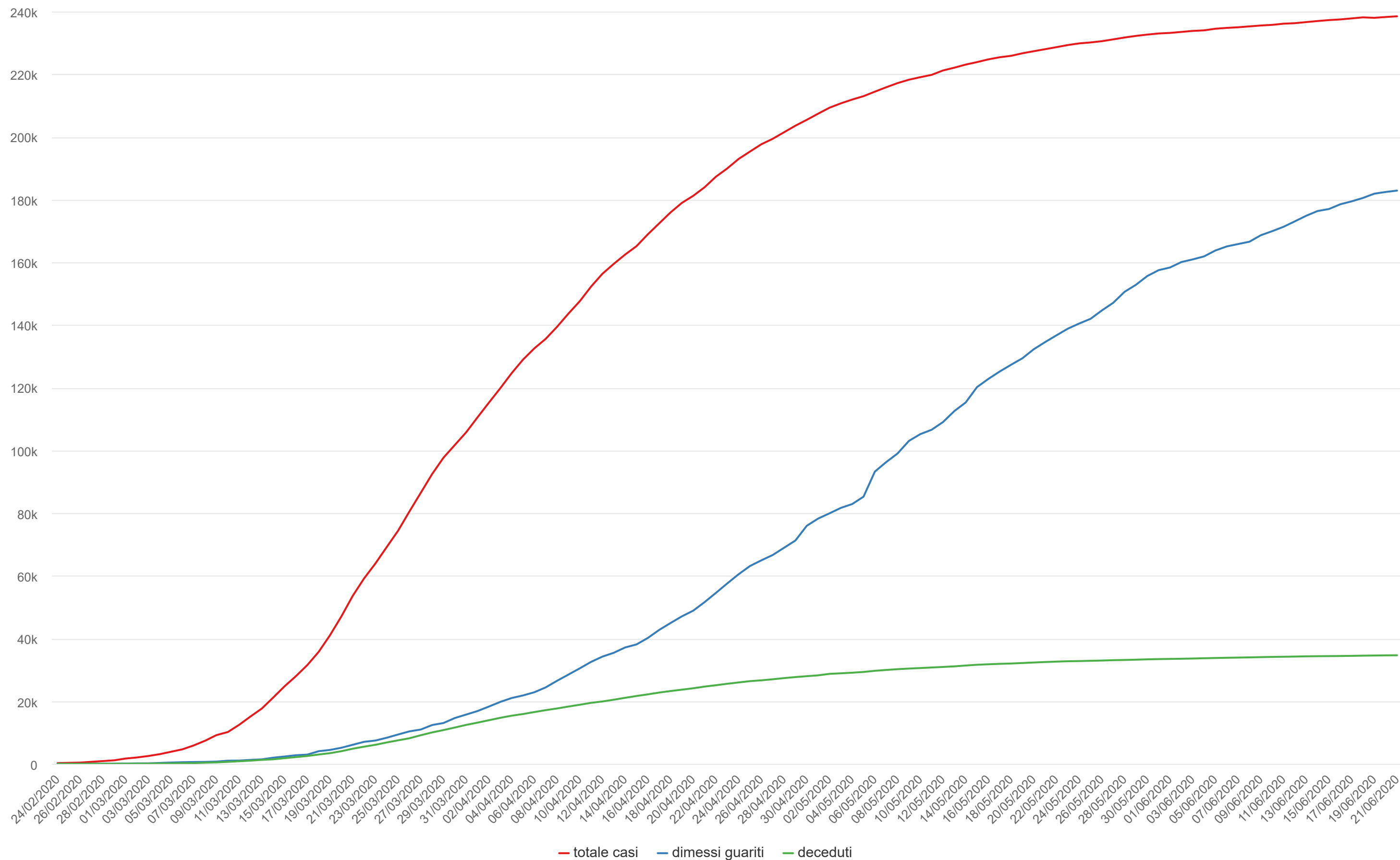
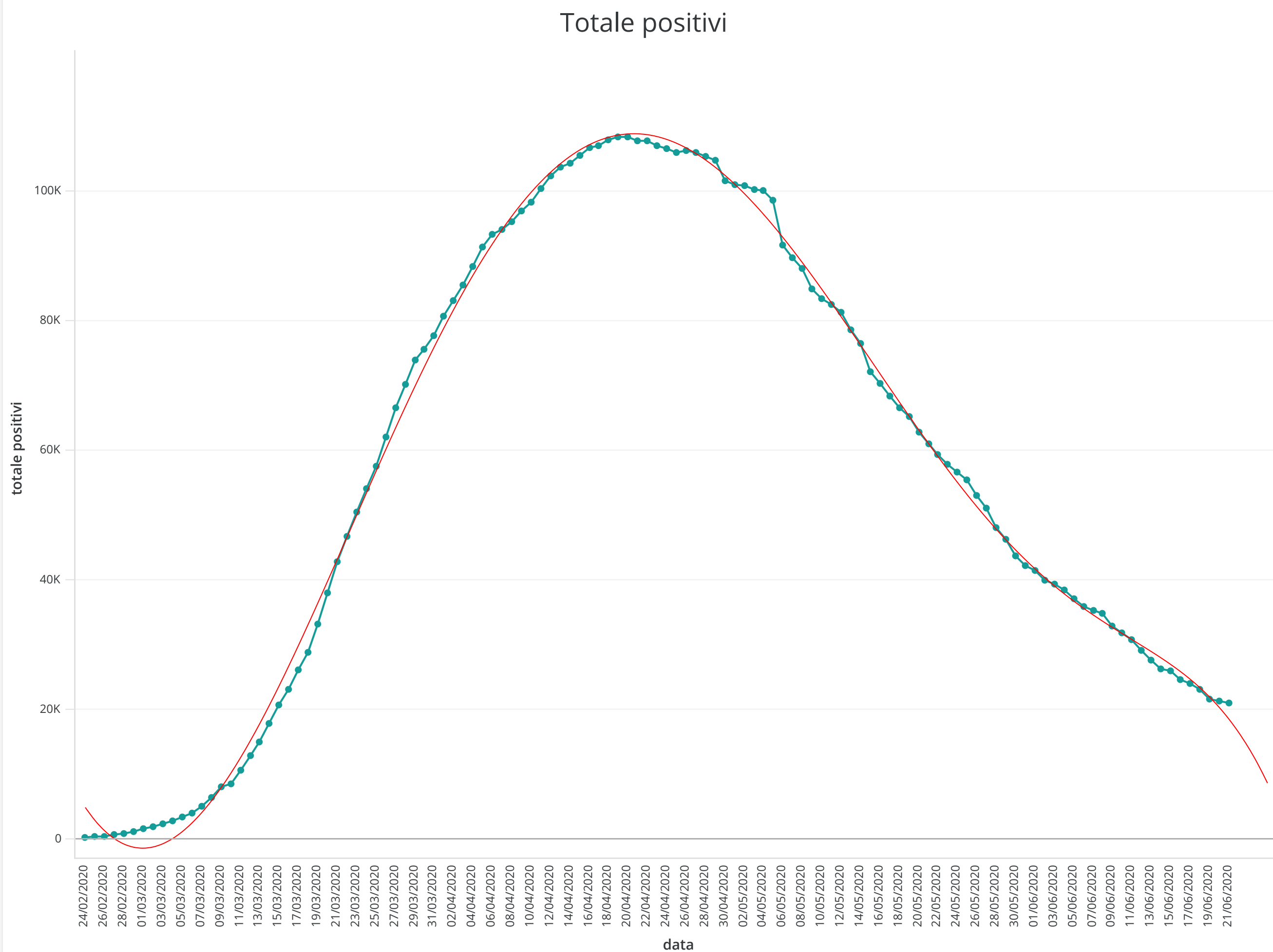


Totale casi, dimessi guariti e deceduti



Viene riportato il numero di casi attualmente positivi a partire dal 24/02/2020. La linea rossa rappresenta l'andamento ottenuto tramite best fit; in particolare, per quanto riguarda l'andamento nei giorni successivi al 21/06/2020, è stata attivata l'opzione di forecasting.

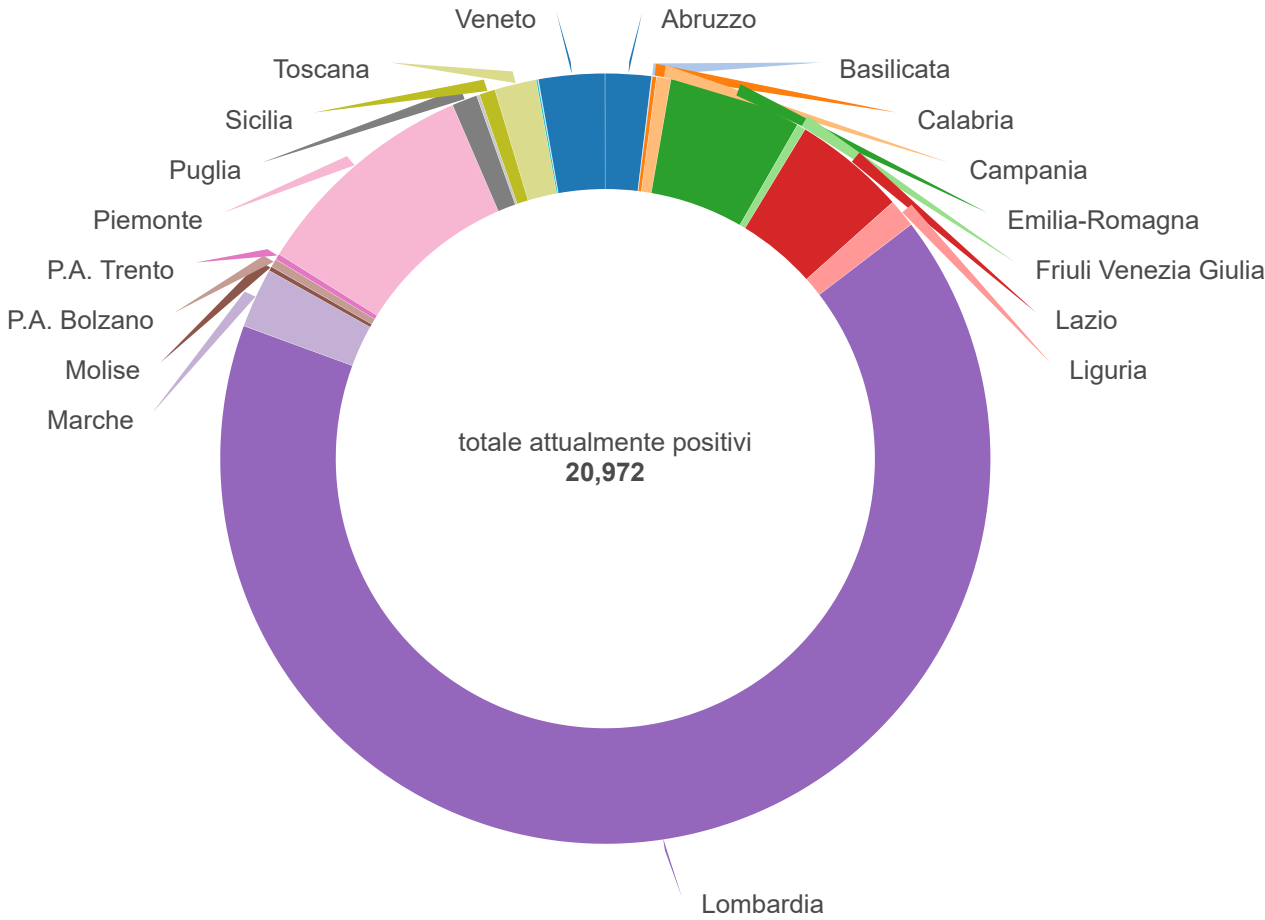


Casi totali per provincia		
denominazione regione	denominazione provincia	totale casi
Abruzzo	Chieti	831
	L'Aquila	246
	Pescara	1542
	Teramo	662
Basilicata	Matera	210
	Potenza	191
Calabria	Catanzaro	214
	Cosenza	468
	Crotone	118
	Reggio di Calabria	287
	Vibo Valentia	84
Campania	Avellino	550
	Benevento	209
	Caserta	472
	Napoli	2643
	Salerno	692
Emilia-Romagna	Bologna	5165
	Ferrara	1012
	Forlì-Cesena	1734
	Modena	3943
	Parma	3628
	Piacenza	4536
	Ravenna	1037
	Reggio nell'Emilia	4987
	Rimini	2179
Friuli Venezia Giulia	Gorizia	216
	Pordenone	699
	Trieste	1393
	Udine	997
Lazio	Frosinone	622
	Latina	552
	Rieti	397
	Roma	5903

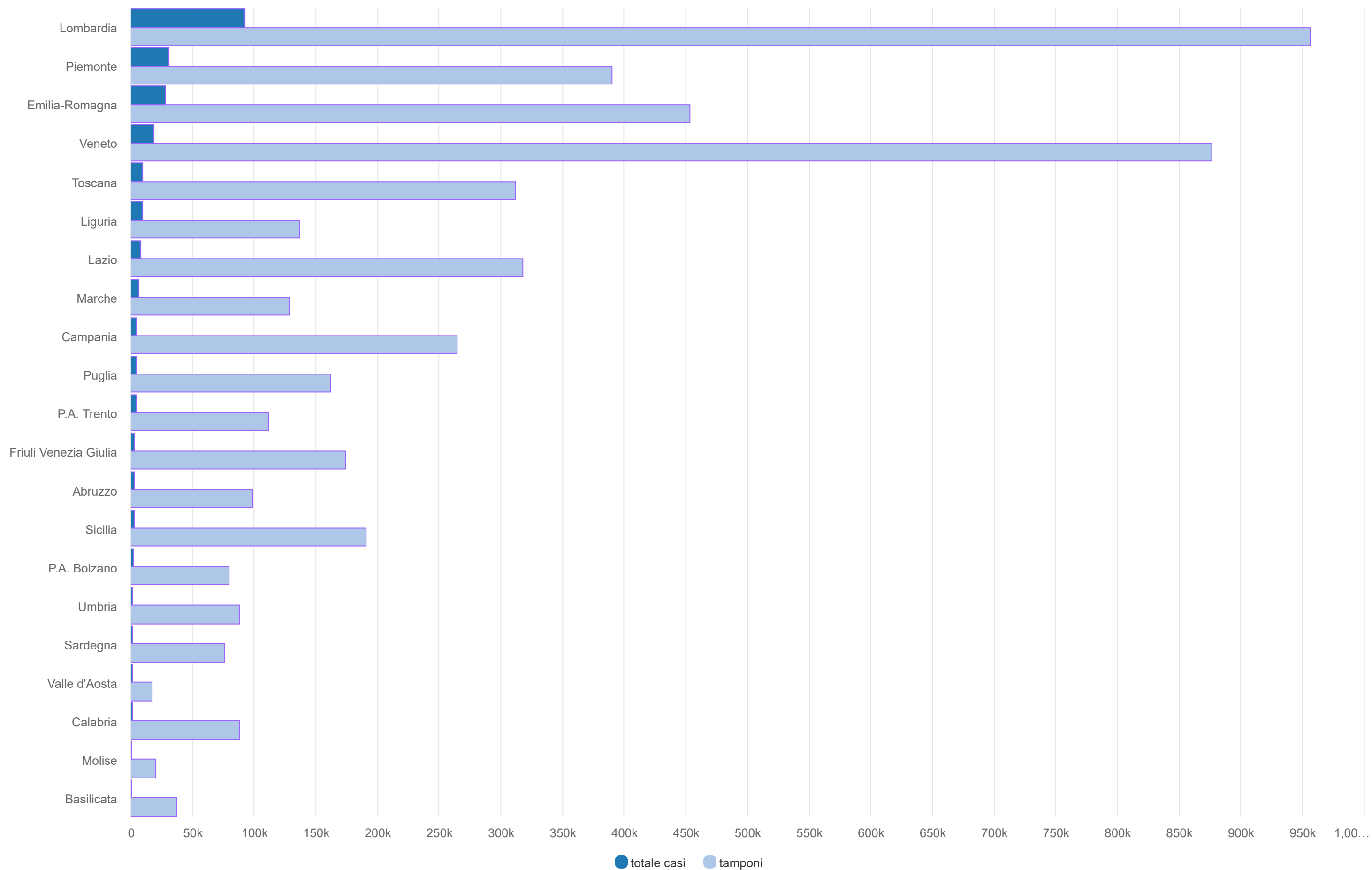


Totale attualmente positivi per regione

Abruzzo	Basilicata	Calabria	Campania	Emilia-Romagna	Friuli Venezia Giulia	Lazio
403	8	36	126	1172	78	991
Liguria	Lombardia	Marche	Molise	P.A. Bolzano	P.A. Trento	Piemonte
248	13843	527	40	75	53	2013
Puglia	Sardegna	Sicilia	Toscana	Umbria	Valle d'Aosta	Veneto
222	28	141	365	15	5	583



Totale dei casi e numero di tamponi per regione



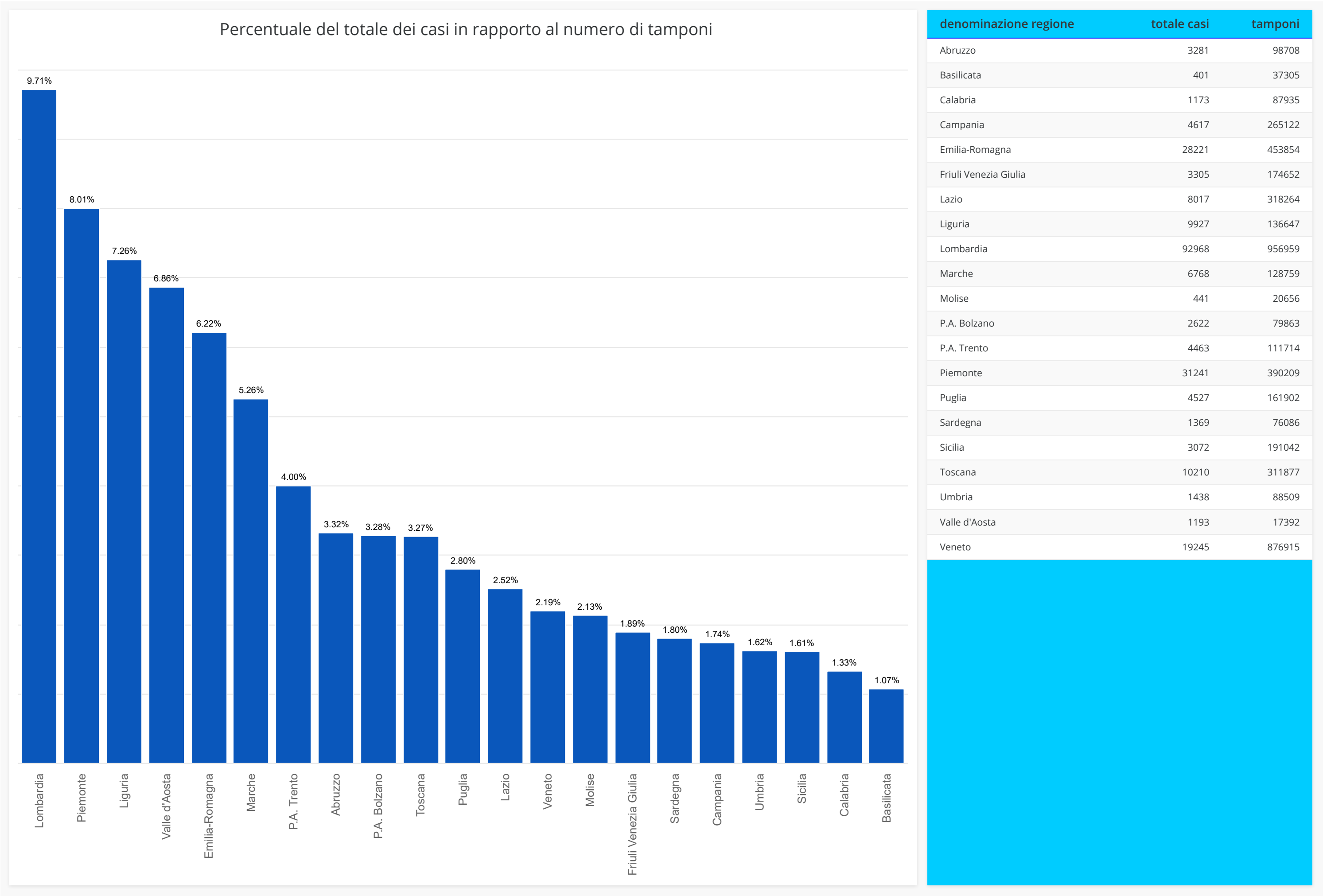
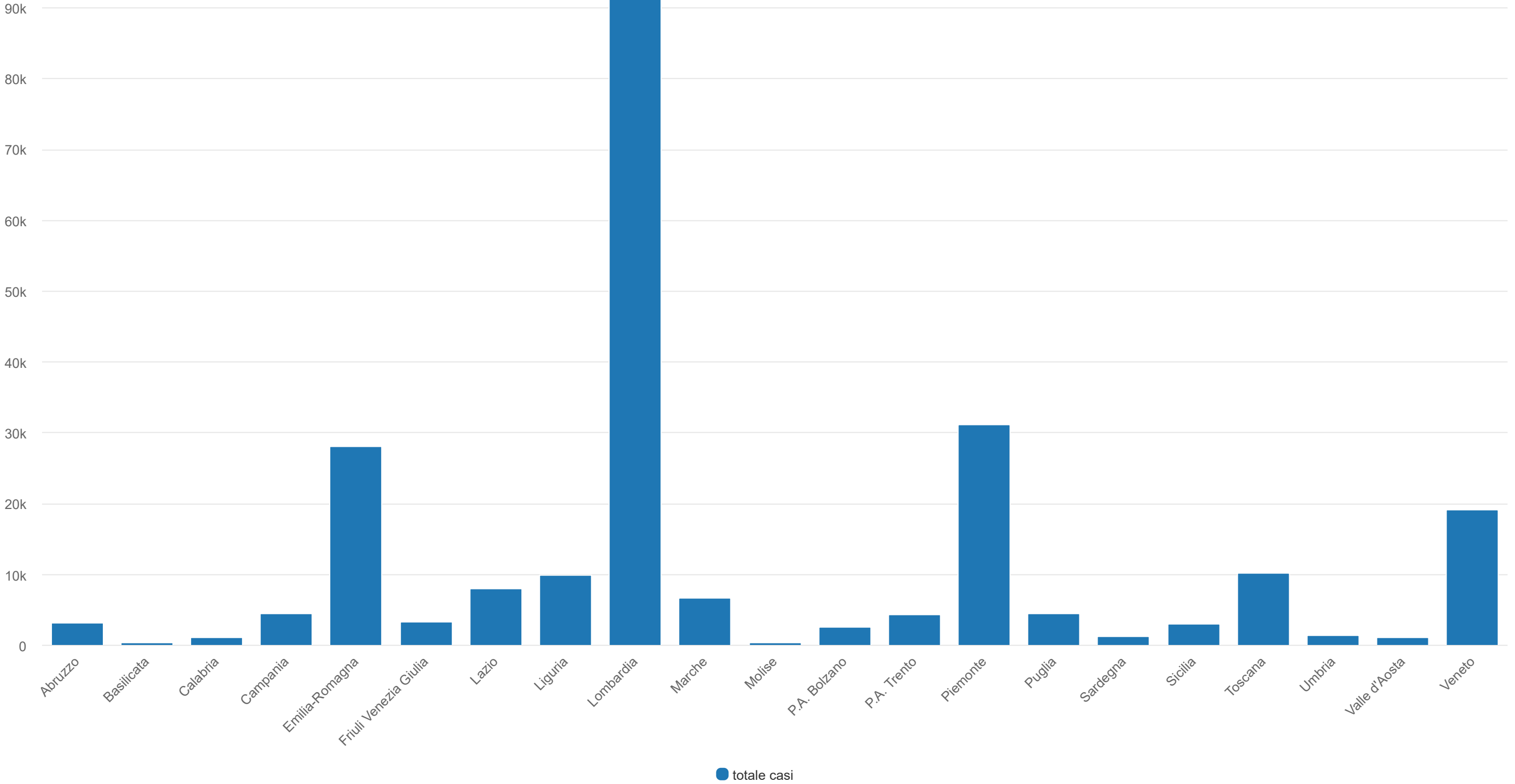


Grafico a barre animato dei casi totali per regione, realizzato importando la libreria di custom charts di VitaraCharts per MicroStrategy.

Casi totali per regione

21/06/2020



PYTHON SCRIPT

```
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

#CSV FILE IMPORT

```
file = 'dpc-covid19-ita-andamento-nazionale.csv'
df =
pd.read_csv(f'C:\\Users\\Admin\\Documents\\University\\DataScience\\HW&SW_19\\dati-andamento-nazionale\\{file}')
```

```
df['data'] = pd.to_datetime(df['data'])
```

```
print(f'Dataframe dimension: {[df.shape]} \n',
f'Column: \n{[df.dtypes]}', sep='\n')
```

#LIST OF DATES

```
dates_list = []
for i in range(df.shape[0]):
    dates_list.append(str(df['data'][i])[5:10])
#print(dates_list)
```

#GRID PLOT

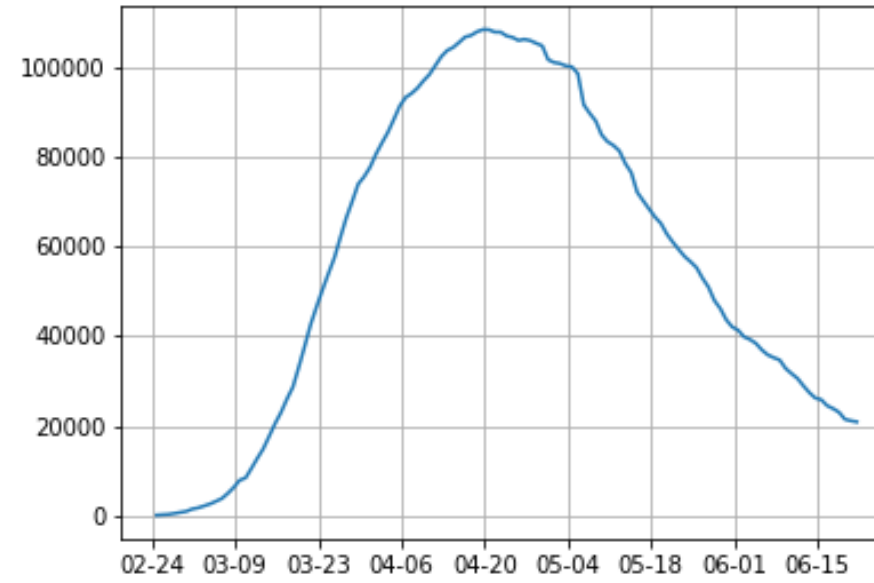
```
fig, axes = plt.subplots(1,2, figsize = (11,4))
axes[0].plot(df['data'], df['totale_positivi'])
axes[0].grid(True)
axes[0].set_title('Totale positivi')
axes[0].set_xticks(dates_list[:14])
axes[0].set_xticklabels([str(i)[5:10] for i in dates_list[:14]])
axes[1].plot(df['data'], df['variazione_totale_positivi'], color='red')
axes[1].grid(True)
axes[1].set_title('Variazione totale positivi')
axes[1].set_xticks(dates_list[:14])
axes[1].set_xticklabels([str(i)[5:10] for i in dates_list[:14]])
fig.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

```
fig, axes = plt.subplots(1,3, figsize = (11,4)) # (11,4)
axes[0].plot(df['data'], df['terapia_intensiva'], color='purple')
axes[0].grid(True)
axes[0].set_title('Terapia intensiva')
axes[0].set_xticks(dates_list[:14])
axes[0].set_xticklabels([str(i)[5:10] for i in dates_list[:14]])
axes[1].plot(df['data'], df['dimessi_guariti'], color='green')
axes[1].grid(True)
axes[1].set_title('Dimessi guariti')
axes[1].set_xticks(dates_list[:14])
axes[1].set_xticklabels([str(i)[5:10] for i in dates_list[:14]])
axes[2].plot(df['data'], df['deceduti'], color='black')
axes[2].grid(True)
axes[2].set_title('Deceduti')
axes[2].set_xticks(dates_list[:14])
axes[2].set_xticklabels([str(i)[5:10] for i in dates_list[:14]])
fig.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

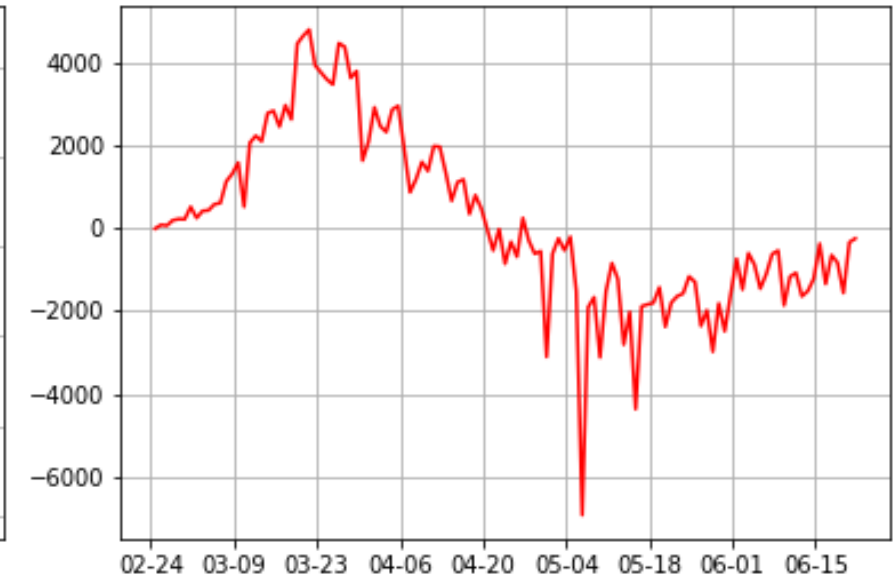
#CALCULATE DAILY VARIATIONS

```
column_names =
['data', 'ricoverati_con_sintomi', 'terapia_intensiva', 'ospedalizzati',
'isolamento_domiciliare', 'dimessi_guariti', 'deceduti', 'tamponi']
tmpdf =
df.drop(['stato', 'totale_positivi', 'variazione_totale_positivi', 'nuovi_positivi', 'totale_c',
newdf = pd.DataFrame(columns = column_names)
#initialize with the first row
row = tmpdf.iloc[0,:]
record = list(row.values.flatten())
new_record = pd.Series(record, index = newdf.columns)
newdf = newdf.append(new_record, ignore_index=True)
#proceede with other rows
for i in range(1, df.shape[0]):
    record = [tmpdf.iloc[i,0]] #il primo campo è riservato alla data
    tmp = tmpdf.iloc[i,1:] - tmpdf.iloc[i-1,1:]
    record = record + list(tmp.values.flatten()) #To convert a pandas dataframe (df)
to a numpy ndarray, use df.values
```

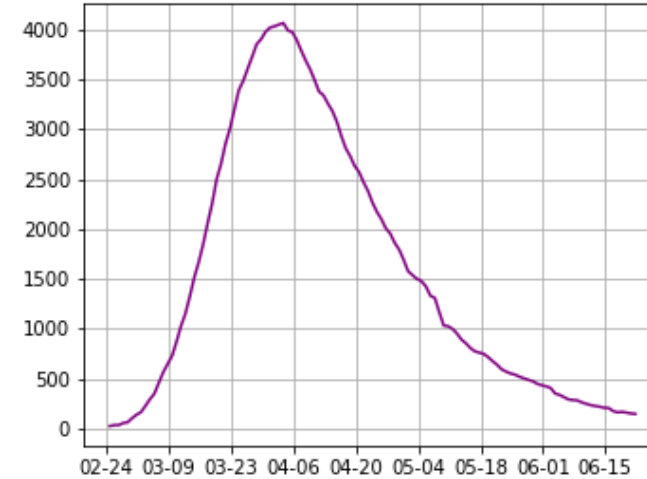
Totale positivi



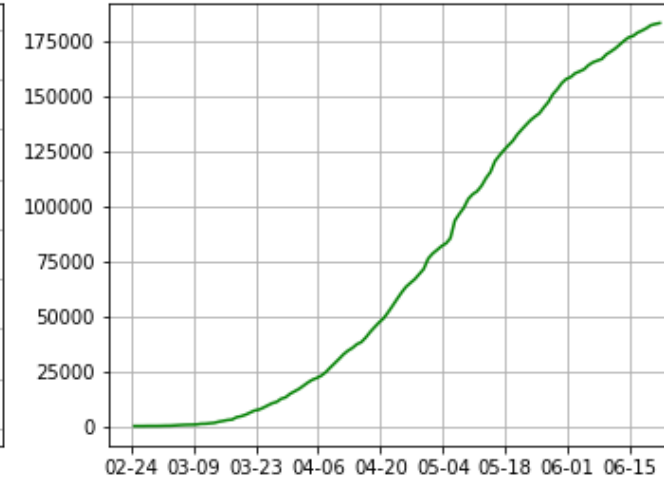
Variazione totale positivi



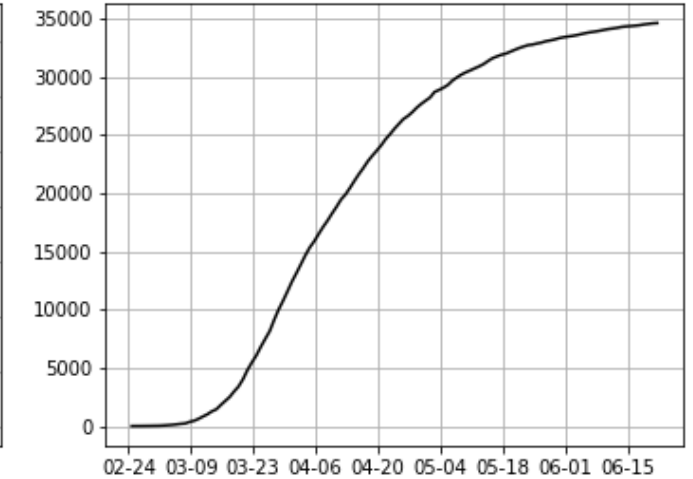
Terapia intensiva



Dimessi guariti

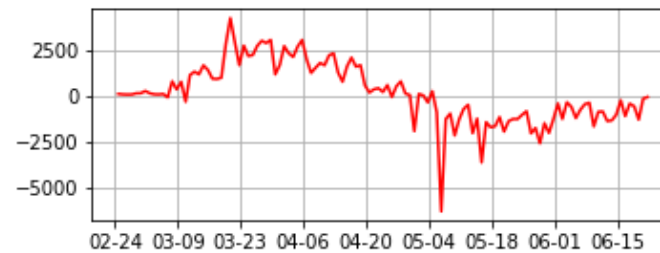


Deceduti

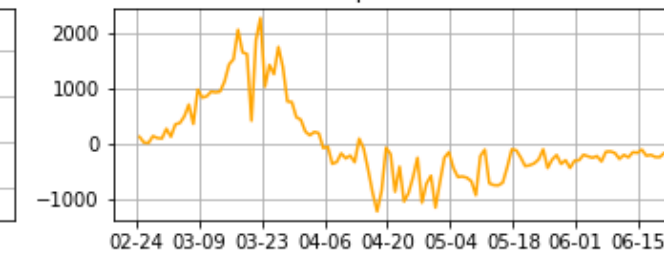


DAILY VARIATIONS

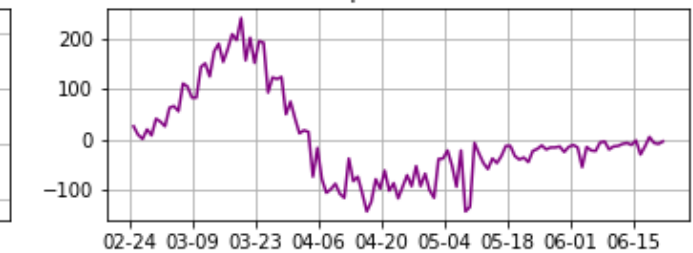
Isolamento domiciliare



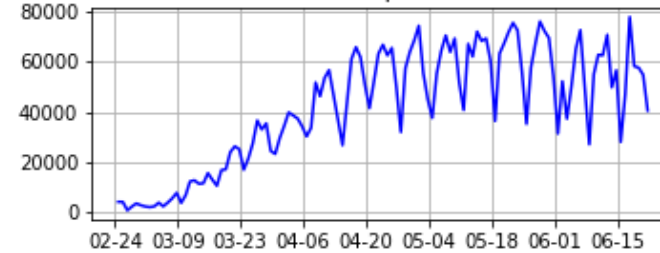
Ospedalizzati



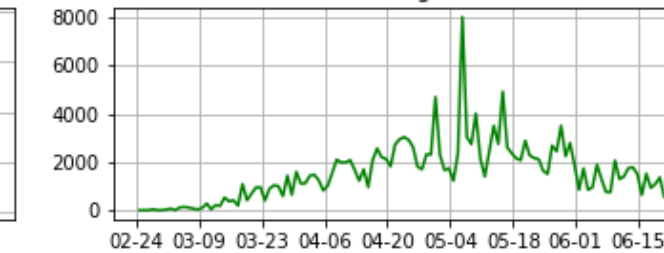
Terapia intensiva



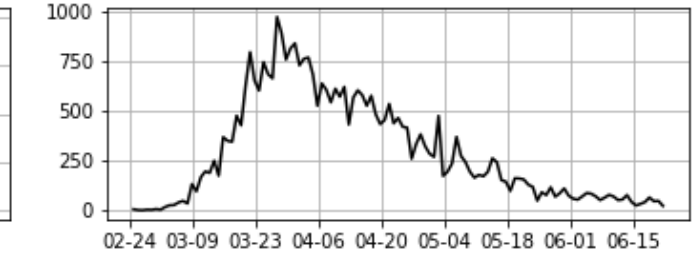
Tamponi



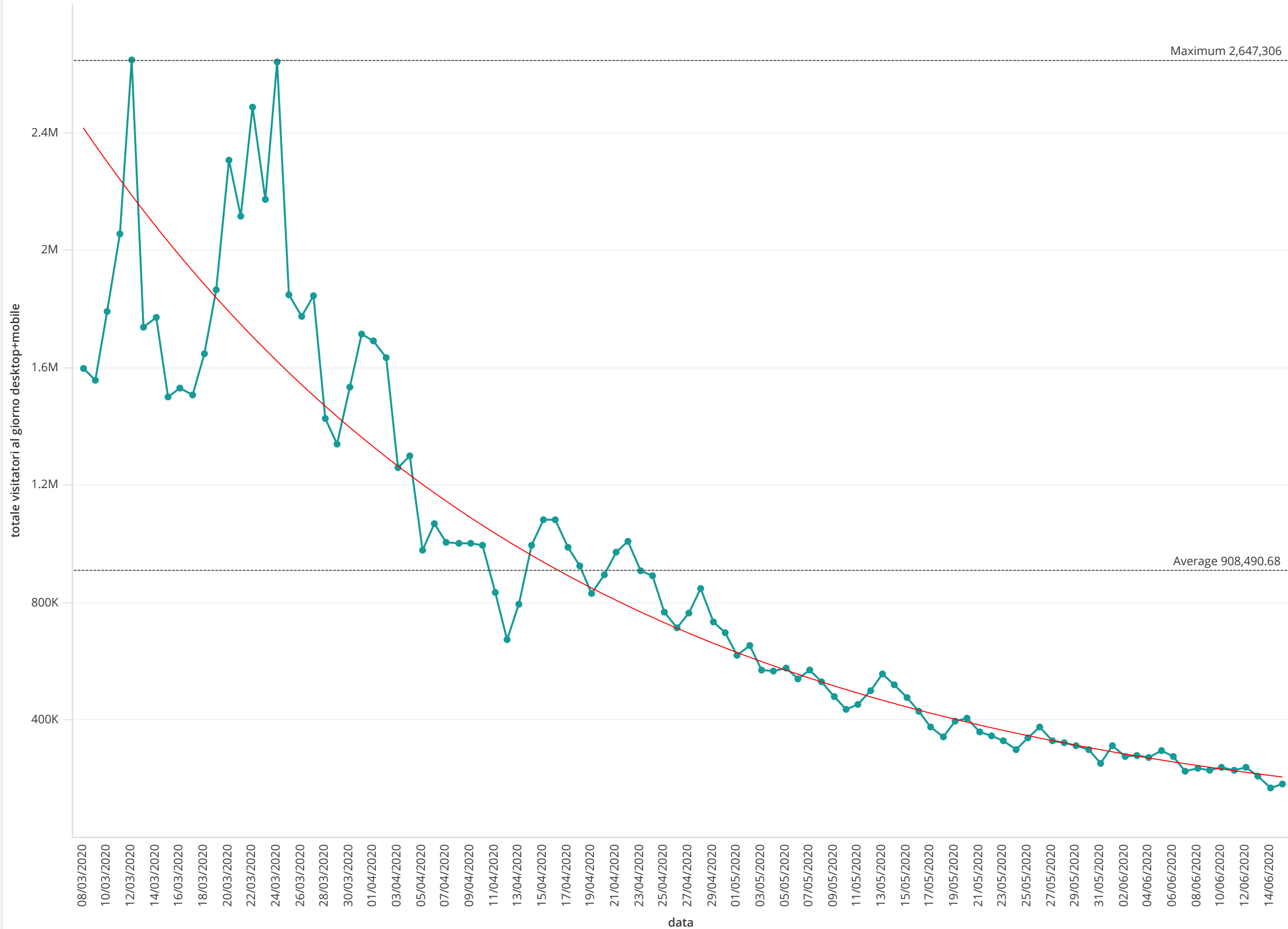
Dimessi guariti



Deceduti



Visite giornaliere alla dashboard della Protezione Civile



08/03 Unica zona rossa: regione Lombardia e altre 14 province (5 in Emilia-Romagna, 5 in Piemonte, 3 in Veneto, 1 nelle Marche)

09/03 Tutta l'Italia zona rossa

11/03 Chiusura attività commerciali

01/04 Proroga zona rossa al fino 13/04

10/04 Proroga zona rossa al fino 03/05

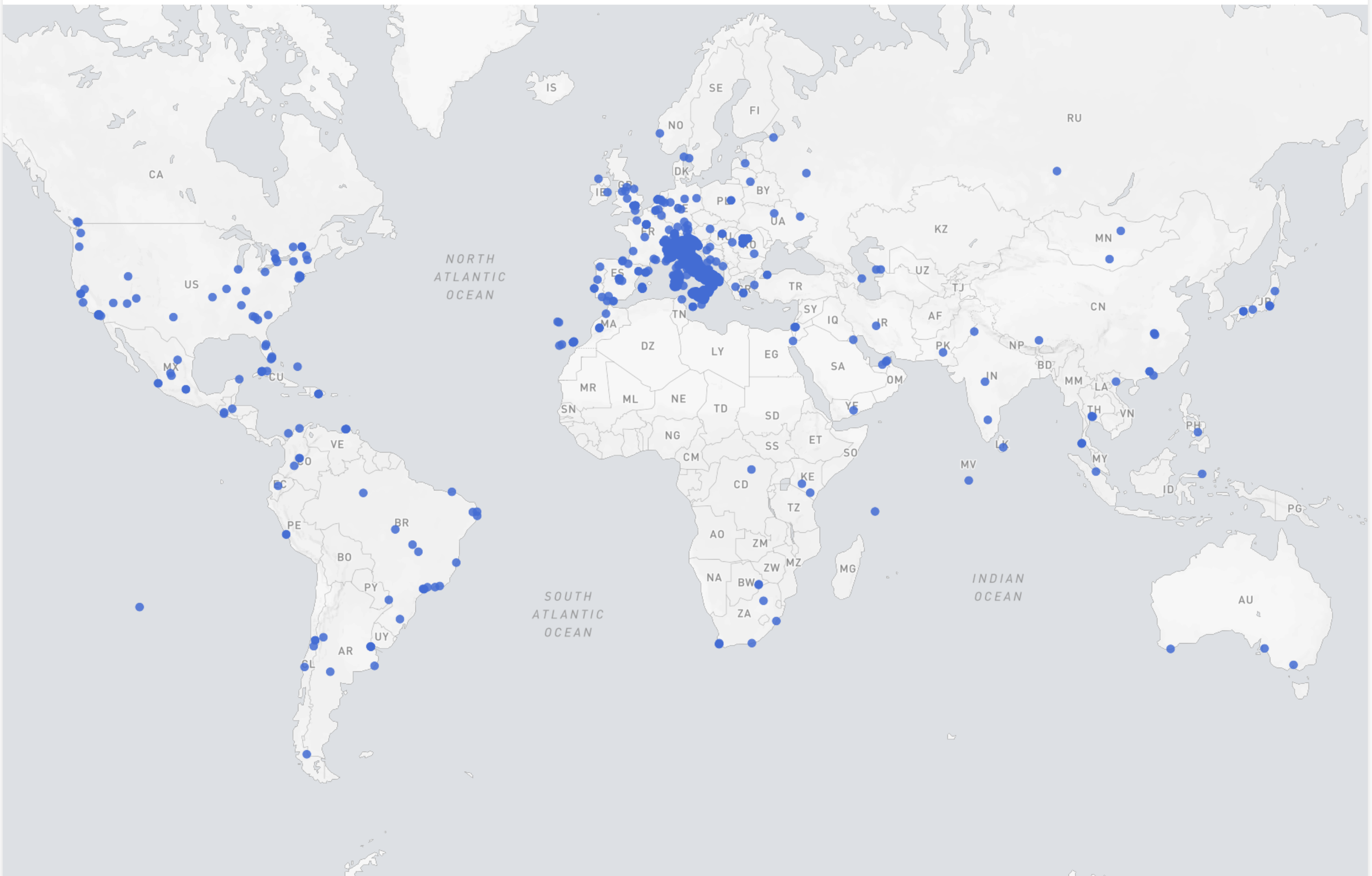
17/04 Ultima conferenza stampa giornaliera

30/04 Ultima conferenza stampa

18/05 Fase 2

04/06 Fase 3

A world map titled "Geolocalizzazione Tweet" (Tweet Geolocalization). The map displays the locations of tweets as blue dots. The dots are most densely clustered in Europe, particularly in Western and Central Europe, and in North America, primarily in the United States. Other regions with scattered dots include South America, Africa, Asia, and Australia. The map includes labels for major countries and regions, such as CA (Canada), US (United States), MX (Mexico), CU (Cuba), VE (Venezuela), CO (Colombia), PE (Perù), BO (Bolivia), PY (Paraguay), AR (Argentina), CL (Cile), UY (Uruguay), BR (Brasile), IS (Islanda), NO (Norvegia), SE (Svezia), FI (Finlandia), DK (Danimarca), IE (Irlanda), GB (Gran Bretagna), PL (Polonia), BY (Bielorussia), UA (Ucraina), RO (Romania), BG (Bulgaria), GR (Grecia), IT (Italia), ES (Spagna), MA (Marocco), DZ (Algeria), SN (Senegal), MR (Mali), ML (Mali), NE (Niger), TD (Ciad), LY (Libia), EG (Egitto), SA (Arabia Saudita), YF (Yemen), OM (Oman), IR (Iran), AF (Afghanistan), TJ (Tagikistan), KZ (Kazakistan), UZ (Uzbekistan), MN (Mongolia), CN (Cina), NP (Nepal), BD (Bangladesh), MM (Birmania), LA (Laos), TH (Thailandia), VN (Vietnam), PH (Filippine), ID (Indonesia), PG (Papua Nuova Guinea), AU (Australia), and JP (Giappone). The map also labels the "NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN", "SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN", and "INDIAN OCEAN".



Word Cloud

