000	5718.0	0.0		0.0

	...	male_smokers	handwashing_facilities	hospital_beds_per_thousand	\
0	...	NaN	37.746		0.5
1	...	NaN	37.746		0.5
2	...	NaN	37.746		0.5
3	...	NaN	37.746		0.5
4	...	NaN	37.746		0.5

...
350080	...	30.7	36.791		1.7
350081	...	30.7	36.791		1.7
350082	...	30.7	36.791		1.7
350083	...	30.7	36.791		1.7
350084	...	30.7	36.791		1.7

	life_expectancy	human_development_index	population	\
0	64.83	0.511	41128772.0	
1	64.83	0.511	41128772.0	
2	64.83	0.511	41128772.0	
3	64.83	0.511	41128772.0	
4	64.83	0.511	41128772.0	

...
350080	61.49	0.571	16320539.0
350081	61.49	0.571	16320539.0
350082	61.49	0.571	16320539.0
350083	61.49	0.571	16320539.0
350084	61.49	0.571	16320539.0

excess_mortality_cumulative_absolute	excess_mortality_cumulative	\
--------------------------------------	-----------------------------	---

0		NaN	NaN
1		NaN	NaN
2		NaN	NaN
3		NaN	NaN
4		NaN	NaN
...
350080		NaN	NaN
350081		NaN	NaN
350082		NaN	NaN
350083		NaN	NaN
350084		NaN	NaN

	excess_mortality	excess_mortality_cumulative_per_million
0	NaN	NaN
1	NaN	NaN
2	NaN	NaN
3	NaN	NaN
4	NaN	NaN
...
350080	NaN	NaN
350081	NaN	NaN
350082	NaN	NaN
350083	NaN	NaN
350084	NaN	NaN

[350085 rows x 67 columns]

```
[10]: # Handle missing numeric values with fillna() or interpolate().
df.fillna(0)
```

```
[10]:
```

	iso_code	continent	location	date	total_cases	new_cases	\
0	AFG	Asia	Afghanistan	2020-01-03	0.0	0.0	
1	AFG	Asia	Afghanistan	2020-01-04	0.0	0.0	
2	AFG	Asia	Afghanistan	2020-01-05	0.0	0.0	
3	AFG	Asia	Afghanistan	2020-01-06	0.0	0.0	
4	AFG	Asia	Afghanistan	2020-01-07	0.0	0.0	
...	
350080	ZWE	Africa	Zimbabwe	2023-10-14	265808.0	0.0	
350081	ZWE	Africa	Zimbabwe	2023-10-15	265808.0	0.0	
350082	ZWE	Africa	Zimbabwe	2023-10-16	265808.0	0.0	
350083	ZWE	Africa	Zimbabwe	2023-10-17	265808.0	0.0	
350084	ZWE	Africa	Zimbabwe	2023-10-18	265808.0	0.0	

	new_cases_smoothed	total_deaths	new_deaths	new_deaths_smoothed	\
0	0.000	0.0	0.0	0.0	
1	0.000	0.0	0.0	0.0	
2	0.000	0.0	0.0	0.0	

3	0.000	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	0.000	0.0	0.0	0.0
...
350080	5.286	5718.0	0.0	0.0
350081	5.286	5718.0	0.0	0.0
350082	5.286	5718.0	0.0	0.0
350083	0.000	5718.0	0.0	0.0
350084	0.000	5718.0	0.0	0.0

	...	male_smokers	handwashing_facilities	hospital_beds_per_thousand	\
0	...	0.0	37.746		0.5
1	...	0.0	37.746		0.5
2	...	0.0	37.746		0.5
3	...	0.0	37.746		0.5
4	...	0.0	37.746		0.5
...	
350080	...	30.7	36.791		1.7
350081	...	30.7	36.791		1.7
350082	...	30.7	36.791		1.7
350083	...	30.7	36.791		1.7
350084	...	30.7	36.791		1.7

	life_expectancy	human_development_index	population	\
0	64.83	0.511	41128772.0	
1	64.83	0.511	41128772.0	
2	64.83	0.511	41128772.0	
3	64.83	0.511	41128772.0	
4	64.83	0.511	41128772.0	
...	
350080	61.49	0.571	16320539.0	
350081	61.49	0.571	16320539.0	
350082	61.49	0.571	16320539.0	
350083	61.49	0.571	16320539.0	
350084	61.49	0.571	16320539.0	

	excess_mortality_cumulative_absolute	excess_mortality_cumulative	\
0		0.0	0.0
1		0.0	0.0
2		0.0	0.0
3		0.0	0.0
4		0.0	0.0
...
350080		0.0	0.0
350081		0.0	0.0
350082		0.0	0.0
350083		0.0	0.0
350084		0.0	0.0

	excess_mortality	excess_mortality_cumulative_per_million
0	0.0	0.0
1	0.0	0.0
2	0.0	0.0
3	0.0	0.0
4	0.0	0.0
...
350080	0.0	0.0
350081	0.0	0.0
350082	0.0	0.0
350083	0.0	0.0
350084	0.0	0.0

[350085 rows x 67 columns]

```
[11]: # Handle missing numeric values with fillna() or interpolate().
df.interpolate()
```

```
[11]:
```

	iso_code	continent	location	date	total_cases	new_cases	\
0	AFG	Asia	Afghanistan	2020-01-03	NaN	0.0	
1	AFG	Asia	Afghanistan	2020-01-04	NaN	0.0	
2	AFG	Asia	Afghanistan	2020-01-05	NaN	0.0	
3	AFG	Asia	Afghanistan	2020-01-06	NaN	0.0	
4	AFG	Asia	Afghanistan	2020-01-07	NaN	0.0	
...	
350080	ZWE	Africa	Zimbabwe	2023-10-14	265808.0	0.0	
350081	ZWE	Africa	Zimbabwe	2023-10-15	265808.0	0.0	
350082	ZWE	Africa	Zimbabwe	2023-10-16	265808.0	0.0	
350083	ZWE	Africa	Zimbabwe	2023-10-17	265808.0	0.0	
350084	ZWE	Africa	Zimbabwe	2023-10-18	265808.0	0.0	

	new_cases_smoothed	total_deaths	new_deaths	new_deaths_smoothed	\
0	NaN	NaN	0.0	NaN	
1	NaN	NaN	0.0	NaN	
2	NaN	NaN	0.0	NaN	
3	NaN	NaN	0.0	NaN	
4	NaN	NaN	0.0	NaN	
...	
350080	5.286	5718.0	0.0	0.0	
350081	5.286	5718.0	0.0	0.0	
350082	5.286	5718.0	0.0	0.0	
350083	0.000	5718.0	0.0	0.0	
350084	0.000	5718.0	0.0	0.0	

	...	male_smokers	handwashing_facilities	hospital_beds_per_thousand	\
0	...	NaN	37.746	0.5	

1	...	NaN	37.746	0.5
2	...	NaN	37.746	0.5
3	...	NaN	37.746	0.5
4	...	NaN	37.746	0.5
...
350080	...	30.7	36.791	1.7
350081	...	30.7	36.791	1.7
350082	...	30.7	36.791	1.7
350083	...	30.7	36.791	1.7
350084	...	30.7	36.791	1.7

	life_expectancy	human_development_index	population \
0	64.83	0.511	41128772.0
1	64.83	0.511	41128772.0
2	64.83	0.511	41128772.0
3	64.83	0.511	41128772.0
4	64.83	0.511	41128772.0
...
350080	61.49	0.571	16320539.0
350081	61.49	0.571	16320539.0
350082	61.49	0.571	16320539.0
350083	61.49	0.571	16320539.0
350084	61.49	0.571	16320539.0

	excess_mortality_cumulative_absolute	excess_mortality_cumulative \
0	NaN	NaN
1	NaN	NaN
2	NaN	NaN
3	NaN	NaN
4	NaN	NaN
...
350080	52794.797	9.62
350081	52794.797	9.62
350082	52794.797	9.62
350083	52794.797	9.62
350084	52794.797	9.62

	excess_mortality	excess_mortality_cumulative_per_million
0	NaN	NaN
1	NaN	NaN
2	NaN	NaN
3	NaN	NaN
4	NaN	NaN
...
350080	18.41	1501.3901
350081	18.41	1501.3901
350082	18.41	1501.3901

350083	18.41	1501.3901
350084	18.41	1501.3901

[350085 rows x 67 columns]

[]:

[]: *# 3. Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)*

```
[36]: # Set the plot style
sns.set_style('darkgrid')
plt.figure(figsize=(15, 10))
```

[36]: <Figure size 1500x1000 with 0 Axes>

<Figure size 1500x1000 with 0 Axes>

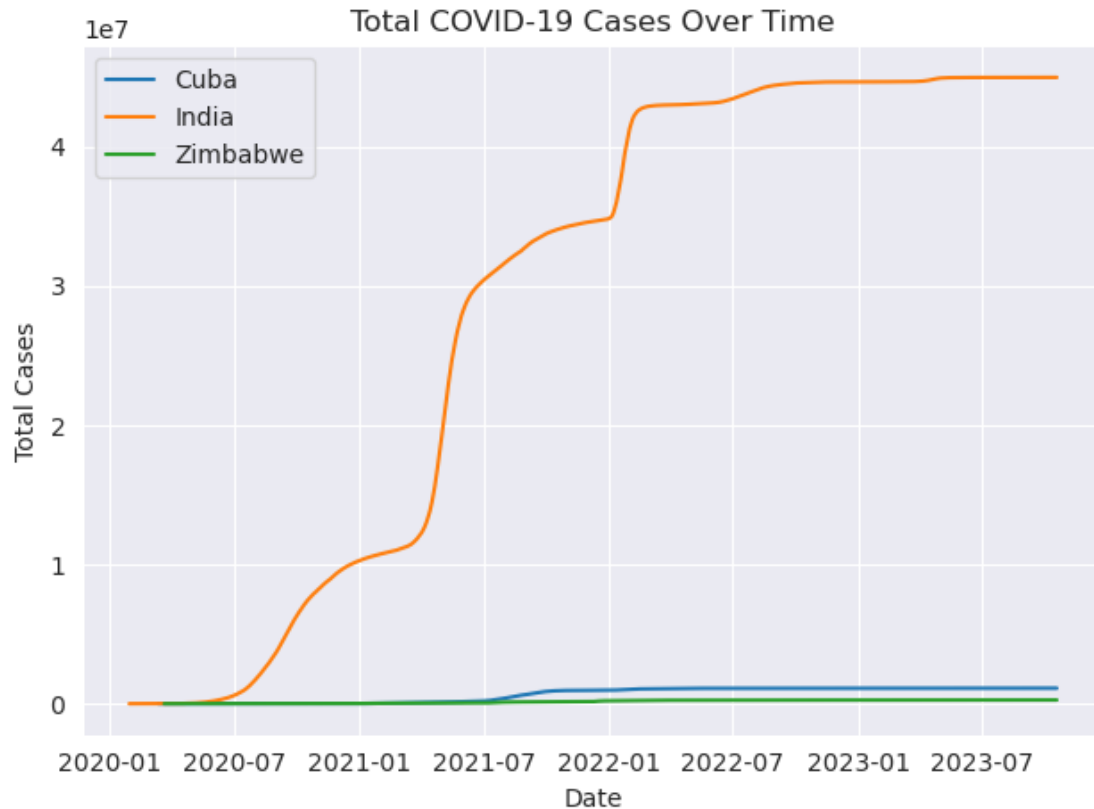
```
[54]: # a. Line chart: Plot total cases over time for selected countries.
# Filter data for selected countries
df_filtered = df[df['location'].isin(['Cuba', 'India', 'Zimbabwe'])].copy()

# Convert date to datetime
df_filtered['date'] = pd.to_datetime(df_filtered['date'])

# Drop rows with missing total_cases
df_filtered = df_filtered.dropna(subset=['total_cases'])

# Plot
for country in ['Cuba', 'India', 'Zimbabwe']:
    country_data = df_filtered[df_filtered['location'] == country]
    plt.plot(country_data['date'], country_data['total_cases'], label=country)

plt.title('Total COVID-19 Cases Over Time')
plt.xlabel('Date')
plt.ylabel('Total Cases')
plt.legend()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



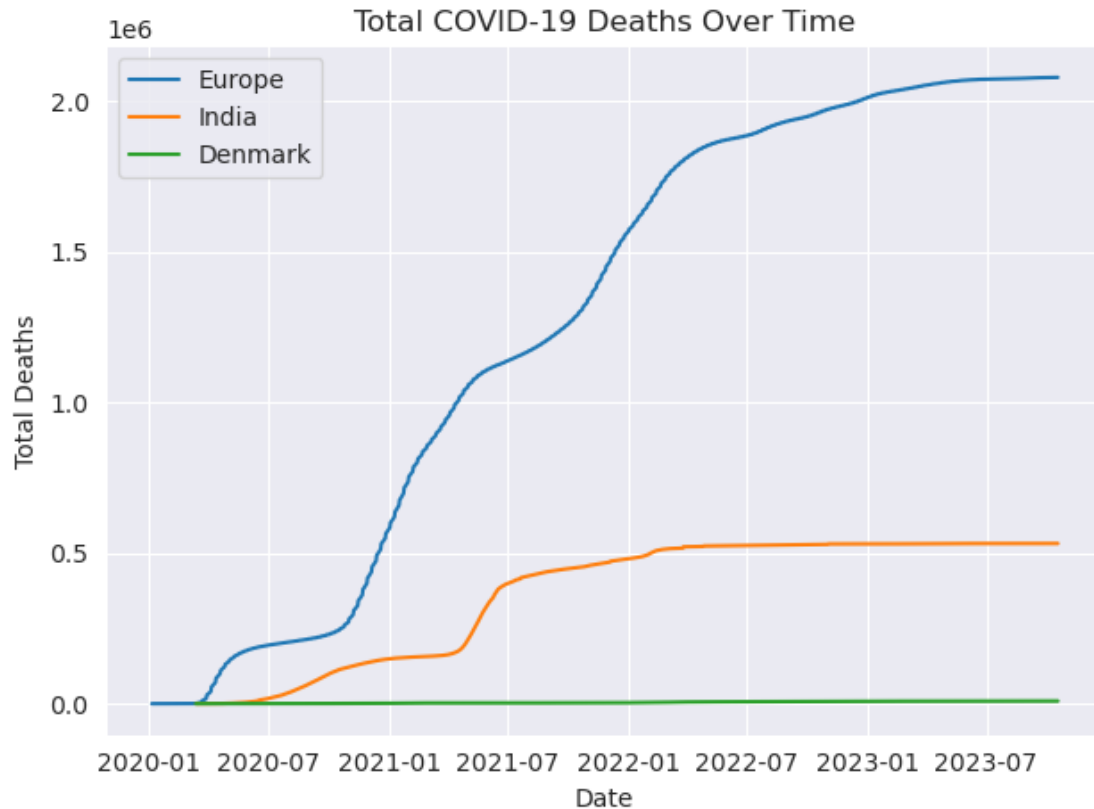
```
[55]: # b. Line chart: Plot total deaths over time

# Filter for relevant countries
df_filtered = df[df['location'].isin(['Europe', 'India', 'Denmark'])].copy()

# Ensure date is a datetime
df_filtered['date'] = pd.to_datetime(df_filtered['date'])

# Plot total deaths over time
for country in ['Europe', 'India', 'Denmark']:
    country_data = df_filtered[df_filtered['location'] == country]
    plt.plot(country_data['date'], country_data['total_deaths'], label=country)

plt.title('Total COVID-19 Deaths Over Time')
plt.xlabel('Date')
plt.ylabel('Total Deaths')
plt.legend()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



```
[77]: #c. Bar chart: Compare new cases between countries on a selected date.
# Convert date column to datetime
df['date'] = pd.to_datetime(df['date'])

# Choose a specific date
selected_date = '2021-08-01'

# Filter for that date and non-null new_cases
df_filtered = df[(df['date'] == selected_date) &
                  (df['location'].isin(['Cuba', 'India', 'Zimbabwe'])) &
                  (~df['new_cases'].isna())].copy()

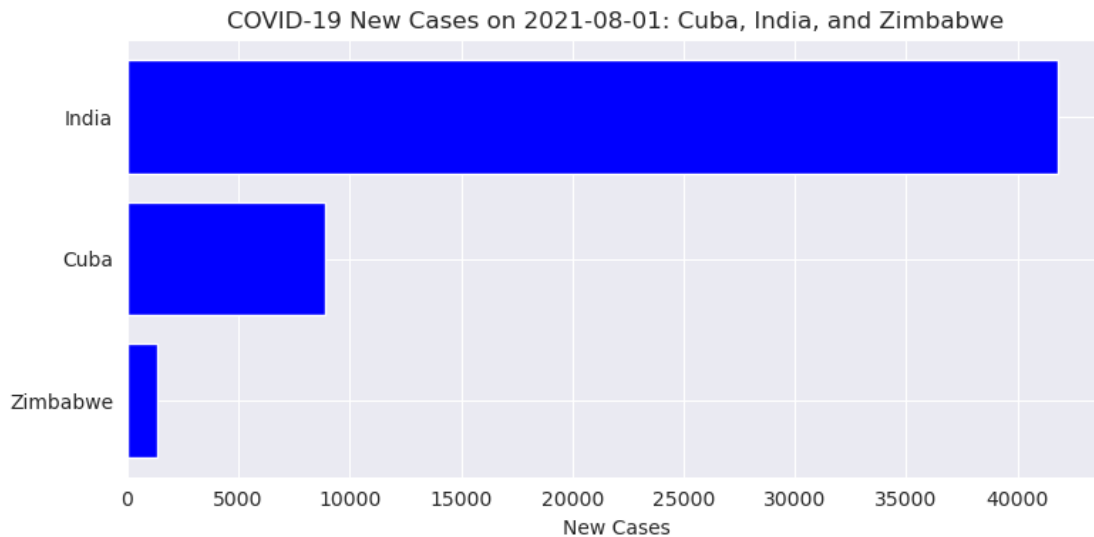
# Sort for better visuals
df_filtered = df_filtered.sort_values('new_cases')

# Show what you're plotting
print(df_filtered[['location', 'date', 'new_cases']])

# Plot
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 4))
plt.barh(df_filtered['location'], df_filtered['new_cases'], color='blue')
```

```
plt.title(f'COVID-19 New Cases on {selected_date}: Cuba, India, and Zimbabwe')
plt.xlabel('New Cases')
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

	location	date	new_cases
349276	Zimbabwe	2021-08-01	1370.0
72618	Cuba	2021-08-01	8875.0
140349	India	2021-08-01	41831.0



```
[ ]:
```

```
[ ]: # 4. Visualizing Vaccination Progress
```

```
[79]: # a. Line chart: Plot cumulative vaccinations over time
# Ensure date column is in datetime format
df['date'] = pd.to_datetime(df['date'])

# Filter for selected countries and non-null vaccination data
selected_countries = ['Europe', 'India', 'Zimbabwe']
df_vax = df[df['location'].isin(selected_countries) & df['total_vaccinations'].
↳ notna()].copy()

# Plot line chart
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))

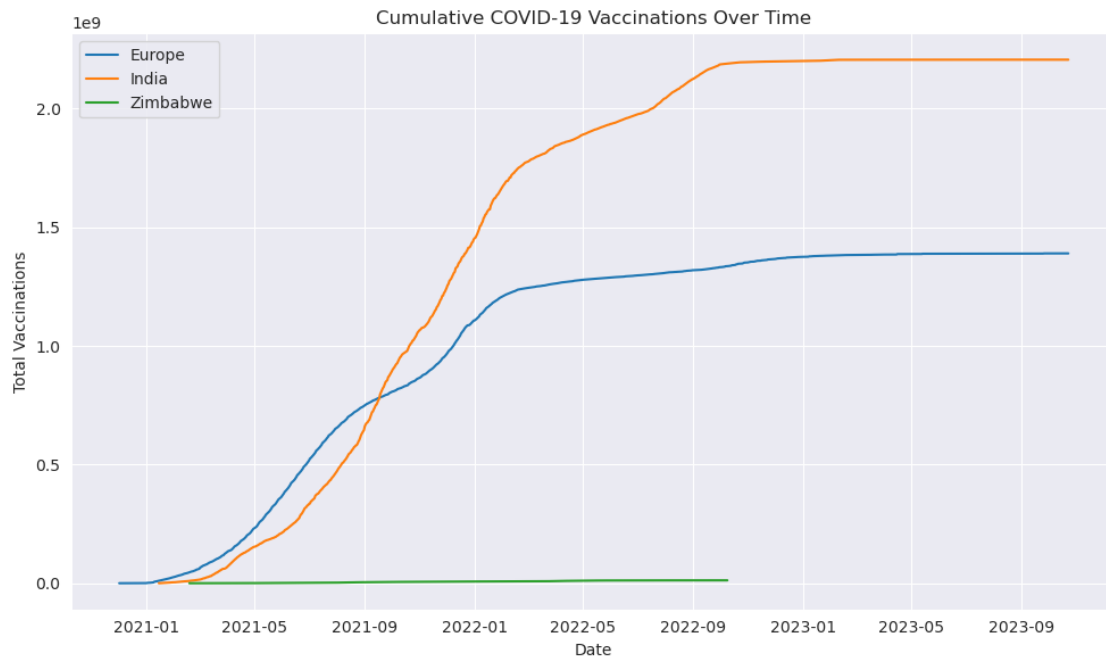
for country in selected_countries:
    country_data = df_vax[df_vax['location'] == country]
```

```

plt.plot(country_data['date'], country_data['total_vaccinations'],
         label=country)

plt.title('Cumulative COVID-19 Vaccinations Over Time')
plt.xlabel('Date')
plt.ylabel('Total Vaccinations')
plt.legend()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```



```

[84]: # c. Pie chart: Compare the vaccinated population in percentage

# Ensure the datetime format
df['date'] = pd.to_datetime(df['date'])

# Drop rows with missing vaccination data
df_vax = df[['location', 'date', 'people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred']].
    dropna()

# Get the most recent vaccination data per country
df_vax_latest = df_vax.sort_values('date').groupby('location', as_index=False).
    last()

# Filter for specific countries and make a copy

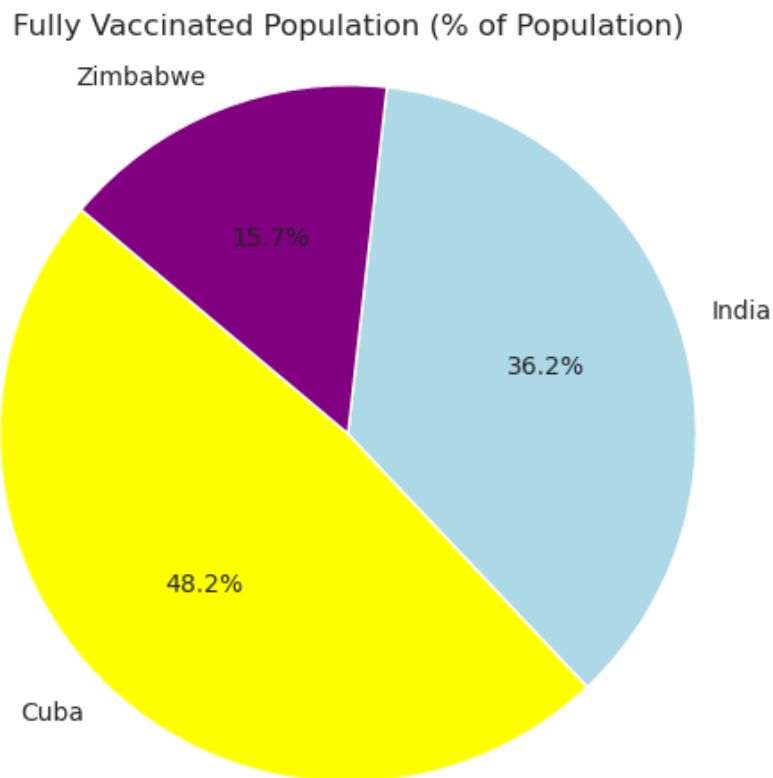
```

```

df_vax_filtered = df_vax_latest[df_vax_latest['location'].isin(['Cuba', 'India', 'Zimbabwe'])].copy()

# Plot pie chart
plt.pie(df_vax_filtered['people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred'],
        labels=df_vax_filtered['location'],
        autopct='%1.1f%%',
        startangle=140,
        colors=['yellow', 'lightblue', 'purple'])
plt.title('Fully Vaccinated Population (% of Population)')
plt.axis('equal') # Equal aspect ratio ensures pie is a circle.
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```



```
[ ]:
```

```
[ ]: # 5. Build a Choropleth Map
```

```
[85]: import plotly.express as px
```

```
# Ensure 'date' is in datetime format
```



```

df['date'] = pd.to_datetime(df['date'])

# Filter relevant columns and drop missing iso_code or total_cases
df_cases = df[['location', 'iso_code', 'date', 'total_cases']].
    ↪dropna(subset=['iso_code', 'total_cases'])

# Get the most recent total_cases per country
latest_cases = df_cases.sort_values('date').groupby('iso_code', as_index=False).
    ↪last()

```

```

[86]: fig = px.choropleth(
    latest_cases,
    locations='iso_code',
    color='total_cases',
    hover_name='location',
    color_continuous_scale='OrRd',
    title='Total COVID-19 Cases by Country (Most Recent Data)',
    projection='natural earth'
)

fig.update_layout(geo=dict(showframe=False, showcoastlines=False))
fig.show()

```

Total COVID-19 Cases by Country (Most Recent Data)



```

[ ]: # 6. Insights & Reporting

```

```

[ ]: # COVID-19 Data Analysis: Cuba, India, Zimbabwe

```

```

# 1: Imports
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

```

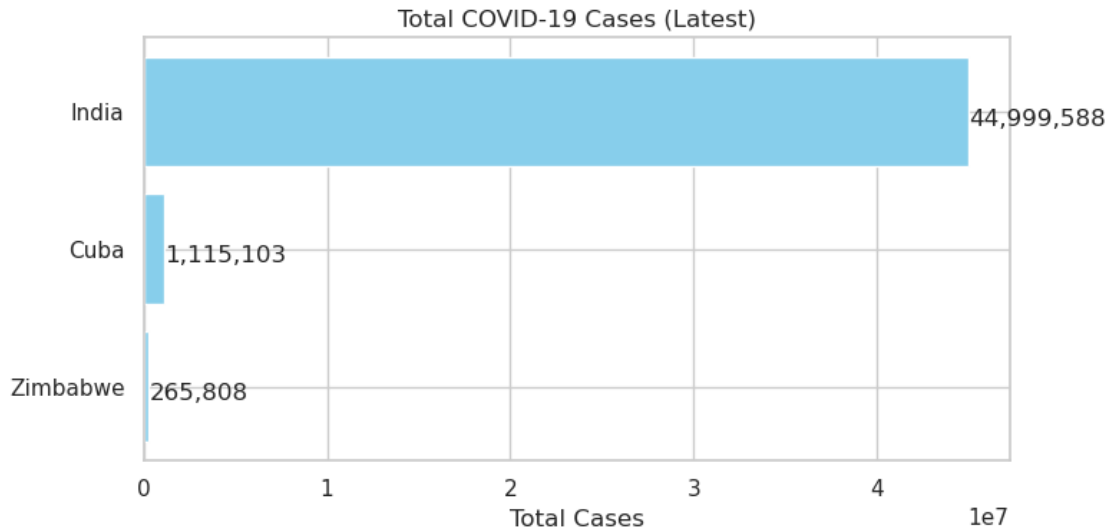
```
import seaborn as sns
import plotly.express as px
import ipywidgets as widgets
from IPython.display import display
```

```
[ ]: # 2: Load & preprocess data
df['date'] = pd.to_datetime(df['date'])
df = df[df['location'].isin(['Cuba', 'India', 'Zimbabwe'])]
```

```
[ ]: # 3: Key Insights
1. India has the highest COVID-19 cases among the three countries analyzed.
2. Cuba demonstrates a rapid and high vaccination rate, likely due to its local
   ↪ vaccine production efforts.
3. Zimbabwe's lower total case count may reflect limited testing/reporting
   ↪ capacity rather than actual low transmission.
4. Vaccination rates in Zimbabwe lag behind the other two countries.
5. Case surges in Cuba show noticeable spikes suggesting localized outbreaks or
   ↪ policy shifts.
```

```
[94]: # 4: Bar Chart insights
# India's total cases dwarf those of Cuba and Zimbabwe. While Cuba has a
   ↪ moderate total, Zimbabwe's numbers are significantly lower, which may
   ↪ reflect differences in testing/reporting.
sns.set(style='whitegrid')
df_cases = df[['location', 'iso_code', 'date', 'total_cases']].dropna()
latest = df_cases.sort_values('date').groupby('iso_code', as_index=False).last()
selected = latest.sort_values('total_cases')

plt.figure(figsize=(8, 4))
bars = plt.barh(selected['location'], selected['total_cases'], color='skyblue')
plt.title('Total COVID-19 Cases (Latest)')
plt.xlabel('Total Cases')
for bar in bars:
    plt.text(bar.get_width() + 5000, bar.get_y() + 0.3, f"{int(bar.get_width()):
   ↪,}")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



```
[98]: # 5: Cumulative Vaccination Line Chart (Smoothed)

# Cuba shows a rapid early vaccination rollout, outpacing India and Zimbabwe.
# India's steady rise reflects scale, while Zimbabwe's flat curve suggests
↳ challenges.

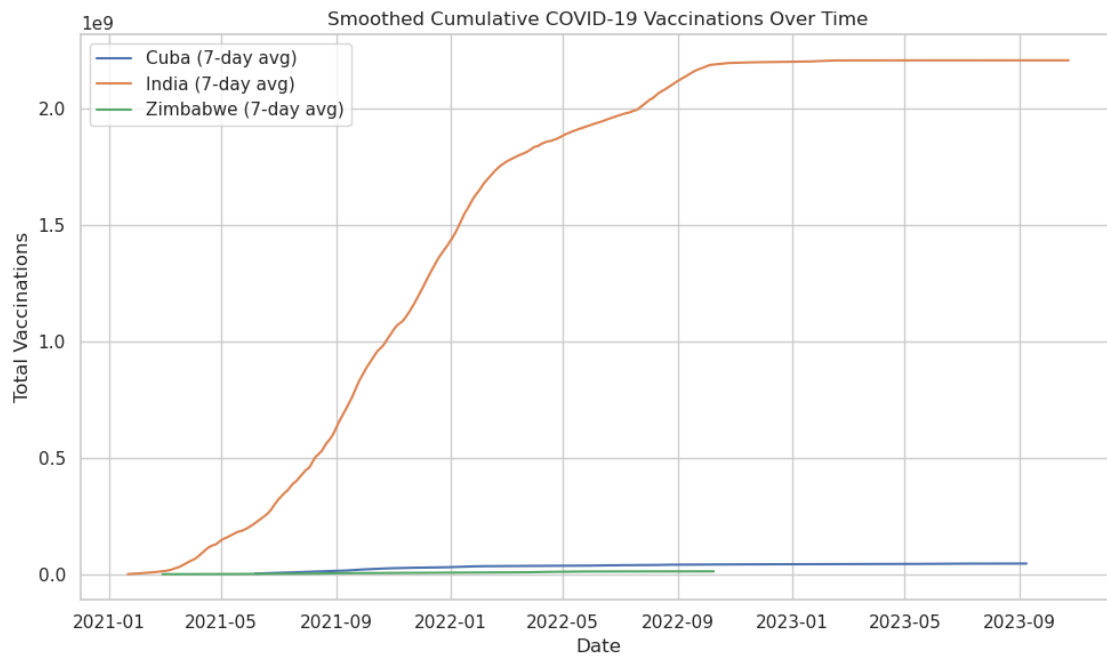
df_vax = df[df['total_vaccinations'].notna()].copy()
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))

for country in ['Cuba', 'India', 'Zimbabwe']:
    country_data = df_vax[df_vax['location'] == country].copy() # Ensure a
↳ deep copy
    country_data.loc[:, 'smoothed'] = country_data['total_vaccinations'].
↳ rolling(window=7).mean()
    plt.plot(country_data['date'], country_data['smoothed'], label=f"{country}
↳ (7-day avg)")

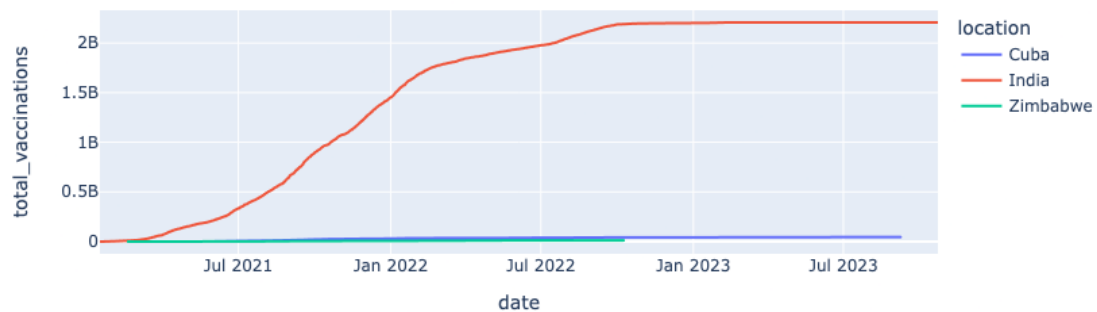
plt.title('Smoothed Cumulative COVID-19 Vaccinations Over Time')
plt.xlabel('Date')
plt.ylabel('Total Vaccinations')
plt.legend()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

# Interactive Plotly Line Chart
fig = px.line(df_vax, x='date', y='total_vaccinations', color='location',
              title='Interactive: Total Vaccinations Over Time')
```

```
fig.show()
```



Interactive: Total Vaccinations Over Time



```
[ ]:
```

```
[99]: # 6: ipywidgets Dropdown for Daily New Cases

def plot_country(country):
    country_df = df[df['location'] == country]
    plt.figure(figsize=(8, 4))
```

```
plt.plot(country_df['date'], country_df['new_cases'], label='New Cases')
plt.title(f'COVID-19 New Cases in {country}')
plt.xlabel('Date')
plt.ylabel('New Cases')
plt.grid(True)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

```
widgets.interact(plot_country, country=widgets.Dropdown(options=['Cuba',
↳ 'India', 'Zimbabwe'], description='Country:'))
```

```
interactive(children=(Dropdown(description='Country:', options=('Cuba', 'India',
↳ 'Zimbabwe'), value='Cuba'), 0...
```

[99]: <function __main__.plot_country(country)>

[]: Notes & Observations

1. Zimbabwe's case and vaccination data show flat lines in some periods,
 ↳ indicating possible reporting gaps.
2. Cuba's sharp vaccination curve supports claims of domestic vaccine
 ↳ innovation.
3. Be cautious when comparing totals directly without considering population
 ↳ size and data completeness.

[]: