Welcome to Covid19 Data Analysis Notebook

Let's Import the modules

In [1]:
```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
print('Modules are imported.')
```

```
Modules are imported.
```

Task 2

Task 2.1: importing covid19 dataset

importing "Covid19_Confirmed_dataset.csv" from "./Dataset" folder.

In [2]:
```
corona_dataset_csv = pd.read_csv('Datasets/covid19_Confirmed_dataset.csv')
corona_dataset_csv.head()
```

Out[2]:

	Province/State	Country/Region	Lat	Long	1/22/20	1/23/20	1/24/20	1/25/20	1/26/20
0	NaN	Afghanistan	33.0000	65.0000	0	0	0	0	0
1	NaN	Albania	41.1533	20.1683	0	0	0	0	0
2	NaN	Algeria	28.0339	1.6596	0	0	0	0	0
3	NaN	Andorra	42.5063	1.5218	0	0	0	0	0
4	NaN	Angola	-11.2027	17.8739	0	0	0	0	0

5 rows × 104 columns

Let's check the shape of the dataframe

In [3]:
```
corona_dataset_csv.shape
```

Out[3]: (266, 104)

Task 2.2: Delete the useless columns

In [4]:
```
corona_dataset_csv.drop(['Lat','Long'], axis=1, inplace=True)
```

In [5]:
```
corona_dataset_csv.head()
```

Out[5]:

	Province/State	Country/Region	1/22/20	1/23/20	1/24/20	1/25/20	1/26/20	1/27/20	1/28/20	1/
0	NaN	Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	NaN	Albania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	NaN	Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	NaN	Andorra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	NaN	Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

5 rows × 102 columns

Task 2.3: Aggregating the rows by the country

In [6]:
```
corona_dataset_aggregated = corona_dataset_csv.groupby('Country/Region').sum()
```

In [7]:
```
corona_dataset_aggregated.head()
```

Out[7]:

Country/Region	1/22/20	1/23/20	1/24/20	1/25/20	1/26/20	1/27/20	1/28/20	1/29/20	1/30/20	1/3
Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Albania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Andorra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

5 rows × 100 columns

In [8]:
```
corona_dataset_aggregated.shape
```

Out[8]:
```
(187, 100)
```

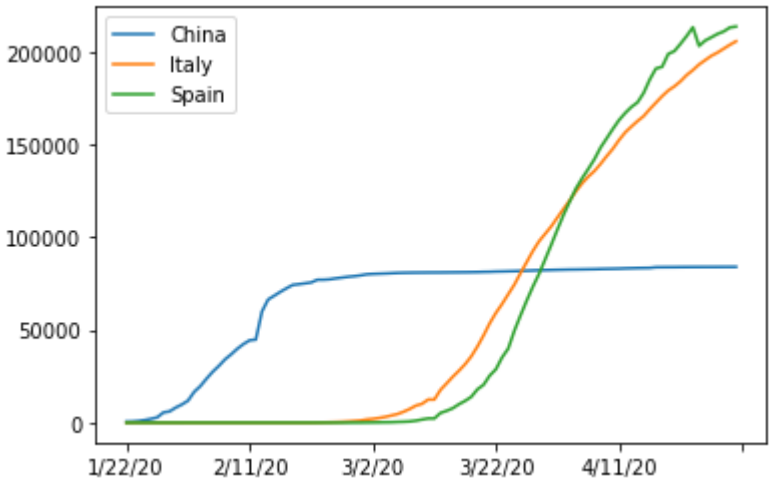
Task 2.4: Visualizing data related to a country for example China

visualization always helps for better understanding of our data.

In [11]:
```
corona_dataset_aggregated.loc['China'].plot()
corona_dataset_aggregated.loc['Italy'].plot()
corona_dataset_aggregated.loc['Spain'].plot()

plt.legend()
```

Out[11]: <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0xdd35268>

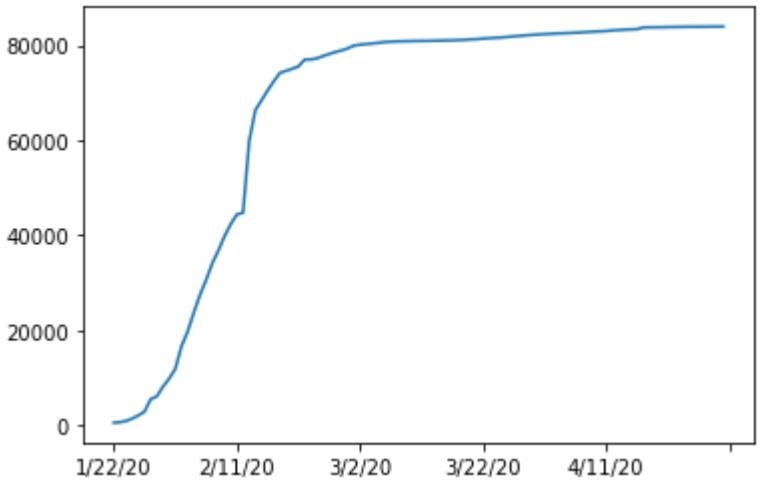


Task3: Calculating a good measure

we need to find a good measure reperestend as a number, describing the spread of the virus in a country.

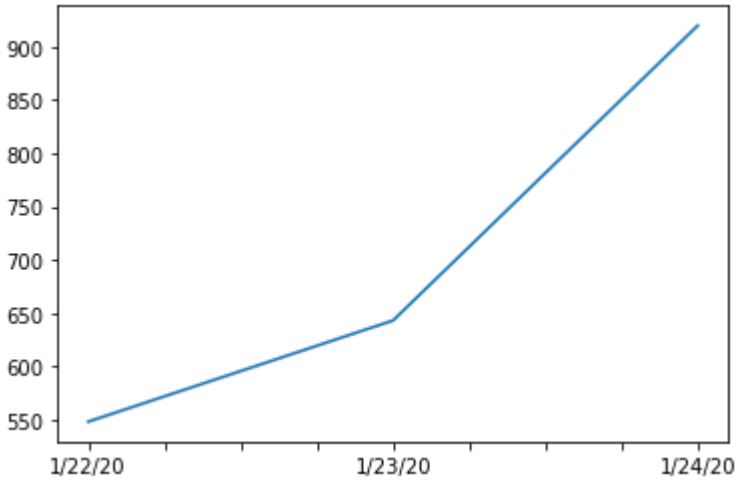
In [12]:
```
corona_dataset_aggregated.loc['China'].plot()
```

Out[12]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0xf6225f8>



In [13]:
```
corona_dataset_aggregated.loc['China'][:3].plot()
```

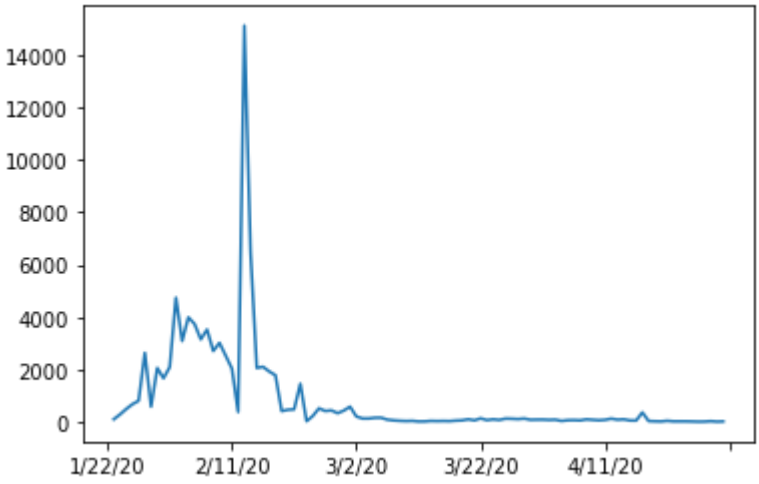
Out[13]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0xf52d100>



task 3.1: caculating the first derivative of the curve

In [14]:
```
corona_dataset_aggregated.loc['China'].diff().plot()
```

Out[14]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0xf556cb8>



task 3.2: find maxmimum infection rate for China

In [15]:
```
corona_dataset_aggregated.loc['China'].diff().max()
```

Out[15]: 15136.0

In [ ]:

Task 3.3: find maximum infection rate for all of the countries.

In [18]:
```
corona_dataset_aggregated.loc['Italy'].diff().max()
```

Out[18]: 6557.0

In [19]:
```
corona_dataset_aggregated.loc['Spain'].diff().max()
```

Out[19]: 9630.0

Task 3.4: create a new dataframe with only needed column

In [23]:
```
countries=list(corona_dataset_aggregated.index)
max_infection_rates=[]

for c in countries:
    max_infection_rates.append(corona_dataset_aggregated.loc[c].diff().max())
```

In [25]:
```
corona_dataset_aggregated['max_infection_rate']=max_infection_rates
corona_dataset_aggregated.head()
```

Out[25]:

Country/Region	1/22/20	1/23/20	1/24/20	1/25/20	1/26/20	1/27/20	1/28/20	1/29/20	1/30/20	1/3
Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Albania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Andorra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

5 rows × 101 columns

In [26]:
```
corona_data=pd.DataFrame(corona_dataset_aggregated['max_infection_rate'])
corona_data.head()
```

Out[26]:

Country/Region	max_infection_rate
Afghanistan	232.0
Albania	34.0
Algeria	199.0
Andorra	43.0
Angola	5.0

In [ ]:

Task4:

- Importing the WorldHappinessReport.csv dataset
- selecting needed columns for our analysis
- join the datasets
- calculate the correlations as the result of our analysis

Task 4.1 : importing the dataset

In [27]:
```
happiness_report_csv=pd.read_csv('Datasets/worldwide_happiness_report.csv')
```

In [28]:
```
happiness_report_csv.head()
```

Out[28]:

	Overall rank	Country or region	Score	GDP per capita	Social support	Healthy life expectancy	Freedom to make life choices	Generosity	Perceptions of corruption
0	1	Finland	7.769	1.340	1.587	0.986	0.596	0.153	0.393
1	2	Denmark	7.600	1.383	1.573	0.996	0.592	0.252	0.410
2	3	Norway	7.554	1.488	1.582	1.028	0.603	0.271	0.341
3	4	Iceland	7.494	1.380	1.624	1.026	0.591	0.354	0.118
4	5	Netherlands	7.488	1.396	1.522	0.999	0.557	0.322	0.298

Task 4.2: let's drop the useless columns

In [29]:
```
happiness_report_csv.drop(['Overall rank', 'Score', 'Generosity', 'Perceptions
of corruption'], axis=1, inplace=True)
```

In [30]:
```
happiness_report_csv.head()
```

Out[30]:

	Country or region	GDP per capita	Social support	Healthy life expectancy	Freedom to make life choices
0	Finland	1.340	1.587	0.986	0.596
1	Denmark	1.383	1.573	0.996	0.592
2	Norway	1.488	1.582	1.028	0.603
3	Iceland	1.380	1.624	1.026	0.591
4	Netherlands	1.396	1.522	0.999	0.557

Task 4.3: changing the indices of the dataframe

In [31]:
```
happiness_report_csv.set_index('Country or region', inplace=True)
```

In [32]:
```
happiness_report_csv.head()
```

Out[32]:

Country or region	GDP per capita	Social support	Healthy life expectancy	Freedom to make life choices
Finland	1.340	1.587	0.986	0.596
Denmark	1.383	1.573	0.996	0.592
Norway	1.488	1.582	1.028	0.603
Iceland	1.380	1.624	1.026	0.591
Netherlands	1.396	1.522	0.999	0.557

Task4.4: now let's join two dataset we have prepared

Corona Dataset :

In [33]:
```
corona_data.head()
```

Out[33]:

Country/Region	max_infection_rate
Afghanistan	232.0
Albania	34.0
Algeria	199.0
Andorra	43.0
Angola	5.0

In [34]:
```
corona_data.shape
```

Out[34]:
```
(187, 1)
```

wolrd happiness report Dataset :

In [35]:
```
happiness_report_csv.head()
```

Out[35]:

Country or region	GDP per capita	Social support	Healthy life expectancy	Freedom to make life choices
Finland	1.340	1.587	0.986	0.596
Denmark	1.383	1.573	0.996	0.592
Norway	1.488	1.582	1.028	0.603
Iceland	1.380	1.624	1.026	0.591
Netherlands	1.396	1.522	0.999	0.557

In [37]:
```
happiness_report_csv.shape
```

Out[37]: (156, 4)

In [38]:
```
data=corona_data.join(happiness_report_csv, how='inner')
data.head()
```

Out[38]:

	max_infection_rate	GDP per capita	Social support	Healthy life expectancy	Freedom to make life choices
Afghanistan	232.0	0.350	0.517	0.361	0.000
Albania	34.0	0.947	0.848	0.874	0.383
Algeria	199.0	1.002	1.160	0.785	0.086
Argentina	291.0	1.092	1.432	0.881	0.471
Armenia	134.0	0.850	1.055	0.815	0.283

In [ ]:
```

```

Task 4.5: correlation matrix

In [40]:
```
data.corr()
```

Out[40]:

	max_infection_rate	GDP per capita	Social support	Healthy life expectancy	Freedom to make life choices
max_infection_rate	1.000000	0.250118	0.191958	0.289263	0.078196
GDP per capita	0.250118	1.000000	0.759468	0.863062	0.394603
Social support	0.191958	0.759468	1.000000	0.765286	0.456246
Healthy life expectancy	0.289263	0.863062	0.765286	1.000000	0.427892
Freedom to make life choices	0.078196	0.394603	0.456246	0.427892	1.000000

In [41]:
```
plt.figure(figsize=(10,10))
sns.heatmap(data.corr(), annot=True)
```

Out[41]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0xf8d33b8>

Task 5: Visualization of the results

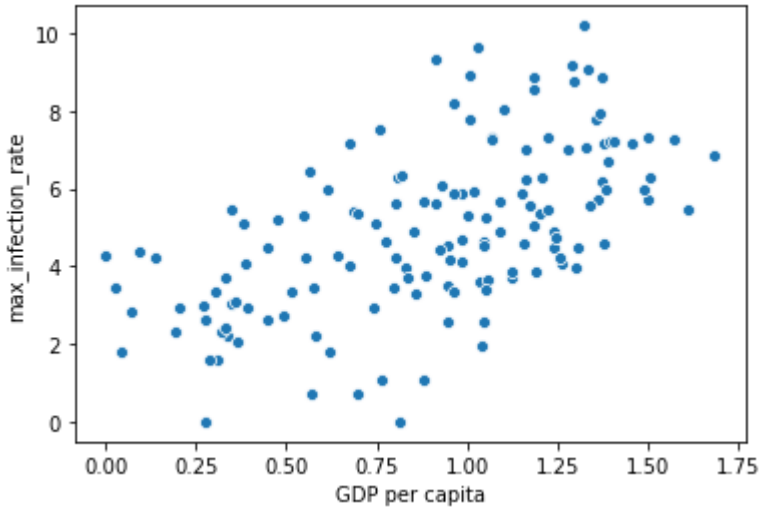
our Analysis is not finished unless we visualize the results in terms figures and graphs so that everyone can understand what you get out of our analysis

In [ ]:
```
```

Task 5.1: Plotting GDP vs maximum Infection rate

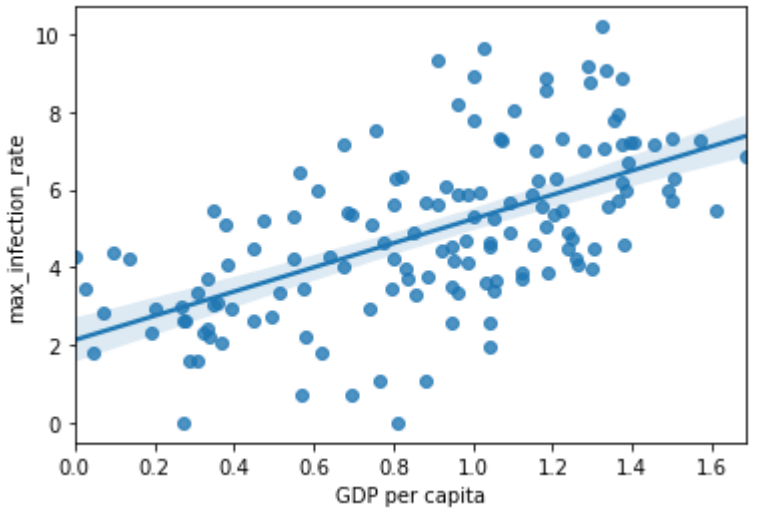
In [43]:
```
x=data['GDP per capita']
y=data['max_infection_rate']
sns.scatterplot(x,np.log(y))
```

Out[43]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0xf556250>



In [44]:
```
sns.regplot(x,np.log(y))
```

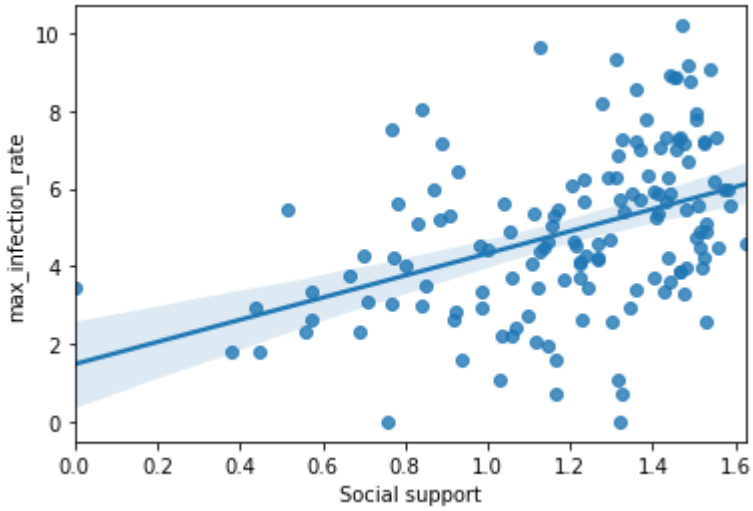
Out[44]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0xf56fbe0>



Task 5.2: Plotting Social support vs maximum Infection rate

In [46]:
```
sns.regplot(data['Social support'], np.log(data['max_infection_rate']))
```

Out[46]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0xe1e7268>

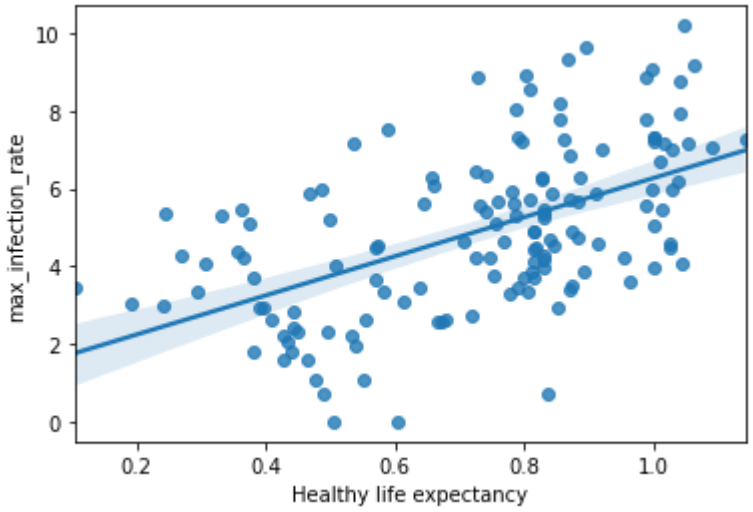


In [ ]:

Task 5.3: Plotting Healthy life expectancy vs maximum Infection rate

In [48]:
```
sns.regplot(data['Healthy life expectancy'], np.log(data['max_infection_rate'
]))
```

Out[48]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0xe343238>

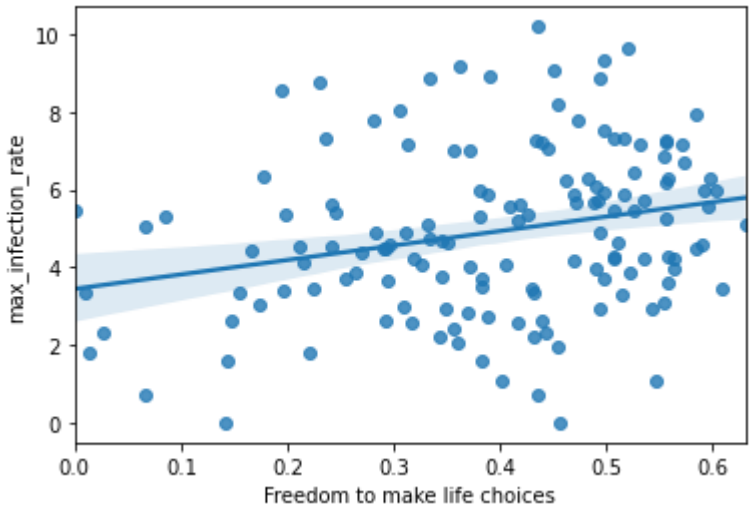


In [ ]:

Task 5.4: Plotting Freedom to make life choices vs maximum Infection rate

In [49]:
```
sns.regplot(data['Freedom to make life choices'], np.log(data['max_infection_rate']))
```

Out[49]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0xf8c2bf8>



In [ ]: