

# zerotopandas-course-project

December 10, 2020

## 1 COVID DATA ANALYSIS

### 1.1 Introduction

As we know that the whole world is going to the pandemic so there are many different datas for each country i.e. new\_cases,deaths,recovery and many more. So, we will analysis the data for country where the population is very high and day-by-day the cases are increasing.The course (Data Analysis with Python) by jovian.ml has made learn a lot of things in this course like data cleaning,load a file (CSV,Json etc) and most important is visualization and analysis of the datasets.

In this block we will first load the csv file into the jupyter notebook. The file name(owid-covid-data-csv) this file contains the data all over world and we will analysis for india.

```
[5]: project_name = "covid-data-analysis-project"
```

```
[6]: !pip install jovian --upgrade -q
```

We will load the file with the help of pandas and there are many more ways that you can load the file like using from urllib.urlrequest and importing urlretireve if you are having the link or you can use opendatasets which is created by jovian.ml itself.

```
[7]: import pandas as pd
```

```
[8]: survy_raw_df = pd.read_csv('owid-covid-data.csv')
```

### 1.2 Explore the data.

```
[9]: survy_raw_df
```

```
[9]:
```

	iso_code	continent	location	date	total_cases	new_cases	\
0	AFG	Asia	Afghanistan	2019-12-31	0.0	0.0	
1	AFG	Asia	Afghanistan	2020-01-01	0.0	0.0	
2	AFG	Asia	Afghanistan	2020-01-02	0.0	0.0	
3	AFG	Asia	Afghanistan	2020-01-03	0.0	0.0	
4	AFG	Asia	Afghanistan	2020-01-04	0.0	0.0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
45634	NaN	NaN	International	2020-09-19	696.0	NaN	
45635	NaN	NaN	International	2020-09-20	696.0	NaN	
45636	NaN	NaN	International	2020-09-21	696.0	NaN	

45637	NaN	NaN	International	2020-09-22	696.0	NaN
45638	NaN	NaN	International	2020-09-23	696.0	NaN

	new_cases_smoothed	total_deaths	new_deaths	new_deaths_smoothed	...	\
0	NaN	0.0	0.0	NaN	...	
1	NaN	0.0	0.0	NaN	...	
2	NaN	0.0	0.0	NaN	...	
3	NaN	0.0	0.0	NaN	...	
4	NaN	0.0	0.0	NaN	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
45634	NaN	7.0	NaN	NaN	...	
45635	NaN	7.0	NaN	NaN	...	
45636	NaN	7.0	NaN	NaN	...	
45637	NaN	7.0	NaN	NaN	...	
45638	NaN	7.0	NaN	NaN	...	

	gdp_per_capita	extreme_poverty	cardiovasc_death_rate	\
0	1803.987	NaN	597.029	
1	1803.987	NaN	597.029	
2	1803.987	NaN	597.029	
3	1803.987	NaN	597.029	
4	1803.987	NaN	597.029	
...	...	...	...	
45634	NaN	NaN	NaN	
45635	NaN	NaN	NaN	
45636	NaN	NaN	NaN	
45637	NaN	NaN	NaN	
45638	NaN	NaN	NaN	

	diabetes_prevalence	female_smokers	male_smokers	\
0	9.59	NaN	NaN	
1	9.59	NaN	NaN	
2	9.59	NaN	NaN	
3	9.59	NaN	NaN	
4	9.59	NaN	NaN	
...	...	...	...	
45634	NaN	NaN	NaN	
45635	NaN	NaN	NaN	
45636	NaN	NaN	NaN	
45637	NaN	NaN	NaN	
45638	NaN	NaN	NaN	

	handwashing_facilities	hospital_beds_per_thousand	life_expectancy	\
0	37.746	0.5	64.83	
1	37.746	0.5	64.83	
2	37.746	0.5	64.83	
3	37.746	0.5	64.83	

4	37.746	0.5	64.83
...	...	...	...
45634	NaN	NaN	NaN
45635	NaN	NaN	NaN
45636	NaN	NaN	NaN
45637	NaN	NaN	NaN
45638	NaN	NaN	NaN

	human_development_index
0	0.498
1	0.498
2	0.498
3	0.498
4	0.498
...	...
45634	NaN
45635	NaN
45636	NaN
45637	NaN
45638	NaN

[45639 rows x 41 columns]

The dataset contains 45639 rows and 41 columns (in which some of the columns are optional). We need to reduce or optimize the data to a bit.

Lets see the columns of the dataset

```
[10]: survy_raw_df.columns
```

```
[10]: Index(['iso_code', 'continent', 'location', 'date', 'total_cases', 'new_cases',
'new_cases_smoothed', 'total_deaths', 'new_deaths',
'new_deaths_smoothed', 'total_cases_per_million',
'new_cases_per_million', 'new_cases_smoothed_per_million',
'total_deaths_per_million', 'new_deaths_per_million',
'new_deaths_smoothed_per_million', 'new_tests', 'total_tests',
'total_tests_per_thousand', 'new_tests_per_thousand',
'new_tests_smoothed', 'new_tests_smoothed_per_thousand',
'tests_per_case', 'positive_rate', 'tests_units', 'stringency_index',
'population', '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'],
dtype='object')
```

The dataset contains many rows and we need to sort them as our requirement for analysis.

### 1.3 Save the work

```
[11]: import jovian
```

```
[13]: jovian.commit(project=project_name)
```

```
<IPython.core.display.Javascript object>
```

```
[jovian] Attempting to save notebook..
```

```
[jovian] Updating notebook "jain-hrsh01/covid-data-analysis-project" on  
https://jovian.ml/
```

```
[jovian] Uploading notebook..
```

```
[jovian] Capturing environment..
```

```
[jovian] Committed successfully! https://jovian.ml/jain-hrsh01/covid-data-  
analysis-project
```

```
[13]: 'https://jovian.ml/jain-hrsh01/covid-data-analysis-project'
```

### 1.4 Data Preparation and Cleaning

While the survey data set contains many things we need to sort things out and keep our analysis for limited columns.

lets create a subset of the data for our analysis

```
[14]: selected_columns = ['iso_code',  
                          'continent',  
                          'location',  
                          'date',  
                          'total_cases',  
                          'total_deaths',  
                          'new_cases',  
                          'new_deaths',  
                          'new_tests',  
                          'total_tests',  
                          'population',  
                          'gdp_per_capita',  
                          'cardiovasc_death_rate',  
                          'diabetes_prevalence',  
                          'male_smokers',  
                          'female_smokers',  
                          'hospital_beds_per_thousand',  
                          'life_expectancy',  
                          'positive_rate']
```

Let's extract a copy of the data from these columns into a new data frame covid\_df, which we can continue to modify further without affecting the original data frame.

```
[15]: len(selected_columns)
```

```
[15]: 19
```

```
[16]: covid_df = survey_raw_df[selected_columns].copy()
```

```
[17]: covid_df
```

```
[17]:
```

	iso_code	continent	location	date	total_cases	\
0	AFG	Asia	Afghanistan	2019-12-31	0.0	
1	AFG	Asia	Afghanistan	2020-01-01	0.0	
2	AFG	Asia	Afghanistan	2020-01-02	0.0	
3	AFG	Asia	Afghanistan	2020-01-03	0.0	
4	AFG	Asia	Afghanistan	2020-01-04	0.0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
45634	NaN	NaN	International	2020-09-19	696.0	
45635	NaN	NaN	International	2020-09-20	696.0	
45636	NaN	NaN	International	2020-09-21	696.0	
45637	NaN	NaN	International	2020-09-22	696.0	
45638	NaN	NaN	International	2020-09-23	696.0	

	total_deaths	new_cases	new_deaths	new_tests	total_tests	\
0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NaN	NaN	
1	0.0	0.0	0.0	NaN	NaN	
2	0.0	0.0	0.0	NaN	NaN	
3	0.0	0.0	0.0	NaN	NaN	
4	0.0	0.0	0.0	NaN	NaN	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
45634	7.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
45635	7.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
45636	7.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
45637	7.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
45638	7.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	

	population	gdp_per_capita	cardiovasc_death_rate	diabetes_prevalence	\
0	38928341.0	1803.987	597.029	9.59	
1	38928341.0	1803.987	597.029	9.59	
2	38928341.0	1803.987	597.029	9.59	
3	38928341.0	1803.987	597.029	9.59	
4	38928341.0	1803.987	597.029	9.59	
...	...	...	...	...	
45634	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
45635	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
45636	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
45637	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
45638	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	

	male_smokers	female_smokers	hospital_beds_per_thousand	\
0	NaN	NaN	0.5	
1	NaN	NaN	0.5	
2	NaN	NaN	0.5	

3	NaN	NaN	0.5
4	NaN	NaN	0.5
...	...	...	...
45634	NaN	NaN	NaN
45635	NaN	NaN	NaN
45636	NaN	NaN	NaN
45637	NaN	NaN	NaN
45638	NaN	NaN	NaN

	life_expectancy	positive_rate
0	64.83	NaN
1	64.83	NaN
2	64.83	NaN
3	64.83	NaN
4	64.83	NaN
...	...	...
45634	NaN	NaN
45635	NaN	NaN
45636	NaN	NaN
45637	NaN	NaN
45638	NaN	NaN

[45639 rows x 19 columns]

Lets see some of the basic information about the dataframe.

```
[18]: covid_df.shape
```

```
[18]: (45639, 19)
```

The function shape is used to return the number of rows and columns there are in the dataframe and the output is basically the tuple.

```
[19]: covid_df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 45639 entries, 0 to 45638
Data columns (total 19 columns):
#   Column              Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   iso_code             45371 non-null  object
1   continent            45103 non-null  object
2   location             45639 non-null  object
3   date                 45639 non-null  object
4   total_cases          45025 non-null  float64
5   total_deaths         45025 non-null  float64
6   new_cases            44821 non-null  float64
7   new_deaths           44821 non-null  float64
```

```

8  new_tests          16212 non-null  float64
9  total_tests        16608 non-null  float64
10 population         45371 non-null  float64
11 gdp_per_capita     40184 non-null  float64
12 cardiovasc_death_rate 40714 non-null  float64
13 diabetes_prevalence 42148 non-null  float64
14 male_smokers        31522 non-null  float64
15 female_smokers      31925 non-null  float64
16 hospital_beds_per_thousand 36799 non-null  float64
17 life_expectancy     44801 non-null  float64
18 positive_rate      17111 non-null  float64

```

```
dtypes: float64(15), object(4)
```

```
memory usage: 6.6+ MB
```

It seems like the dataframe india.df contains many of the floating dtype and also some of the empty cells NaN.

```
[20]: covid_df.describe()
```

```

[20]:      total_cases  total_deaths  new_cases  new_deaths  new_tests  \
count  4.502500e+04  45025.000000  44821.000000  44821.000000  1.621200e+04
mean    9.751751e+04    3983.616635    1412.666964     43.366681  2.239236e+04
std     1.009840e+06    37103.278332   12854.763120    366.241245  9.170192e+04
min      0.000000e+00      0.000000   -8261.000000   -1918.000000 -3.743000e+03
25%     5.700000e+01      1.000000      0.000000      0.000000  9.580000e+02
50%     9.840000e+02     19.000000     10.000000      0.000000  3.191000e+03
75%     1.043800e+04     225.000000     160.000000      3.000000  1.173925e+04
max     3.165857e+07   971869.000000  315329.000000  10491.000000  1.240829e+06

```

```

      total_tests  population  gdp_per_capita  cardiovasc_death_rate  \
count  1.660800e+04  4.537100e+04  40184.000000      40714.000000
mean    1.437130e+06  8.883081e+07  20952.291024      251.433578
std     6.443918e+06  6.145122e+08  20454.822744     117.585866
min      1.000000e+00  8.090000e+02    661.240000      79.370000
25%     4.360500e+04  1.399491e+06   5338.454000     155.898000
50%     1.843415e+05  8.654618e+06  14103.452000     238.339000
75%     7.178142e+05  3.107294e+07  32415.132000     318.949000
max     1.061536e+08  7.794799e+09  116935.600000     724.417000

```

```

      diabetes_prevalence  male_smokers  female_smokers  \
count      42148.000000  31522.000000  31925.000000
mean          8.048859    32.635178    10.825012
std          4.144628    13.412935    10.480915
min           0.990000     7.700000     0.100000
25%           5.310000    21.400000     1.900000
50%           7.110000    31.400000     6.400000
75%          10.180000    40.900000    19.600000
max          23.360000    78.100000    44.000000

```

	hospital_beds_per_thousand	life_expectancy	positive_rate
count	36799.000000	44801.000000	17111.000000
mean	3.113499	74.042755	0.063543
std	2.529090	7.367896	0.089373
min	0.100000	53.280000	0.000000
25%	1.300000	69.910000	0.008000
50%	2.500000	75.490000	0.028000
75%	4.200000	79.930000	0.081000
max	13.800000	86.750000	0.651000

The describe() function lets us now the overall view of the dataframe and in this there were the negative values in some of the columns and we need to modify some of the data.

1. Replace the data with 0
2. Discard that column entirely
3. By mistakenly the values where entered negative.
4. Take the average.

```
[21]: covid = covid_df[covid_df['new_cases'] > 0]
covid = covid_df[covid_df['new_deaths'] > 0]
covid = covid_df[covid_df['new_tests'] > 0]
covid
```

```
[21]:
```

	iso_code	continent	location	date	total_cases	\
1490	ARG	South America	Argentina	2020-02-11	NaN	
1499	ARG	South America	Argentina	2020-02-20	NaN	
1504	ARG	South America	Argentina	2020-02-25	NaN	
1506	ARG	South America	Argentina	2020-02-27	NaN	
1507	ARG	South America	Argentina	2020-02-28	NaN	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
45095	ZWE	Africa	Zimbabwe	2020-09-16	7576.0	
45096	ZWE	Africa	Zimbabwe	2020-09-17	7598.0	
45097	ZWE	Africa	Zimbabwe	2020-09-18	7633.0	
45098	ZWE	Africa	Zimbabwe	2020-09-19	7647.0	
45099	ZWE	Africa	Zimbabwe	2020-09-20	7672.0	

	total_deaths	new_cases	new_deaths	new_tests	total_tests	\
1490	NaN	NaN	NaN	2.0	2.0	
1499	NaN	NaN	NaN	2.0	4.0	
1504	NaN	NaN	NaN	1.0	5.0	
1506	NaN	NaN	NaN	5.0	10.0	
1507	NaN	NaN	NaN	9.0	19.0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
45095	224.0	45.0	0.0	647.0	111421.0	
45096	224.0	22.0	0.0	1011.0	112432.0	
45097	224.0	35.0	0.0	755.0	113187.0	
45098	224.0	14.0	0.0	539.0	113726.0	



45099	225.0	25.0	1.0	628.0	114354.0
-------	-------	------	-----	-------	----------

	population	gdp_per_capita	cardiovasc_death_rate	diabetes_prevalence	\
1490	45195777.0	18933.907	191.032	5.50	
1499	45195777.0	18933.907	191.032	5.50	
1504	45195777.0	18933.907	191.032	5.50	
1506	45195777.0	18933.907	191.032	5.50	
1507	45195777.0	18933.907	191.032	5.50	
...	...	...	...	...	
45095	14862927.0	1899.775	307.846	1.82	
45096	14862927.0	1899.775	307.846	1.82	
45097	14862927.0	1899.775	307.846	1.82	
45098	14862927.0	1899.775	307.846	1.82	
45099	14862927.0	1899.775	307.846	1.82	

	male_smokers	female_smokers	hospital_beds_per_thousand	\
1490	27.7	16.2	5.0	
1499	27.7	16.2	5.0	
1504	27.7	16.2	5.0	
1506	27.7	16.2	5.0	
1507	27.7	16.2	5.0	
...	...	...	...	
45095	30.7	1.6	1.7	
45096	30.7	1.6	1.7	
45097	30.7	1.6	1.7	
45098	30.7	1.6	1.7	
45099	30.7	1.6	1.7	

	life_expectancy	positive_rate
1490	76.67	NaN
1499	76.67	NaN
1504	76.67	NaN
1506	76.67	NaN
1507	76.67	NaN
...	...	...
45095	61.49	0.038
45096	61.49	0.034
45097	61.49	0.038
45098	61.49	0.041
45099	61.49	0.038

[16207 rows x 19 columns]

In this block of cell we have discard the rows whose input are negative so that the min of overall data is cleaned and it comes to the positive value as the value can never be negative.

```
[22]: import jovian
```

```
[23]: jovian.commit(file = 'owid-covid-data.csv')
```

```
<IPython.core.display.Javascript object>
```

```
[jovian] Attempting to save notebook..  
[jovian] Updating notebook "jain-hrsh01/covid-data-analysis-project" on  
https://jovian.ml/  
[jovian] Uploading notebook..  
[jovian] Capturing environment..  
[jovian] Committed successfully! https://jovian.ml/jain-hrsh01/covid-data-  
analysis-project
```

```
[23]: 'https://jovian.ml/jain-hrsh01/covid-data-analysis-project'
```

## 1.5 Exploratory Analysis and Visualization

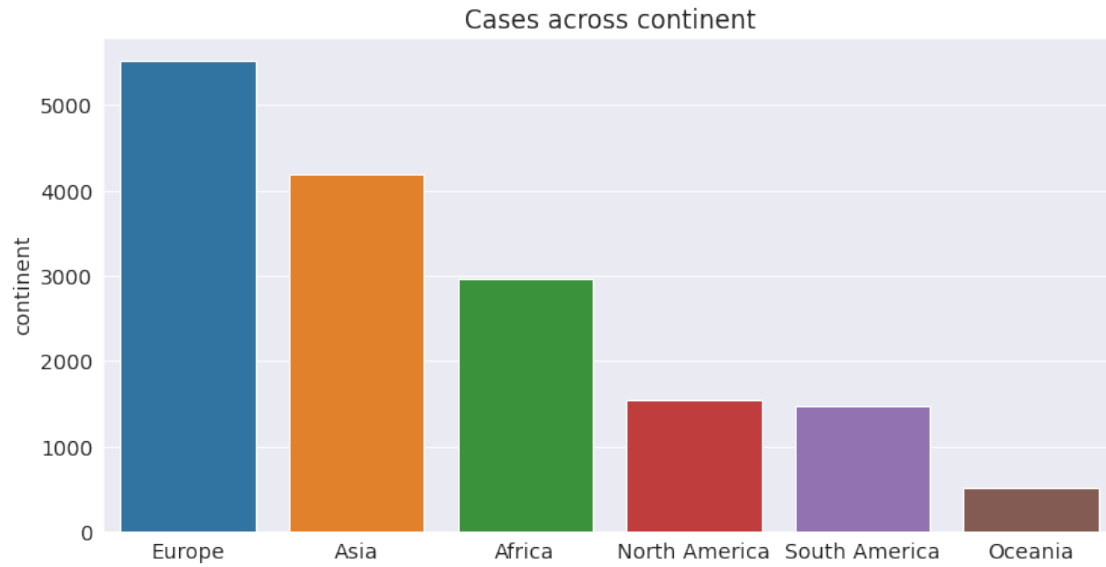
As the subset of the data is been taken and cleaned we will go further for the visualization of the data i.e. cases, deaths, tests through many different graphs and figure.

```
[24]: import matplotlib  
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
import seaborn as sns  
import numpy as np  
%matplotlib inline  
  
sns.set_style('darkgrid')  
matplotlib.rcParams['font.size'] = 14  
matplotlib.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (9, 5)  
matplotlib.rcParams['figure.facecolor'] = '#00000000'
```

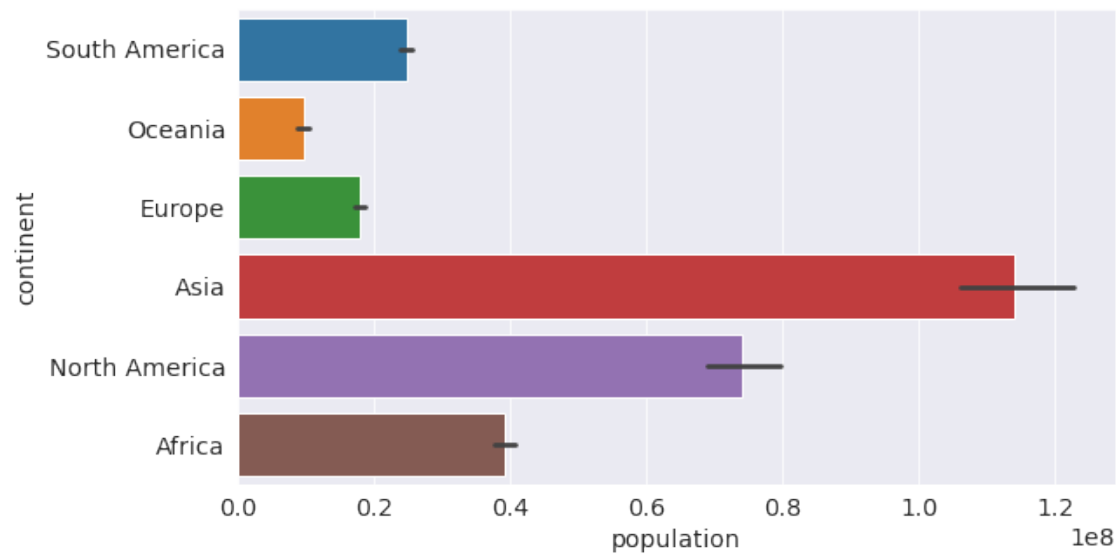
```
[25]: top_continent = covid.continent.value_counts().head(10)  
top_continent
```

```
[25]: Europe          5520  
Asia              4197  
Africa            2965  
North America     1549  
South America     1465  
Oceania           511  
Name: continent, dtype: int64
```

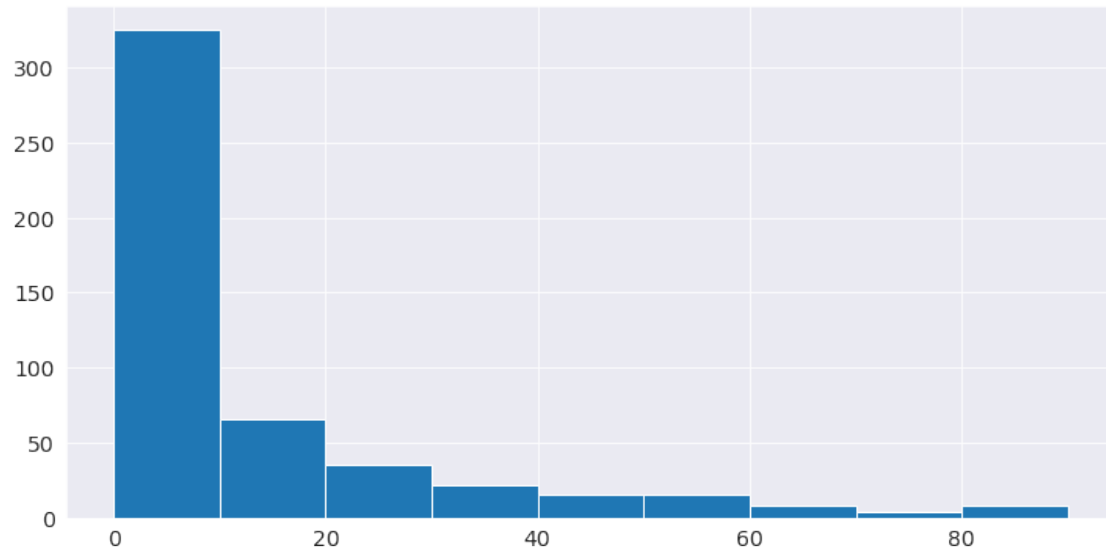
```
[26]: plt.figure(figsize=(12,6))  
plt.title('Cases across continent')  
sns.barplot(top_continent.index,top_continent);
```



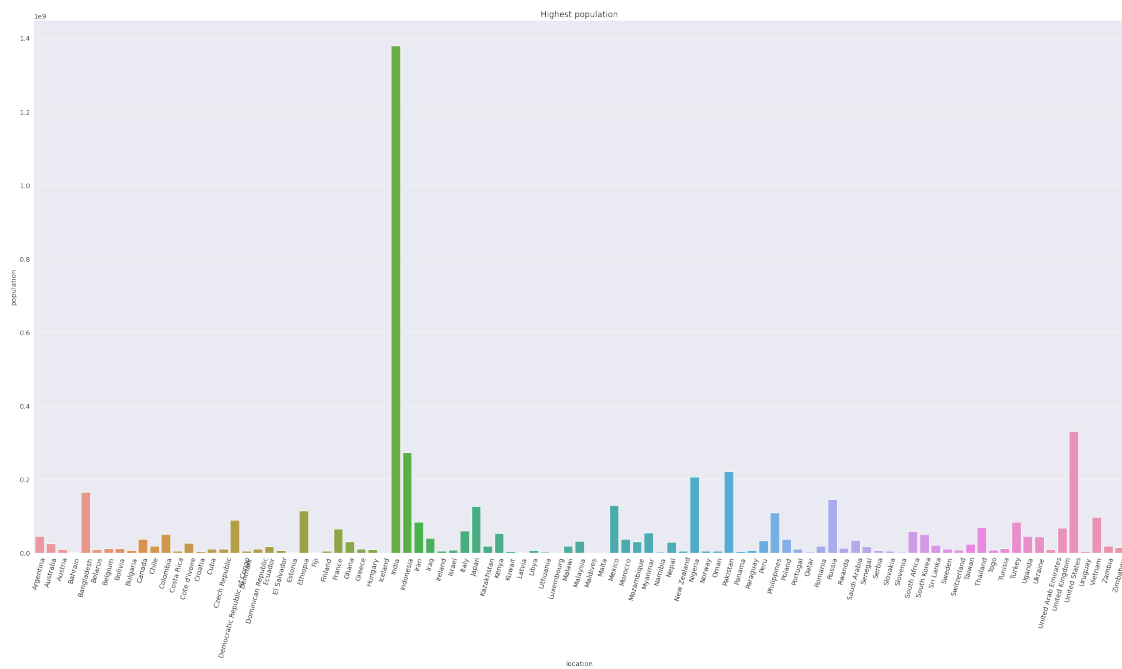
```
[27]: sns.barplot(covid.population,covid.continent);
```



```
[28]: plt.figure(figsize=(12,6))
gender_counts = covid.positive_rate.value_counts()
gender_counts
plt.hist(gender_counts,bins = np.arange(0,100,10));
```

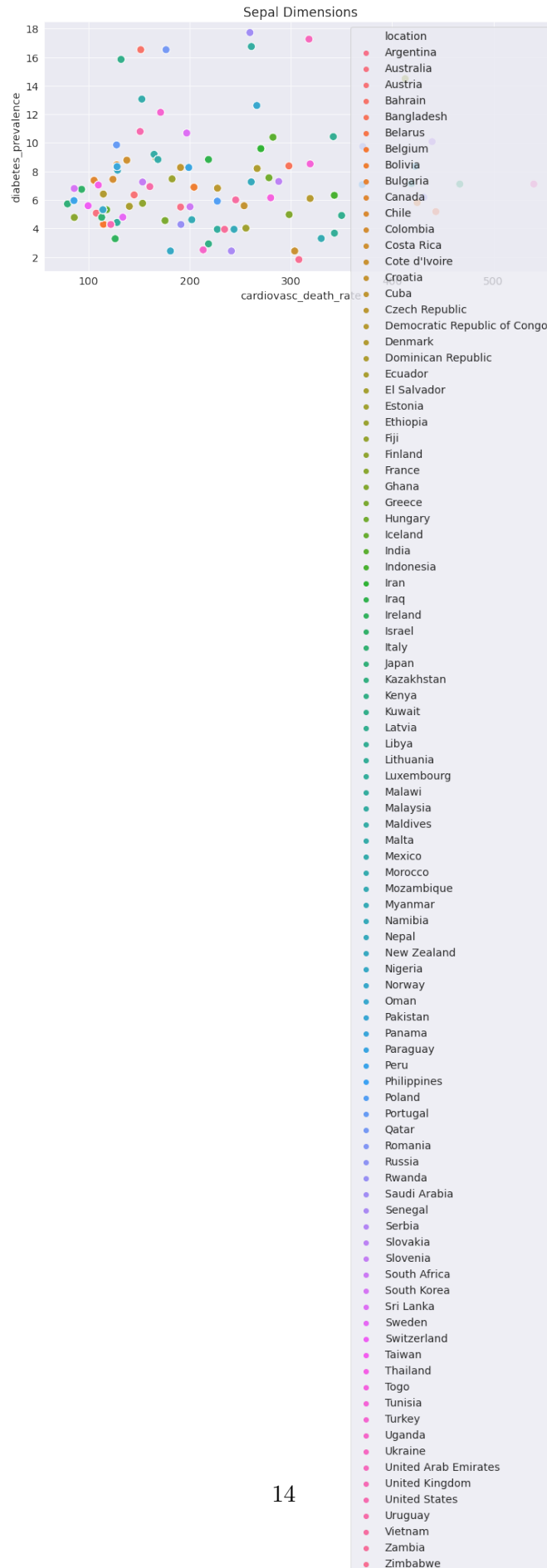


```
[29]: plt.figure(figsize=(40,20))
plt.title('Highest population')
plt.xticks(rotation=75)
sns.barplot(covid.location,covid.population);
```



```
[30]: plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
plt.title('Sepal Dimensions')
```

```
sns.scatterplot(covid.cardiovasc_death_rate,  
                covid.diabetes_prevalence,  
                hue=covid.location,  
                s=100);
```



```
[31]: import jovian
```

```
[32]: jovian.commit()
```

```
<IPython.core.display.Javascript object>
```

```
[jovian] Attempting to save notebook..
```

```
[jovian] Updating notebook "jain-hrsh01/covid-data-analysis-project" on  
https://jovian.ml/
```

```
[jovian] Uploading notebook..
```

```
[jovian] Capturing environment..
```

```
[jovian] Committed successfully! https://jovian.ml/jain-hrsh01/covid-data-  
analysis-project
```

```
[32]: 'https://jovian.ml/jain-hrsh01/covid-data-analysis-project'
```

## 1.6 Asking and Answering Questions

TODO

Q. What is the total number of reported cases and deaths due to Covid-19 in Canada?

```
[33]: cov = covid[covid['location']=='Canada'][['total_cases', 'total_deaths']]  
cov
```

```
[33]:
```

	total_cases	total_deaths
7629	690.0	9.0
7630	846.0	10.0
7631	971.0	12.0
7632	1302.0	18.0
7633	1430.0	20.0
...	...	...
7811	139747.0	9193.0
7812	140867.0	9200.0
7813	141911.0	9205.0
7816	145415.0	9228.0
7817	146663.0	9234.0

```
[173 rows x 2 columns]
```

```
[34]: total_cases = cov.sum()  
total_cases
```

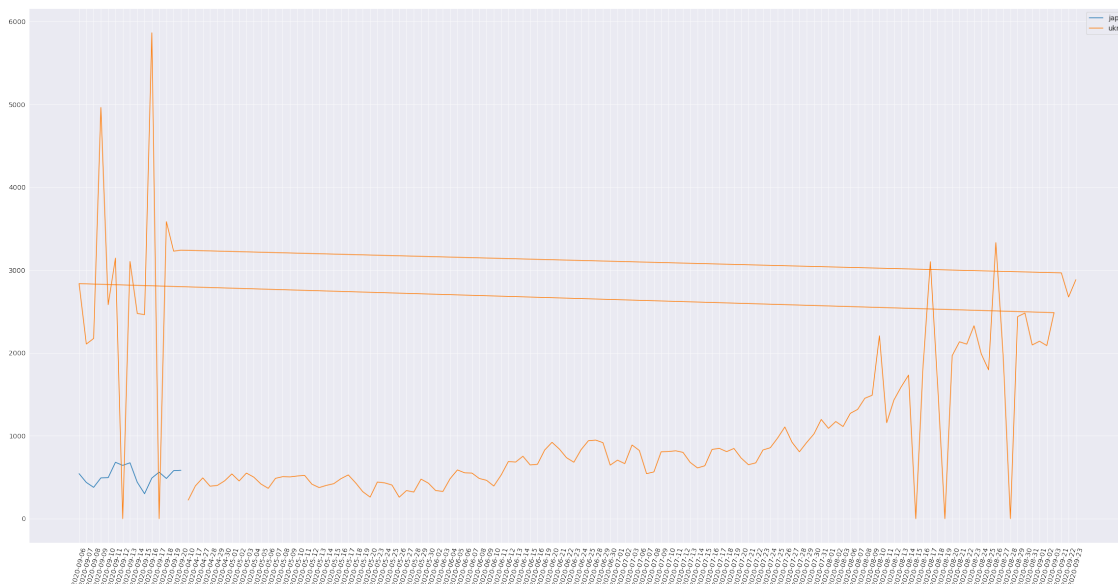
```
[34]: total_cases    14807199.0  
total_deaths      1093359.0  
dtype: float64
```

Till now the cases and deaths of Canada is 14807199 and 1093359

Q. Analysis by plotting the new\_cases of the location in japan and Ukraine?

```
[35]: jap = covid[covid['location']=='Japan'][['date','new_cases']]
      ukr = covid[covid['location']=='Ukraine'][['date','new_cases']]
      jap = jap.set_index('date')
      ukr = ukr.set_index('date')
```

```
[44]: plt.figure(figsize=(40,20))
      plt.plot(jap);
      plt.plot(ukr);
      plt.xticks(rotation=75);
      plt.legend(['jap','ukr']);
```



From the above graph we can analysis that ukraine had more new cases in day to day basis rather than japan and also for the particular date we can see a higher peak in the graph.

Q.What is overall number of tests conducted in “India”?A total of 9325460 tests were conducted before daily test numbers were being reported?

```
[46]: ind = covid[covid['location']=="India"]['new_tests']
      ind
```

```
[46]: 19138      191.0
      19139     1060.0
      19140     1325.0
      19141     1298.0
      19142     3708.0
```



```

...
19321    1006615.0
19322     881911.0
19323    1206806.0
19324     731534.0
19325     933185.0
Name: new_tests, Length: 176, dtype: float64

```

```

[49]: initial_tests = 9325460
total_tests = initial_tests + ind.sum()
print('The total number of test in India conducted till date is',total_tests)

```

The total number of test in India conducted till date is 74516351.0

Q. Analysis the number of new\_cases, new\_deaths, total\_cases, total\_deaths of the month July of Libya and also print the mean of the above data mentioned according to the weekday 'thursday'?

First to analysis the data we have to see the data column and also need to add the month column in the covid dataframe so to do that we will execute some command.

```

[52]: covid['date'] = pd.to_datetime(covid.date);
covid['year'] = pd.DatetimeIndex(covid.date).year;
covid['month'] = pd.DatetimeIndex(covid.date).month;
covid['day'] = pd.DatetimeIndex(covid.date).day;
covid['weekday'] = pd.DatetimeIndex(covid.date).weekday;

```

```

<ipython-input-52-08bff3be7d29>:1: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead

```

See the caveats in the documentation: [https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user\\_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy](https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy)

```

covid['date'] = pd.to_datetime(covid.date);
<ipython-input-52-08bff3be7d29>:2: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead

```

See the caveats in the documentation: [https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user\\_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy](https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy)

```

covid['year'] = pd.DatetimeIndex(covid.date).year;
<ipython-input-52-08bff3be7d29>:3: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead

```

See the caveats in the documentation: [https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user\\_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy](https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy)

```

covid['month'] = pd.DatetimeIndex(covid.date).month;
<ipython-input-52-08bff3be7d29>:4: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.

```

Try using `.loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value` instead

See the caveats in the documentation: [https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user\\_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy](https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy)

```
covid['day'] = pd.DatetimeIndex(covid.date).day;
<ipython-input-52-08bff3be7d29>:5: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead
```

See the caveats in the documentation: [https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user\\_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy](https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy)

```
covid['weekday'] = pd.DatetimeIndex(covid.date).weekday;
```

After the following execution of the command we see that 4 new columns are added in the dataframe of the covid.

```
[51]: covid
```

```
[51]:
```

	iso_code	continent	location	date	total_cases	\
1490	ARG	South America	Argentina	2020-02-11	NaN	
1499	ARG	South America	Argentina	2020-02-20	NaN	
1504	ARG	South America	Argentina	2020-02-25	NaN	
1506	ARG	South America	Argentina	2020-02-27	NaN	
1507	ARG	South America	Argentina	2020-02-28	NaN	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
45095	ZWE	Africa	Zimbabwe	2020-09-16	7576.0	
45096	ZWE	Africa	Zimbabwe	2020-09-17	7598.0	
45097	ZWE	Africa	Zimbabwe	2020-09-18	7633.0	
45098	ZWE	Africa	Zimbabwe	2020-09-19	7647.0	
45099	ZWE	Africa	Zimbabwe	2020-09-20	7672.0	

	total_deaths	new_cases	new_deaths	new_tests	total_tests	...	\
1490	NaN	NaN	NaN	2.0	2.0	...	
1499	NaN	NaN	NaN	2.0	4.0	...	
1504	NaN	NaN	NaN	1.0	5.0	...	
1506	NaN	NaN	NaN	5.0	10.0	...	
1507	NaN	NaN	NaN	9.0	19.0	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
45095	224.0	45.0	0.0	647.0	111421.0	...	
45096	224.0	22.0	0.0	1011.0	112432.0	...	
45097	224.0	35.0	0.0	755.0	113187.0	...	
45098	224.0	14.0	0.0	539.0	113726.0	...	
45099	225.0	25.0	1.0	628.0	114354.0	...	

	diabetes_prevalence	male_smokers	female_smokers	\
1490	5.50	27.7	16.2	
1499	5.50	27.7	16.2	
1504	5.50	27.7	16.2	

1506	5.50	27.7	16.2
1507	5.50	27.7	16.2
...	...	...	...
45095	1.82	30.7	1.6
45096	1.82	30.7	1.6
45097	1.82	30.7	1.6
45098	1.82	30.7	1.6
45099	1.82	30.7	1.6

	hospital_beds_per_thousand	life_expectancy	positive_rate	year	\
1490	5.0	76.67	NaN	2020	
1499	5.0	76.67	NaN	2020	
1504	5.0	76.67	NaN	2020	
1506	5.0	76.67	NaN	2020	
1507	5.0	76.67	NaN	2020	
...	...	...	...	...	...
45095	1.7	61.49	0.038	2020	
45096	1.7	61.49	0.034	2020	
45097	1.7	61.49	0.038	2020	
45098	1.7	61.49	0.041	2020	
45099	1.7	61.49	0.038	2020	

	month	day	weekday
1490	2	11	1
1499	2	20	3
1504	2	25	1
1506	2	27	3
1507	2	28	4
...	...	...	...
45095	9	16	2
45096	9	17	3
45097	9	18	4
45098	9	19	5
45099	9	20	6

[16207 rows x 23 columns]

So, now for the given question we can analysis in the dataframe.

```
[58]: li = covid[covid['location']=='Libya']
1 =
    ↳ covid[covid['month']==7][['new_cases', 'new_deaths', 'total_cases', 'total_deaths']].
    ↳ sum()
1
```

```
[58]: new_cases      5313085.0
      new_deaths     119976.0
```

```
total_cases      313907604.0
total_deaths      13383689.0
dtype: float64
```

We also need to print the mean of the above.

```
[61]: li[li.weekday == 4][['new_cases', 'new_deaths', 'total_cases', 'total_deaths']].  
      ↪mean()
```

```
[61]: new_cases      171.538462
      new_deaths      2.730769
      total_cases    4132.307692
      total_deaths     73.807692
      dtype: float64
```

Q.Print the total number of cases and deaths of all the country in monthwise for?

```
[64]: covid_country = covid.groupby('month')[['total_cases', 'new_cases']].sum()
      covid_country
```

```
[64]:
```

	total_cases	new_cases
month		
1	60.0	11.0
2	11935.0	2999.0
3	1937340.0	284306.0
4	38041462.0	1696348.0
5	107069097.0	2175430.0
6	181848811.0	3041195.0
7	313907604.0	5313085.0
8	494248820.0	6076404.0
9	421703350.0	4375590.0

```
[97]: import jovian
```

```
[ ]: jovian.commit()
```

<IPython.core.display.Javascript object>

[jovian] Attempting to save notebook..

## 1.7 Inferences and Conclusion

TODO

```
[ ]:
```

```
[ ]:
```

```
[ ]:
```

```
[11]: import jovian
```

```
[12]: jovian.commit()
```

```
<IPython.core.display.Javascript object>
```

```
[jovian] Attempting to save notebook..
```

```
[jovian] Updating notebook "aakashns/zerotopandas-course-project-starter" on  
https://jovian.ml/
```

```
[jovian] Uploading notebook..
```

```
[jovian] Capturing environment..
```

```
[jovian] Committed successfully! https://jovian.ml/aakashns/zerotopandas-course-  
project-starter
```

```
[12]: 'https://jovian.ml/aakashns/zerotopandas-course-project-starter'
```

## 1.8 References and Future Work

TODO

```
[13]: import jovian
```

```
[ ]: jovian.commit()
```

```
<IPython.core.display.Javascript object>
```

```
[jovian] Attempting to save notebook..
```

```
[ ]:
```