

IST 652 Final Project Code

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0.1 COVID 19 State Wise Analysis

0.1.1 Team 1

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0.1.2 Importing Libraries

```
[1]: import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
#!pip install plotly
import plotly.express as px
import plotly.graph_objects as go
from plotly.subplots import make_subplots
import numpy as np
import datetime as dt
from datetime import timedelta
from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
from sklearn.metrics import silhouette_score, silhouette_samples
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression, Ridge, Lasso
from sklearn.svm import SVR
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, r2_score, mean_absolute_error
#import statsmodels.api as sm
#from statsmodels.tsa.api import Holt, SimpleExpSmoothing, ExponentialSmoothing
#from fbprophet import Prophet
from sklearn.preprocessing import PolynomialFeatures
#from statsmodels.tsa.stattools import adfuller
#import statsmodels.api as sm
#from statsmodels.tsa.api import Holt, SimpleExpSmoothing, ExponentialSmoothing
#from fbprophet import Prophet
```

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import PolynomialFeatures
#from statsmodels.tsa.stattools import adfuller
#std=StandardScaler()
```

```
[2]: # setting up few restrictions
np.set_printoptions(precision=4)
pd.options.display.max_rows = 20
```

```
[3]: #reading data
df = pd.read_csv("all-states-history.csv")
df
```

```
[3]:
```

	date	state	death	deathConfirmed	deathIncrease	\
0	2021-03-07	AK	305.0	NaN	0	
1	2021-03-07	AL	10148.0	7963.0	-1	
2	2021-03-07	AR	5319.0	4308.0	22	
3	2021-03-07	AS	0.0	NaN	0	
4	2021-03-07	AZ	16328.0	14403.0	5	
...	
20775	2020-01-17	WA	NaN	NaN	0	
20776	2020-01-16	WA	NaN	NaN	0	
20777	2020-01-15	WA	NaN	NaN	0	
20778	2020-01-14	WA	NaN	NaN	0	
20779	2020-01-13	WA	NaN	NaN	0	

	deathProbable	hospitalized	hospitalizedCumulative	\
0	NaN	1293.0	1293.0	
1	2185.0	45976.0	45976.0	
2	1011.0	14926.0	14926.0	
3	NaN	NaN	NaN	
4	1925.0	57907.0	57907.0	
...	
20775	NaN	NaN	NaN	
20776	NaN	NaN	NaN	
20777	NaN	NaN	NaN	
20778	NaN	NaN	NaN	
20779	NaN	NaN	NaN	

	hospitalizedCurrently	hospitalizedIncrease	...	totalTestResults	\
0	33.0	0	...	1731628.0	
1	494.0	0	...	2323788.0	
2	335.0	11	...	2736442.0	
3	NaN	0	...	2140.0	
4	963.0	44	...	7908105.0	
...	
20775	NaN	0	...	NaN	
20776	NaN	0	...	NaN	

20777	NaN	0	...	NaN
20778	NaN	0	...	NaN
20779	NaN	0	...	NaN

	totalTestResultsIncrease	totalTestsAntibody	totalTestsAntigen	\
0	0	NaN	NaN	
1	2347	NaN	NaN	
2	3380	NaN	NaN	
3	0	NaN	NaN	
4	45110	580569.0	NaN	
...	
20775	0	NaN	NaN	
20776	0	NaN	NaN	
20777	0	NaN	NaN	
20778	0	NaN	NaN	
20779	0	NaN	NaN	

	totalTestsPeopleAntibody	totalTestsPeopleAntigen	\
0	NaN	NaN	
1	119757.0	NaN	
2	NaN	481311.0	
3	NaN	NaN	
4	444089.0	NaN	
...	
20775	NaN	NaN	
20776	NaN	NaN	
20777	NaN	NaN	
20778	NaN	NaN	
20779	NaN	NaN	

	totalTestsPeopleViral	totalTestsPeopleViralIncrease	totalTestsViral	\
0	NaN	0	1731628.0	
1	2323788.0	2347	NaN	
2	NaN	0	2736442.0	
3	NaN	0	2140.0	
4	3842945.0	14856	7908105.0	
...	
20775	NaN	0	NaN	
20776	NaN	0	NaN	
20777	NaN	0	NaN	
20778	NaN	0	NaN	
20779	NaN	0	NaN	

	totalTestsViralIncrease
0	0
1	0
2	3380

```

3          0
4        45110
...
20775      0
20776      0
20777      0
20778      0
20779      0

```

[20780 rows x 41 columns]

```
[4]: # checking the dataset schema
df.info()
```

```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 20780 entries, 0 to 20779
Data columns (total 41 columns):

```

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	date	20780 non-null	object
1	state	20780 non-null	object
2	death	19930 non-null	float64
3	deathConfirmed	9422 non-null	float64
4	deathIncrease	20780 non-null	int64
5	deathProbable	7593 non-null	float64
6	hospitalized	12382 non-null	float64
7	hospitalizedCumulative	12382 non-null	float64
8	hospitalizedCurrently	17339 non-null	float64
9	hospitalizedIncrease	20780 non-null	int64
10	inIcuCumulative	3789 non-null	float64
11	inIcuCurrently	11636 non-null	float64
12	negative	13290 non-null	float64
13	negativeIncrease	20780 non-null	int64
14	negativeTestsAntibody	1458 non-null	float64
15	negativeTestsPeopleAntibody	972 non-null	float64
16	negativeTestsViral	5024 non-null	float64
17	onVentilatorCumulative	1290 non-null	float64
18	onVentilatorCurrently	9126 non-null	float64
19	positive	20592 non-null	float64
20	positiveCasesViral	14246 non-null	float64
21	positiveIncrease	20780 non-null	int64
22	positiveScore	20780 non-null	int64
23	positiveTestsAntibody	3346 non-null	float64
24	positiveTestsAntigen	2233 non-null	float64
25	positiveTestsPeopleAntibody	1094 non-null	float64
26	positiveTestsPeopleAntigen	633 non-null	float64
27	positiveTestsViral	8958 non-null	float64

```

28 recovered 12003 non-null float64
29 totalTestEncountersViral 5231 non-null float64
30 totalTestEncountersViralIncrease 20780 non-null int64
31 totalTestResults 20614 non-null float64
32 totalTestResultsIncrease 20780 non-null int64
33 totalTestsAntibody 4789 non-null float64
34 totalTestsAntigen 3421 non-null float64
35 totalTestsPeopleAntibody 2200 non-null float64
36 totalTestsPeopleAntigen 999 non-null float64
37 totalTestsPeopleViral 9197 non-null float64
38 totalTestsPeopleViralIncrease 20780 non-null int64
39 totalTestsViral 14516 non-null float64
40 totalTestsViralIncrease 20780 non-null int64
dtypes: float64(30), int64(9), object(2)
memory usage: 6.5+ MB

```

```
[5]: #checking for count of null values
df.isnull().sum()
```

```

[5]: date 0
state 0
death 850
deathConfirmed 11358
deathIncrease 0

...
totalTestsPeopleAntigen 19781
totalTestsPeopleViral 11583
totalTestsPeopleViralIncrease 0
totalTestsViral 6264
totalTestsViralIncrease 0
Length: 41, dtype: int64

```

0.1.3 Data Cleaning

```
[6]: # Replacing Null Values
df = df.replace(np.nan,0)
df.isnull().sum()
```

```

[6]: date 0
state 0
death 0
deathConfirmed 0
deathIncrease 0

..
totalTestsPeopleAntigen 0
totalTestsPeopleViral 0
totalTestsPeopleViralIncrease 0

```

```
totalTestsViral          0
totalTestsViralIncrease  0
Length: 41, dtype: int64
```

Since all the values in this dataset are factual values, we cannot impute them with mean, median etc. Hence, we have replcaed them all with 0s.

```
[7]: # Setting the index to date which will help in implementing time-series analysis
df_new = df.set_index(['date'], append = True)
df_new
```

```
[7]:
```

	date	state	death	deathConfirmed	deathIncrease	deathProbable	\
0	2021-03-07	AK	305.0	0.0	0	0.0	
1	2021-03-07	AL	10148.0	7963.0	-1	2185.0	
2	2021-03-07	AR	5319.0	4308.0	22	1011.0	
3	2021-03-07	AS	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	
4	2021-03-07	AZ	16328.0	14403.0	5	1925.0	
...		...					
20775	2020-01-17	WA	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	
20776	2020-01-16	WA	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	
20777	2020-01-15	WA	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	
20778	2020-01-14	WA	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	
20779	2020-01-13	WA	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	

	date	hospitalized	hospitalizedCumulative	hospitalizedCurrently	\
0	2021-03-07	1293.0	1293.0	33.0	
1	2021-03-07	45976.0	45976.0	494.0	
2	2021-03-07	14926.0	14926.0	335.0	
3	2021-03-07	0.0	0.0	0.0	
4	2021-03-07	57907.0	57907.0	963.0	
...		...			
20775	2020-01-17	0.0	0.0	0.0	
20776	2020-01-16	0.0	0.0	0.0	
20777	2020-01-15	0.0	0.0	0.0	
20778	2020-01-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	
20779	2020-01-13	0.0	0.0	0.0	

	date	hospitalizedIncrease	inIcuCumulative	...	\
0	2021-03-07	0	0.0	...	
1	2021-03-07	0	2676.0	...	
2	2021-03-07	11	0.0	...	
3	2021-03-07	0	0.0	...	
4	2021-03-07	44	0.0	...	
...		

20775	2020-01-17	0	0.0	...
20776	2020-01-16	0	0.0	...
20777	2020-01-15	0	0.0	...
20778	2020-01-14	0	0.0	...
20779	2020-01-13	0	0.0	...

		totalTestResults	totalTestResultsIncrease	\
	date			
0	2021-03-07	1731628.0	0	
1	2021-03-07	2323788.0	2347	
2	2021-03-07	2736442.0	3380	
3	2021-03-07	2140.0	0	
4	2021-03-07	7908105.0	45110	
...		
20775	2020-01-17	0.0	0	
20776	2020-01-16	0.0	0	
20777	2020-01-15	0.0	0	
20778	2020-01-14	0.0	0	
20779	2020-01-13	0.0	0	

		totalTestsAntibody	totalTestsAntigen	\
	date			
0	2021-03-07	0.0	0.0	
1	2021-03-07	0.0	0.0	
2	2021-03-07	0.0	0.0	
3	2021-03-07	0.0	0.0	
4	2021-03-07	580569.0	0.0	
...		
20775	2020-01-17	0.0	0.0	
20776	2020-01-16	0.0	0.0	
20777	2020-01-15	0.0	0.0	
20778	2020-01-14	0.0	0.0	
20779	2020-01-13	0.0	0.0	

		totalTestsPeopleAntibody	totalTestsPeopleAntigen	\
	date			
0	2021-03-07	0.0	0.0	
1	2021-03-07	119757.0	0.0	
2	2021-03-07	0.0	481311.0	
3	2021-03-07	0.0	0.0	
4	2021-03-07	444089.0	0.0	
...		
20775	2020-01-17	0.0	0.0	
20776	2020-01-16	0.0	0.0	
20777	2020-01-15	0.0	0.0	
20778	2020-01-14	0.0	0.0	
20779	2020-01-13	0.0	0.0	

	date	totalTestsPeopleViral	totalTestsPeopleViralIncrease	\
0	2021-03-07	0.0	0	
1	2021-03-07	2323788.0	2347	
2	2021-03-07	0.0	0	
3	2021-03-07	0.0	0	
4	2021-03-07	3842945.0	14856	
...		
20775	2020-01-17	0.0	0	
20776	2020-01-16	0.0	0	
20777	2020-01-15	0.0	0	
20778	2020-01-14	0.0	0	
20779	2020-01-13	0.0	0	

	date	totalTestsViral	totalTestsViralIncrease
0	2021-03-07	1731628.0	0
1	2021-03-07	0.0	0
2	2021-03-07	2736442.0	3380
3	2021-03-07	2140.0	0
4	2021-03-07	7908105.0	45110
...	
20775	2020-01-17	0.0	0
20776	2020-01-16	0.0	0
20777	2020-01-15	0.0	0
20778	2020-01-14	0.0	0
20779	2020-01-13	0.0	0

[20780 rows x 40 columns]

```
[8]: # checking for duplicates
duplicate_rows_df = df[df.duplicated()]
print("number of duplicate rows: ", duplicate_rows_df.shape)
```

number of duplicate rows: (0, 41)

```
[9]: #Dropping the duplicate values
df = df.drop_duplicates()
df
```

```
[9]:
```

	date	state	death	deathConfirmed	deathIncrease	\
0	2021-03-07	AK	305.0	0.0	0	
1	2021-03-07	AL	10148.0	7963.0	-1	
2	2021-03-07	AR	5319.0	4308.0	22	
3	2021-03-07	AS	0.0	0.0	0	
4	2021-03-07	AZ	16328.0	14403.0	5	

...
20775	2020-01-17	WA	0.0	0.0	0
20776	2020-01-16	WA	0.0	0.0	0
20777	2020-01-15	WA	0.0	0.0	0
20778	2020-01-14	WA	0.0	0.0	0
20779	2020-01-13	WA	0.0	0.0	0

	deathProbable	hospitalized	hospitalizedCumulative	\
0	0.0	1293.0	1293.0	
1	2185.0	45976.0	45976.0	
2	1011.0	14926.0	14926.0	
3	0.0	0.0	0.0	
4	1925.0	57907.0	57907.0	

...
20775	0.0	0.0	0.0
20776	0.0	0.0	0.0
20777	0.0	0.0	0.0
20778	0.0	0.0	0.0
20779	0.0	0.0	0.0

	hospitalizedCurrently	hospitalizedIncrease	...	totalTestResults	\
0	33.0	0	...	1731628.0	
1	494.0	0	...	2323788.0	
2	335.0	11	...	2736442.0	
3	0.0	0	...	2140.0	
4	963.0	44	...	7908105.0	

...
20775	0.0	0	...
20776	0.0	0	...
20777	0.0	0	...
20778	0.0	0	...
20779	0.0	0	...

	totalTestResultsIncrease	totalTestsAntibody	totalTestsAntigen	\
0	0	0.0	0.0	
1	2347	0.0	0.0	
2	3380	0.0	0.0	
3	0	0.0	0.0	
4	45110	580569.0	0.0	

...
20775	0	0.0
20776	0	0.0
20777	0	0.0
20778	0	0.0
20779	0	0.0

totalTestsPeopleAntibody	totalTestsPeopleAntigen	\
--------------------------	-------------------------	---

0	0.0	0.0
1	119757.0	0.0
2	0.0	481311.0
3	0.0	0.0
4	444089.0	0.0
...
20775	0.0	0.0
20776	0.0	0.0
20777	0.0	0.0
20778	0.0	0.0
20779	0.0	0.0

	totalTestsPeopleViral	totalTestsPeopleViralIncrease	totalTestsViral \
0	0.0	0	1731628.0
1	2323788.0	2347	0.0
2	0.0	0	2736442.0
3	0.0	0	2140.0
4	3842945.0	14856	7908105.0
...
20775	0.0	0	0.0
20776	0.0	0	0.0
20777	0.0	0	0.0
20778	0.0	0	0.0
20779	0.0	0	0.0

	totalTestsViralIncrease
0	0
1	0
2	3380
3	0
4	45110
...	...
20775	0
20776	0
20777	0
20778	0
20779	0

[20780 rows x 41 columns]

0.1.4 Vizualizations

```
[10]: #Plotting a heatmap
plt.figure(figsize=(20,10)) #Define the size of the heat map
heat_map = df.corr() #Use the correlation function
sns.heatmap(heat_map,cmap = "YlGnBu",annot=True) #Define the colors of the
↪heatmap
```

```
print(heat_map)    #Print the heat map
```

	death	deathConfirmed	deathIncrease \
death	1.000000	0.458202	0.544996
deathConfirmed	0.458202	1.000000	0.190040
deathIncrease	0.544996	0.190040	1.000000
deathProbable	0.401842	0.822783	0.178782
hospitalized	0.399603	0.535771	0.211280
...
totalTestsPeopleAntigen	0.095040	0.166877	0.022706
totalTestsPeopleViral	0.328475	0.160163	0.184259
totalTestsPeopleViralIncrease	0.079824	0.044079	0.067781
totalTestsViral	0.715859	0.392120	0.522430
totalTestsViralIncrease	0.452903	0.255140	0.370743

	deathProbable	hospitalized \
death	0.401842	0.399603
deathConfirmed	0.822783	0.535771
deathIncrease	0.178782	0.211280
deathProbable	1.000000	0.522451
hospitalized	0.522451	1.000000
...
totalTestsPeopleAntigen	0.040742	0.071220
totalTestsPeopleViral	0.028018	0.604871
totalTestsPeopleViralIncrease	-0.011589	0.175071
totalTestsViral	0.290240	0.328153
totalTestsViralIncrease	0.150921	0.187719

	hospitalizedCumulative	hospitalizedCurrently \
death	0.399603	0.660668
deathConfirmed	0.535771	0.190038
deathIncrease	0.211280	0.744475
deathProbable	0.522451	0.150118
hospitalized	1.000000	0.226965
...
totalTestsPeopleAntigen	0.071220	0.004858
totalTestsPeopleViral	0.604871	0.185062
totalTestsPeopleViralIncrease	0.175071	0.067353
totalTestsViral	0.328153	0.644951
totalTestsViralIncrease	0.187719	0.528704

	hospitalizedIncrease	inIcuCumulative \
death	0.077612	0.118222
deathConfirmed	0.127143	0.285404
deathIncrease	0.087028	0.103279
deathProbable	0.111791	0.239080
hospitalized	0.256983	0.508123

...
totalTestsPeopleAntigen	0.000070	-0.006350
totalTestsPeopleViral	0.139861	0.150128
totalTestsPeopleViralIncrease	0.062758	0.035433
totalTestsViral	0.061483	0.105095
totalTestsViralIncrease	0.053820	0.054545

	inIcuCurrently	...	totalTestResults	\
death	0.567410	...	0.879331	
deathConfirmed	0.133216	...	0.330150	
deathIncrease	0.693506	...	0.531354	
deathProbable	0.099909	...	0.247814	
hospitalized	0.033632	...	0.318375	

...
totalTestsPeopleAntigen	0.019933	...
totalTestsPeopleViral	-0.001711	...
totalTestsPeopleViralIncrease	-0.004461	...
totalTestsViral	0.566572	...
totalTestsViralIncrease	0.469967	...

	totalTestResultsIncrease	totalTestsAntibody	\
death	0.766859	0.460725	
deathConfirmed	0.258907	0.181075	
deathIncrease	0.493253	0.302596	
deathProbable	0.148138	0.156670	
hospitalized	0.227365	0.468539	

...
totalTestsPeopleAntigen	0.085138	-0.027398
totalTestsPeopleViral	0.254955	0.414889
totalTestsPeopleViralIncrease	0.094097	0.118399
totalTestsViral	0.694387	0.390429
totalTestsViralIncrease	0.643758	0.225608

	totalTestsAntigen	totalTestsPeopleAntibody	\
death	0.311406	0.294211	
deathConfirmed	0.177717	0.127631	
deathIncrease	0.227180	0.173444	
deathProbable	0.300462	0.052314	
hospitalized	0.164995	0.596687	

...
totalTestsPeopleAntigen	0.201083	0.133025
totalTestsPeopleViral	0.002836	0.788615
totalTestsPeopleViralIncrease	-0.023865	0.258874
totalTestsViral	0.276267	0.304605
totalTestsViralIncrease	0.117404	0.196094

	totalTestsPeopleAntigen	totalTestsPeopleViral	\
death	0.095040	0.328475	

deathConfirmed	0.166877	0.160163
deathIncrease	0.022706	0.184259
deathProbable	0.040742	0.028018
hospitalized	0.071220	0.604871
...
totalTestsPeopleAntigen	1.000000	0.262697
totalTestsPeopleViral	0.262697	1.000000
totalTestsPeopleViralIncrease	0.052360	0.309263
totalTestsViral	0.166669	0.266132
totalTestsViralIncrease	0.106756	0.160747

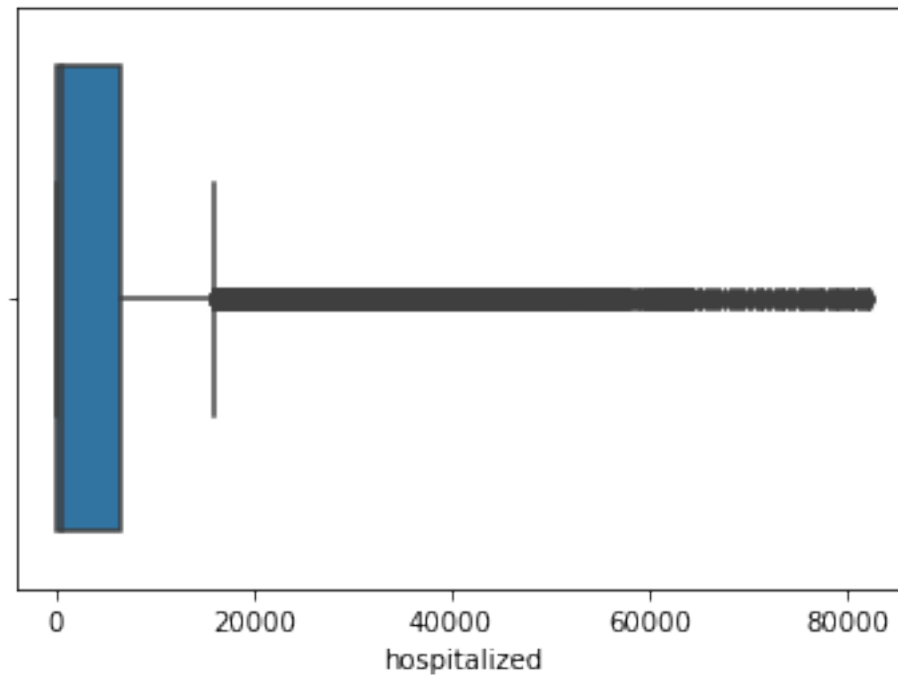
	totalTestsPeopleViralIncrease	totalTestsViral \
death	0.079824	0.715859
deathConfirmed	0.044079	0.392120
deathIncrease	0.067781	0.522430
deathProbable	-0.011589	0.290240
hospitalized	0.175071	0.328153
...
totalTestsPeopleAntigen	0.052360	0.166669
totalTestsPeopleViral	0.309263	0.266132
totalTestsPeopleViralIncrease	1.000000	0.059796
totalTestsViral	0.059796	1.000000
totalTestsViralIncrease	0.062927	0.663808

	totalTestsViralIncrease
death	0.452903
deathConfirmed	0.255140
deathIncrease	0.370743
deathProbable	0.150921
hospitalized	0.187719
...	...
totalTestsPeopleAntigen	0.106756
totalTestsPeopleViral	0.160747
totalTestsPeopleViralIncrease	0.062927
totalTestsViral	0.663808
totalTestsViralIncrease	1.000000

[39 rows x 39 columns]

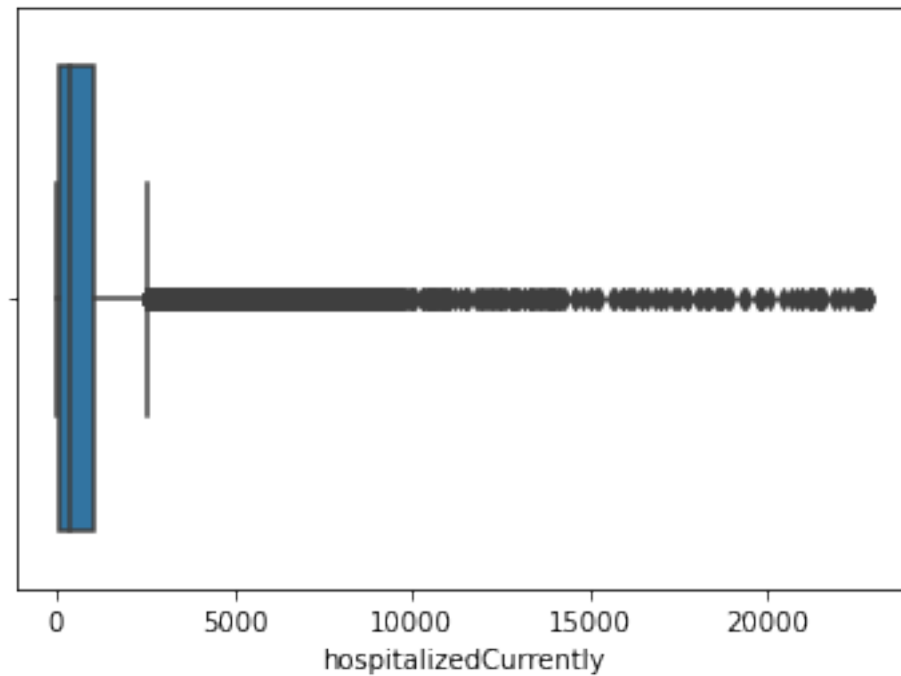

```
[12]: sns.boxplot(x = df['hospitalized'])           #Check for outliers in  
      ↪ 'hospitalized' column using boxplot
```

```
[12]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='hospitalized'>
```



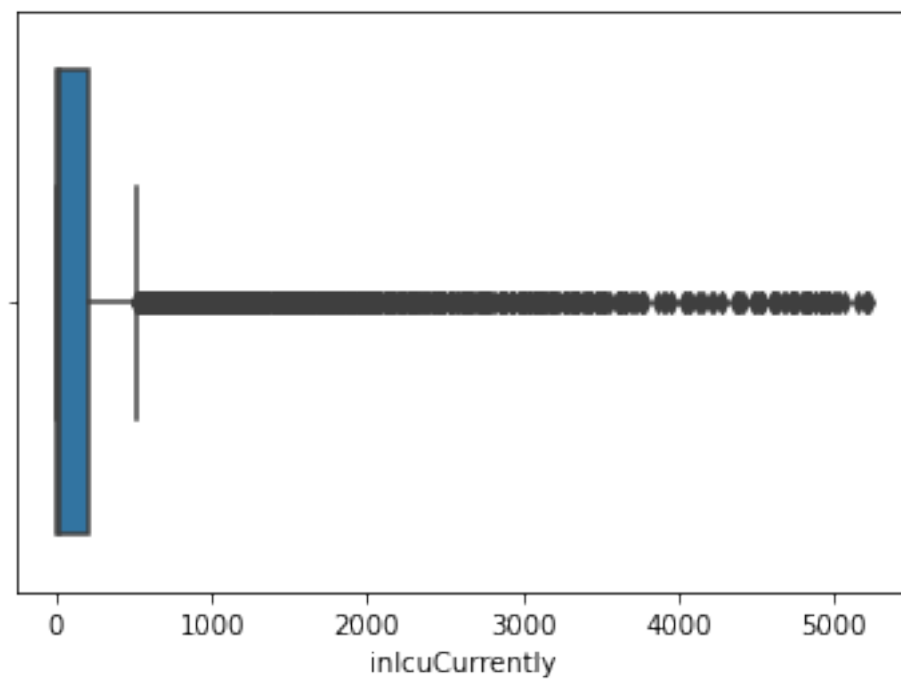
```
[13]: sns.boxplot(x = df['hospitalizedCurrently']) #Check for outliers in  
      ↪ 'hospitalizedCurrently' column using boxplot
```

```
[13]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='hospitalizedCurrently'>
```



```
[14]: sns.boxplot(x = df['inIcuCurrently'])           #Check for outliers in
      ↪ 'inIcuCurrently' column using boxplot
```

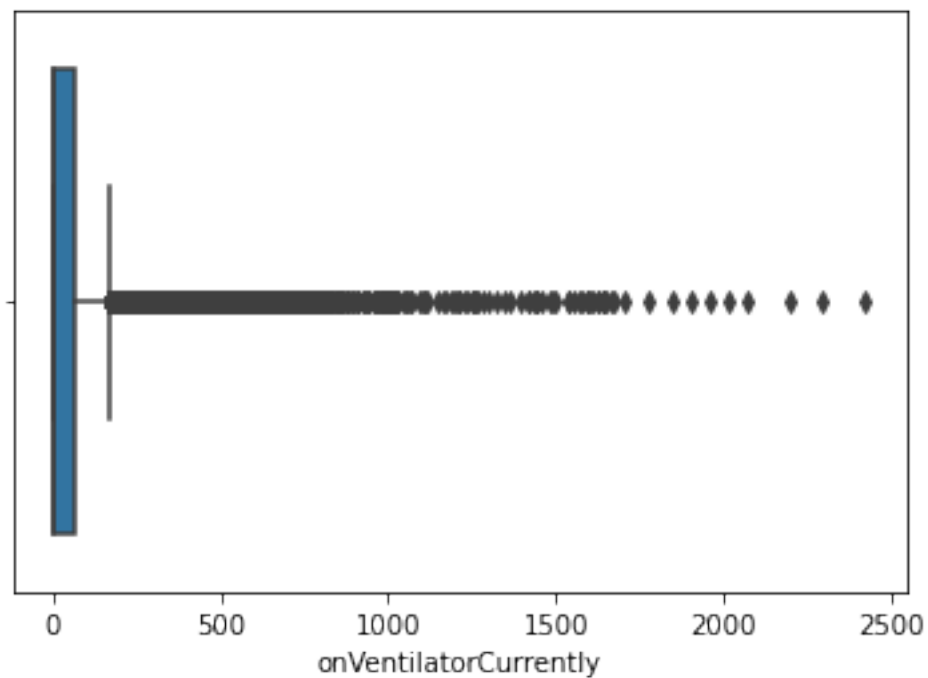
```
[14]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='inIcuCurrently'>
```




```
[ ]:
```

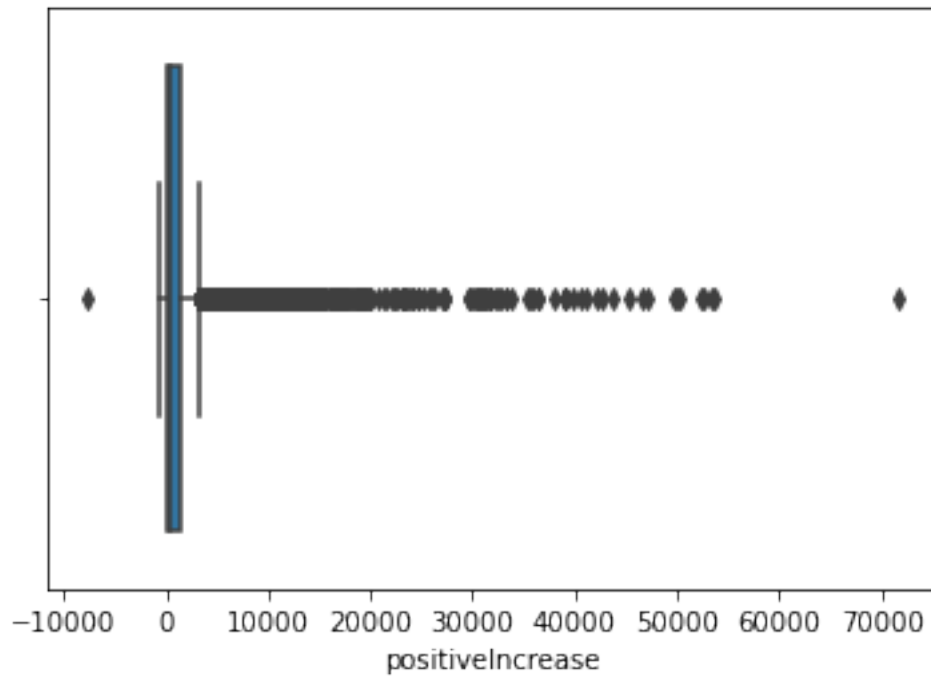
```
[15]: sns.boxplot(x = df['onVentilatorCurrently'])           #Check for outliers in  
      ↪ 'onVentilatorCurrently' column using boxplot
```

```
[15]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='onVentilatorCurrently'>
```



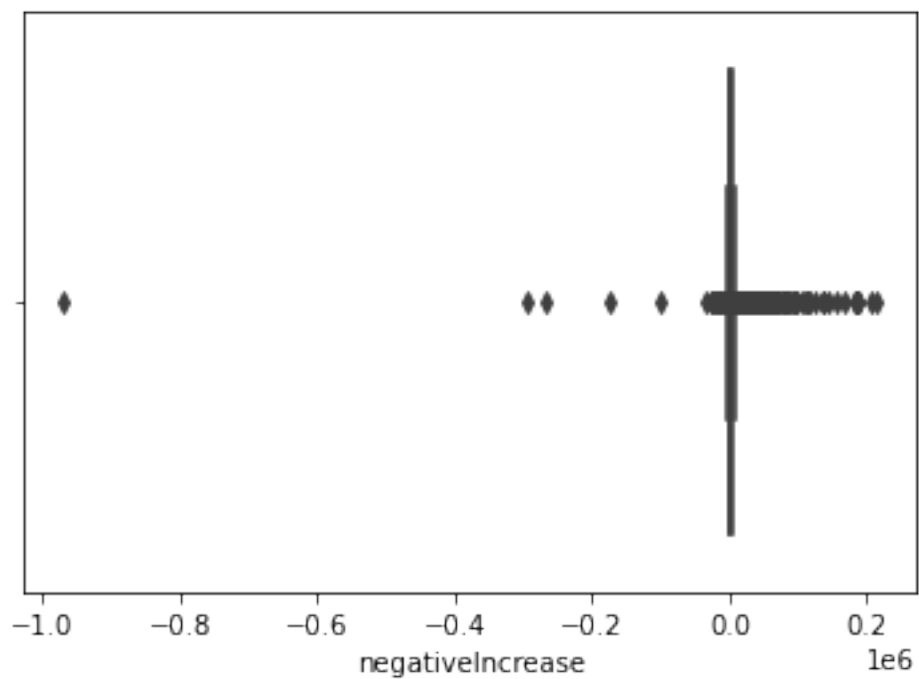
```
[16]: sns.boxplot(x = df['positiveIncrease'])           #Check for outliers in  
      ↪ 'positiveIncreased' column using boxplot
```

```
[16]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='positiveIncrease'>
```



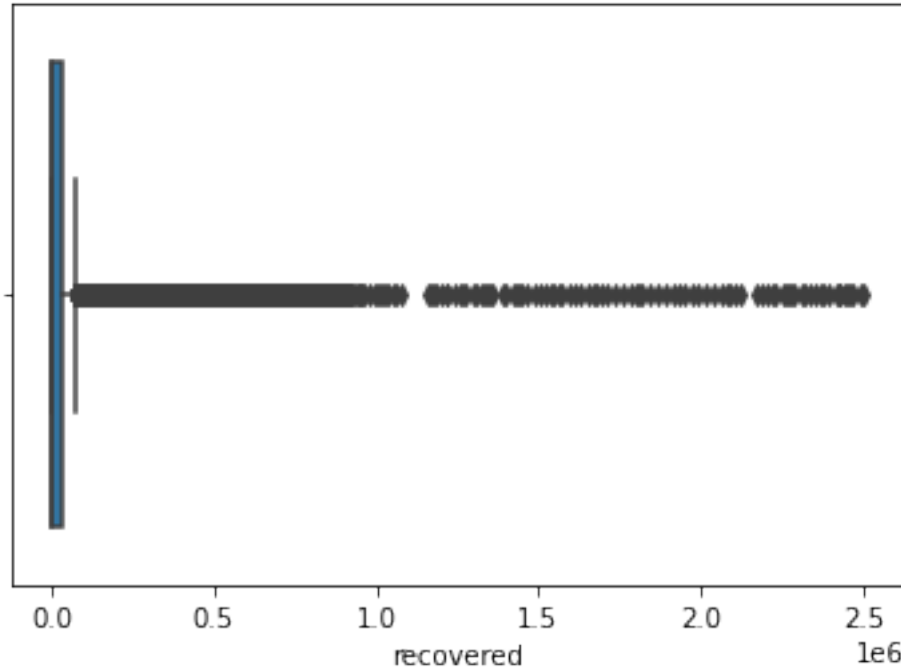
```
[17]: sns.boxplot(x = df['negativeIncrease'])      #Check for outliers in
      ↪ 'negativeIncreased' column using boxplot
```

```
[17]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='negativeIncrease'>
```



```
[18]: sns.boxplot(x = df['recovered'])    #Check for outliers in 'recovered' column
      ↪ using boxplot
```

```
[18]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='recovered'>
```



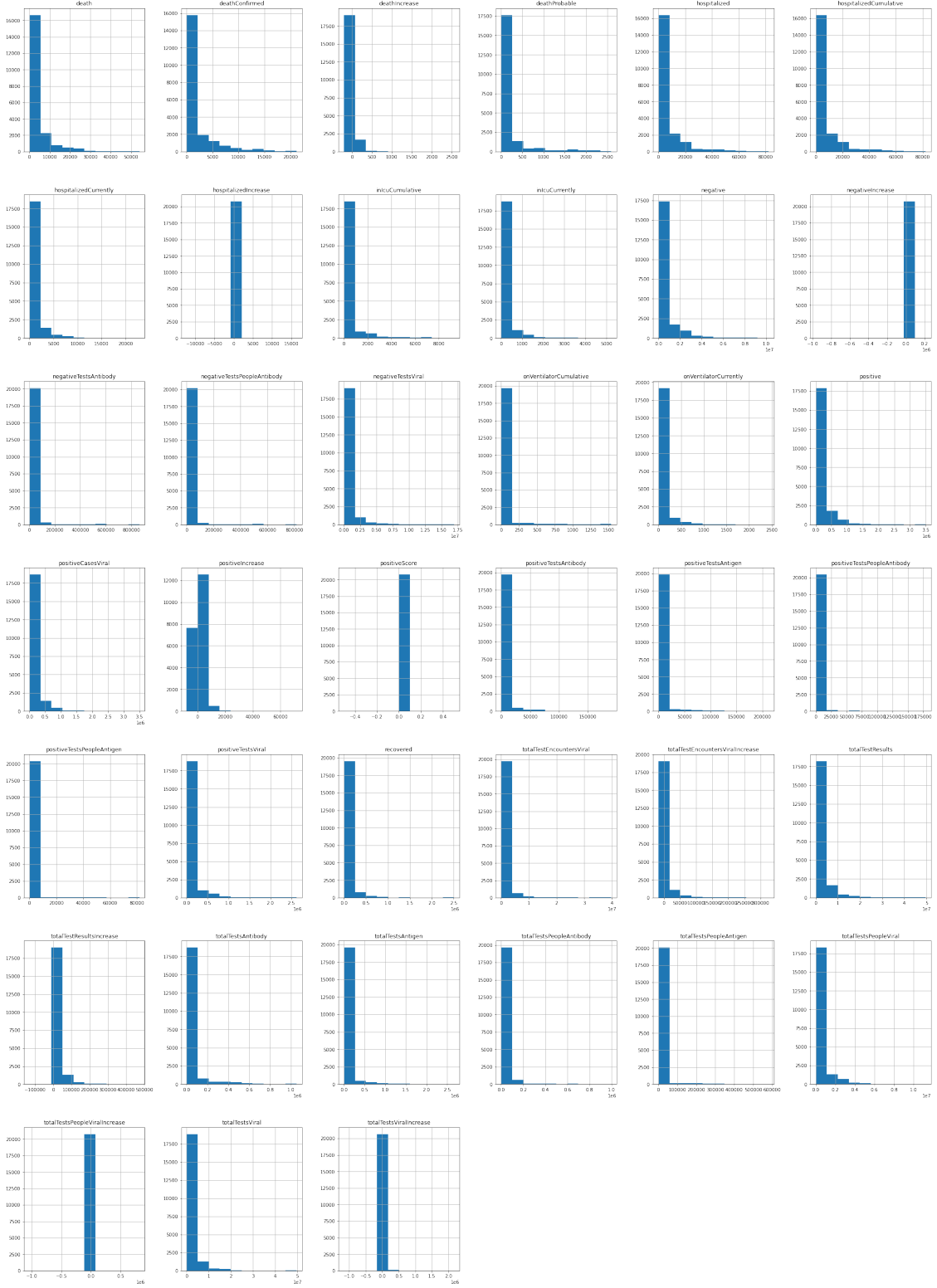
```
[19]: # Plotting bar graphs for all the variables
fig = plt.figure(figsize = (35,50))
ax = fig.gca()
df.hist(ax = ax)
```

```
[19]: array([[<AxesSubplot:title={'center':'death'}>,
              <AxesSubplot:title={'center':'deathConfirmed'}>,
              <AxesSubplot:title={'center':'deathIncrease'}>,
              <AxesSubplot:title={'center':'deathProbable'}>,
              <AxesSubplot:title={'center':'hospitalized'}>,
              <AxesSubplot:title={'center':'hospitalizedCumulative'}>],
            [<AxesSubplot:title={'center':'hospitalizedCurrently'}>,
              <AxesSubplot:title={'center':'hospitalizedIncrease'}>,
              <AxesSubplot:title={'center':'inIcuCumulative'}>,
              <AxesSubplot:title={'center':'inIcuCurrently'}>,
              <AxesSubplot:title={'center':'negative'}>,
              <AxesSubplot:title={'center':'negativeIncrease'}>],
```

```

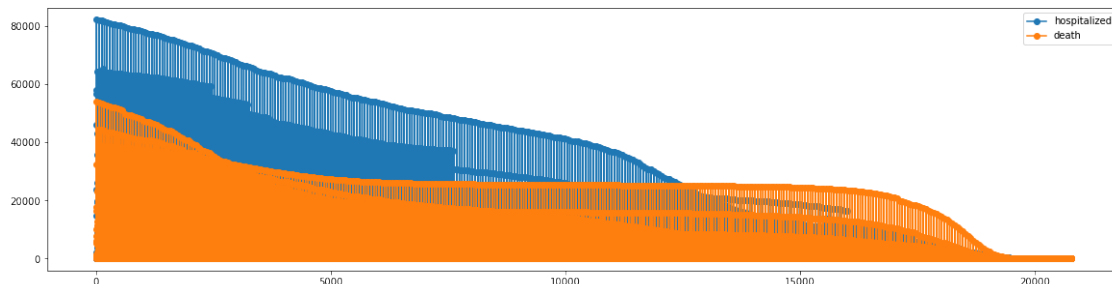
[<AxesSubplot:title={'center':'negativeTestsAntibody'}>,
 <AxesSubplot:title={'center':'negativeTestsPeopleAntibody'}>,
 <AxesSubplot:title={'center':'negativeTestsViral'}>,
 <AxesSubplot:title={'center':'onVentilatorCumulative'}>,
 <AxesSubplot:title={'center':'onVentilatorCurrently'}>,
 <AxesSubplot:title={'center':'positive'}>],
[<AxesSubplot:title={'center':'positiveCasesViral'}>,
 <AxesSubplot:title={'center':'positiveIncrease'}>,
 <AxesSubplot:title={'center':'positiveScore'}>,
 <AxesSubplot:title={'center':'positiveTestsAntibody'}>,
 <AxesSubplot:title={'center':'positiveTestsAntigen'}>,
 <AxesSubplot:title={'center':'positiveTestsPeopleAntibody'}>],
[<AxesSubplot:title={'center':'positiveTestsPeopleAntigen'}>,
 <AxesSubplot:title={'center':'positiveTestsViral'}>,
 <AxesSubplot:title={'center':'recovered'}>,
 <AxesSubplot:title={'center':'totalTestEncountersViral'}>,
 <AxesSubplot:title={'center':'totalTestEncountersViralIncrease'}>,
 <AxesSubplot:title={'center':'totalTestResults'}>],
[<AxesSubplot:title={'center':'totalTestResultsIncrease'}>,
 <AxesSubplot:title={'center':'totalTestsAntibody'}>,
 <AxesSubplot:title={'center':'totalTestsAntigen'}>,
 <AxesSubplot:title={'center':'totalTestsPeopleAntibody'}>,
 <AxesSubplot:title={'center':'totalTestsPeopleAntigen'}>,
 <AxesSubplot:title={'center':'totalTestsPeopleViral'}>],
[<AxesSubplot:title={'center':'totalTestsPeopleViralIncrease'}>,
 <AxesSubplot:title={'center':'totalTestsViral'}>,
 <AxesSubplot:title={'center':'totalTestsViralIncrease'}>,
 <AxesSubplot:>, <AxesSubplot:>, <AxesSubplot:>]], dtype=object)

```



Most of the columns are positively skewed, here the mean of positively skewed data will be greater than the median.

```
[21]: # Creating a plot to visualize deaths vs hospitalized patients
df.plot(y=['hospitalized', 'death'], figsize=(20,5), marker='o');
```

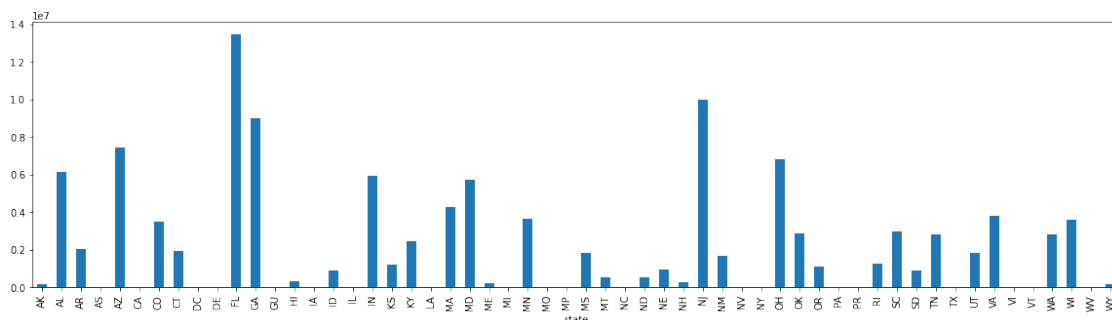


This helps understand the mortality rate of the population due to COVID-19 virus.

Even though the hospitalizations seem to be decreasing the deaths are constant for a long period of time.

```
[23]: #Plot for state-wise hospitalizations
df.groupby(['state'])['hospitalized'].sum().plot(kind = 'bar',  figsize=(20,5))
```

```
[23]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='state'>
```



```
[25]: # Finding maximum deaths ever recorded per day
max_deaths = df.loc[df['death'] == max(df['death'])]
max_deaths
```

```
[25]:      date state  death  deathConfirmed  deathIncrease  deathProbable \
5  2021-03-07   CA  54124.0             0.0             258             0.0

      hospitalized  hospitalizedCumulative  hospitalizedCurrently \
5              0.0                  0.0              4291.0
```

```

hospitalizedIncrease ... totalTestResults totalTestResultsIncrease \
5                      0 ...          49646014.0          133186

totalTestsAntibody totalTestsAntigen totalTestsPeopleAntibody \
5                  0.0              0.0              0.0

totalTestsPeopleAntigen totalTestsPeopleViral \
5                  0.0              0.0

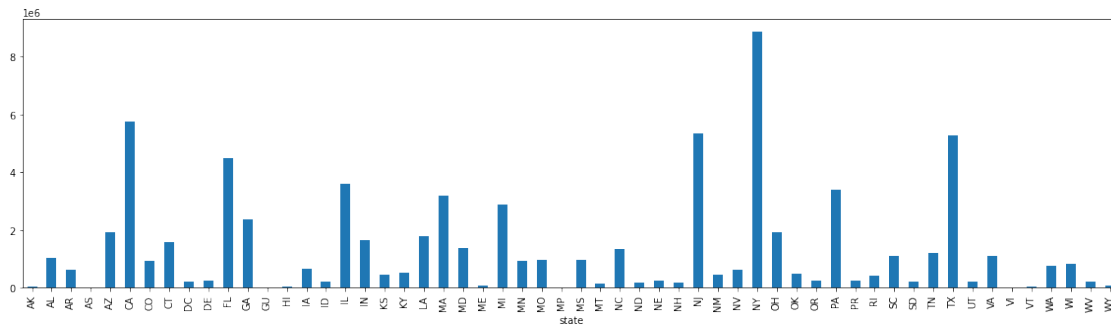
totalTestsPeopleViralIncrease totalTestsViral totalTestsViralIncrease
5                      0          49646014.0          133186

[1 rows x 41 columns]

```

```
[26]: #Plot for state-wise deaths
df.groupby(['state'])['death'].sum().plot(kind = 'bar',  figsize=(20,5))
```

```
[26]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='state'>
```



Although the hospitalizations in Florida is the highest, the maximum number of deaths are in New York

```
[28]: df.dtypes
```

```

[28]: date                object
      state                object
      death               float64
      deathConfirmed       float64
      deathIncrease        int64
      ...
      totalTestsPeopleAntigen float64
      totalTestsPeopleViral   float64
      totalTestsPeopleViralIncrease int64
      totalTestsViral         float64

```

```
totalTestsViralIncrease          int64
Length: 41, dtype: object
```

```
[29]: # setting df index as date
df["date"]=pd.to_datetime(df["date"])
```

```
[30]: #Grouping different types of cases as per the date
datewise=df.groupby(["date"]).agg({"positive":'sum',"recovered":'sum',"death":
    ↳'sum'})
datewise["Days Since"]=datewise.index-datewise.index[0]
```

```
[31]: datewise
```

```
[31]:
```

	positive	recovered	death	Days Since
date				
2020-01-13	0.0	0.0	0.0	0 days
2020-01-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	1 days
2020-01-15	0.0	0.0	0.0	2 days
2020-01-16	0.0	0.0	0.0	3 days
2020-01-17	0.0	0.0	0.0	4 days
...
2021-03-03	28520365.0	10809992.0	508665.0	415 days
2021-03-04	28585852.0	10855515.0	510408.0	416 days
2021-03-05	28654639.0	10882166.0	512629.0	417 days
2021-03-06	28714654.0	10912208.0	514309.0	418 days
2021-03-07	28756489.0	10933942.0	515151.0	419 days

```
[420 rows x 4 columns]
```

```
[32]: # Plotting Date-wise Recovered Cases
fig=px.bar(x=datewise.index,y=datewise["recovered"]+datewise["death"])
fig.update_layout(title="Distribution of Number of Recovered Cases",
    xaxis_title="Date",yaxis_title="Number of Cases")
fig.show()
```

This plot depicts that the recovered cases steeply started rising from Jan onwards.

```
[33]: # Plotting Weekly Growth of types of cases
datewise["WeekOfYear"]=datewise.index.weekofyear

week_num=[]
weekwise_confirmed=[]
weekwise_recovered=[]
weekwise_deaths=[]
w=1
for i in list(datewise["WeekOfYear"].unique()):
```



```

        weekwise_confirmed.append(datewise[datewise["WeekOfYear"]==i]["positive"].
        ↪iloc[-1])
        weekwise_recovered.append(datewise[datewise["WeekOfYear"]==i]["recovered"].
        ↪iloc[-1])
        weekwise_deaths.append(datewise[datewise["WeekOfYear"]==i]["death"].
        ↪iloc[-1])
        week_num.append(w)
        w=w+1

fig=go.Figure()
fig.add_trace(go.Scatter(x=week_num, y=weekwise_confirmed,
                        mode='lines+markers',
                        name='Weekly Growth of Confirmed Cases'))
fig.add_trace(go.Scatter(x=week_num, y=weekwise_recovered,
                        mode='lines+markers',
                        name='Weekly Growth of Recovered Cases'))
fig.add_trace(go.Scatter(x=week_num, y=weekwise_deaths,
                        mode='lines+markers',
                        name='Weekly Growth of Death Cases'))
fig.update_layout(title="Weekly Growth of different types of Cases",
                  xaxis_title="Week Number",yaxis_title="Number of_
        ↪Cases",legend=dict(x=0,y=1,traceorder="normal"))
fig.show()

```

Through Week 25, the confirmed cases started rising exponentially while the recovery rate is increasing gradually.

```

[34]: #Plotting Growth of different types of cases
fig=go.Figure()
fig.add_trace(go.Scatter(x=datewise.index, y=datewise["positive"],
                        mode='lines+markers',
                        name='Confirmed Cases'))
fig.add_trace(go.Scatter(x=datewise.index, y=datewise["recovered"],
                        mode='lines+markers',
                        name='Recovered Cases'))
fig.add_trace(go.Scatter(x=datewise.index, y=datewise["death"],
                        mode='lines+markers',
                        name='Death Cases'))
fig.update_layout(title="Growth of different types of cases",
                  xaxis_title="Date",yaxis_title="Number of_
        ↪Cases",legend=dict(x=0,y=1,traceorder="normal"))
fig.show()

```

Confirmed cases started increasing with huge spike from Nov 2020

```

[35]: #Calculating the Mortality Rate and Recovery Rate
datewise["Mortality Rate"]=(datewise["death"]/datewise["positive"])*100

```

```

datewise["Recovery Rate"]=(datewise["recovered"]/datewise["positive"])*100
datewise["Active_
↳Cases"] = datewise["positive"] - datewise["recovered"] - datewise["death"]
datewise["Closed Cases"] = datewise["recovered"] + datewise["death"]

print("Average Mortality Rate", datewise["Mortality Rate"].mean())
print("Median Mortality Rate", datewise["Mortality Rate"].median())
print("Average Recovery Rate", datewise["Recovery Rate"].mean())
print("Median Recovery Rate", datewise["Recovery Rate"].median())

#Plotting Mortality and Recovery Rate
fig = make_subplots(rows=2, cols=1,
                    subplot_titles=("Recovery Rate", "Mortatlity Rate"))
fig.add_trace(
    go.Scatter(x=datewise.index, y=(datewise["recovered"] /
↳datewise["positive"])*100, name="Recovery Rate"),
    row=1, col=1
)
fig.add_trace(
    go.Scatter(x=datewise.index, y=(datewise["death"] /
↳datewise["positive"])*100, name="Mortality Rate"),
    row=2, col=1
)
fig.update_layout(height=1000, legend=dict(x=-0.1, y=1.2, traceorder="normal"))
fig.update_xaxes(title_text="Date", row=1, col=1)
fig.update_yaxes(title_text="Recovery Rate", row=1, col=1)
fig.update_xaxes(title_text="Date", row=1, col=2)
fig.update_yaxes(title_text="Mortality Rate", row=1, col=2)
fig.show()

```

Average Mortality Rate 3.0811072348595387
 Median Mortality Rate 2.6626517254495714
 Average Recovery Rate 22.09855525602634
 Median Recovery Rate 27.668506986117173

Mortality rate = (Number of Death Cases / Number of Confirmed Cases) x 100

Recovery Rate= (Number of Recoverd Cases / Number of Confirmed Cases) x 100

Mortality rate is showing a considerable for a pretty long time, which is positive sign

Recovery Rate has started to pick up again which is a good sign, another supportive reason to why number of Closed Cases are increasing

```

[36]: #Plotting daily increase in cases, by type of case
print("Average increase in number of Confirmed Cases every day: ", np.
↳round(datewise["positive"].diff().fillna(0).mean()))

```

```

print("Average increase in number of Recovered Cases every day: ",np.
    ↳round(datewise["recovered"].diff().fillna(0).mean()))
print("Average increase in number of Deaths Cases every day: ",np.
    ↳round(datewise["death"].diff().fillna(0).mean()))

fig=go.Figure()
fig.add_trace(go.Scatter(x=datewise.index, y=datewise["positive"].diff().
    ↳fillna(0),mode='lines+markers',
                        name='Confirmed Cases'))
fig.add_trace(go.Scatter(x=datewise.index, y=datewise["recovered"].diff().
    ↳fillna(0),mode='lines+markers',
                        name='Recovered Cases'))
fig.add_trace(go.Scatter(x=datewise.index, y=datewise["death"].diff().
    ↳fillna(0),mode='lines+markers',
                        name='Death Cases'))
fig.update_layout(title="Daily increase in different types of Cases",
                  axis_title="Date",yaxis_title="Number of_
    ↳Cases",legend=dict(x=0,y=1,traceorder="normal"))
fig.show()

```

Average increase in number of Confirmed Cases every day: 68468.0

Average increase in number of Recovered Cases every day: 26033.0

Average increase in number of Deaths Cases every day: 1227.0

Although the deaths were not increasing at a huge rate as it did during May 2020, the confirmed cases have never been below 100k after Nov 2020

```

[37]: # plotting different cases based on 7 days rolling mean
fig=go.Figure()
fig.add_trace(go.Scatter(x=datewise.index, y=datewise["positive"].diff().
    ↳rolling(window=7).mean(),mode='lines+markers',
                        name='Confirmed Cases'))
fig.add_trace(go.Scatter(x=datewise.index, y=datewise["recovered"].diff().
    ↳rolling(window=7).mean(),mode='lines+markers',
                        name='Recovered Cases'))
fig.add_trace(go.Scatter(x=datewise.index, y=datewise["death"].diff().
    ↳rolling(window=7).mean(),mode='lines+markers',
                        name='Death Cases'))
fig.update_layout(title="7 Days Rolling Mean of Daily Increase of Confirmed,
    ↳Recovered and Death Cases",
                  axis_title="Date",yaxis_title="Number of_
    ↳Cases",legend=dict(x=0,y=1,traceorder="normal"))
fig.show()

```

0.1.5 Exploratory Analysis (Derived Plots)

Growth Factor Growth factor is the factor by which a quantity multiplies itself over time. The formula used is:

Formula: Every day's new (Confirmed,Recovered,Deaths) / new (Confirmed,Recovered,Deaths) on the previous day.

A growth factor above 1 indicates an increase corresponding cases.

A growth factor above 1 but trending downward is a positive sign, whereas a growth factor constantly above 1 is the sign of exponential growth.

A growth factor constant at 1 indicates there is no change in any kind of cases.

```
[38]: # PPlotting datewise growth factor of different types of cases
fig=go.Figure()
fig.add_trace(go.Scatter(x=datewise.index, y=datewise["positive"]/
    ↳datewise["positive"].shift(),
                        mode='lines',
                        name='Growth Factor of Confirmed Cases'))
fig.add_trace(go.Scatter(x=datewise.index, y=datewise["recovered"]/
    ↳datewise["recovered"].shift(),
                        mode='lines',
                        name='Growth Factor of Recovered Cases'))
fig.add_trace(go.Scatter(x=datewise.index, y=datewise["death"]/
    ↳datewise["death"].shift(),
                        mode='lines',
                        name='Growth Factor of Death Cases'))
fig.update_layout(title="Datewise Growth Factor of different types of cases",
                  xaxis_title="Date",yaxis_title="Growth Factor",
                  legend=dict(x=0,y=-0.4,traceorder="normal"))
fig.show()
```

Growth Factor for Active and Closed Cases Growth factor is the factor by which a quantity multiplies itself over time. The formula used is:

Formula: Every day's new (Active and Closed Cases) / new (Active and Closed Cases) on the previous day.

A growth factor above 1 indicates an increase corresponding cases.

A growth factor above 1 but trending downward is a positive sign.

A growth factor constant at 1 indicates there is no change in any kind of cases.

A growth factor below 1 indicates real positive sign implying more patients are getting recovered or dying as compared to the Confirmed Cases.

```
[39]: # PPlotting datewise growth factor of different types of active and closed cases
fig=go.Figure()
fig.add_trace(go.Scatter(x=datewise.index,
```

```

        ↪y=(datewise["positive"]-datewise["recovered"]-datewise["death"])/
        ↪(datewise["positive"]-datewise["recovered"]-datewise["death"]).shift(),
            mode='lines',
            name='Growth Factor of Active Cases'))
fig.add_trace(go.Scatter(x=datewise.index,
        ↪y=(datewise["recovered"]+datewise["death"])/
        ↪(datewise["recovered"]+datewise["death"]).shift(),
            mode='lines',
            name='Growth Factor of Closed Cases'))
fig.update_layout(title="Datewise Growth Factor of Active and Closed Cases",
        axis_title="Date",yaxis_title="Growth Factor",
        legend=dict(x=0,y=-0.4,traceorder="normal"))
fig.show()

```

Growth Factor constantly above 1 is an clear indication of Exponential increase in all form of cases.

0.1.6 Rate of Doubling for Confirmed Cases

```

[40]: # setting the doubling rate cases count to 500
d=500
double_days=[]
C=[]
while(1):
    double_days.append(datewise[datewise["positive"]<=d].iloc[[-1]]["Days_
    ↪Since"][0])
    C.append(d)
    d=d*2
    if(d<datewise["positive"].max()):
        continue
    else:
        break

[41]: # checking the doubling count
doubling_rate=pd.DataFrame(list(zip(C,double_days)),columns=["No. of_
    ↪cases","Days since first Case"])
doubling_rate["Number of days for doubling"]=doubling_rate["Days since first_
    ↪Case"].diff().fillna(doubling_rate["Days since first Case"])
doubling_rate

```

```

[41]:      No. of cases  Days since first Case  Number of days for doubling
0              500              53 days              53 days
1             1000              55 days               2 days
2             2000              58 days               3 days
3             4000              60 days               2 days

```

4	8000	63 days	3 days
5	16000	65 days	2 days
6	32000	68 days	3 days
7	64000	71 days	3 days
8	128000	74 days	3 days
9	256000	80 days	6 days
10	512000	88 days	8 days
11	1024000	106 days	18 days
12	2048000	151 days	45 days
13	4096000	193 days	42 days
14	8192000	280 days	87 days
15	16384000	335 days	55 days

Doubling Rate is fluctuating very much, which ideally supposed to increase if we are successfully flattening the curve.

1 Prediction

1.0.1 Linear Regression for Prediction of Confirmed Cases

```
[42]: datewise["Days Since"]=datewise.index-datewise.index[0]
      datewise["Days Since"]=datewise["Days Since"].dt.days
```

```
[45]: train_ml=datewise.iloc[:int(datewise.shape[0]*0.95)]
      valid_ml=datewise.iloc[int(datewise.shape[0]*0.95):]
      model_scores=[]
```

```
[46]: lin_reg=LinearRegression(normalize=True)
```

```
[47]: lin_reg.fit(np.array(train_ml["Days Since"]).reshape(-1,1),np.
      ↪array(train_ml["positive"]).reshape(-1,1))
```

```
[47]: LinearRegression(normalize=True)
```

```
[48]: prediction_valid_linreg=lin_reg.predict(np.array(valid_ml["Days Since"]).
      ↪reshape(-1,1))
```

```
[49]: model_scores.append(np.
      ↪sqrt(mean_absolute_error(valid_ml["positive"],prediction_valid_linreg)))
      print("Mean Absolute Error for Linear Regression: ",np.
      ↪sqrt(mean_absolute_error(valid_ml["positive"],prediction_valid_linreg)))
```

Mean Absolute Error for Linear Regression: 2843.2559842886844

```
[50]: plt.figure(figsize=(11,6))
```

```

prediction_linreg=lin_reg.predict(np.array(datewise["Days Since"])).
    ↪reshape(-1,1))
linreg_output=[]
for i in range(prediction_linreg.shape[0]):
    linreg_output.append(prediction_linreg[i][0])

fig=go.Figure()
fig.add_trace(go.Scatter(x=datewise.index, y=datewise["positive"],
                        mode='lines+markers',name="Train Data for Confirmed Cases"))
fig.add_trace(go.Scatter(x=datewise.index, y=linreg_output,
                        mode='lines',name="Linear Regression Best Fit Line",
                        line=dict(color='black', dash='dot'))))
fig.update_layout(title="Confirmed Cases Linear Regression Prediction",
                  xaxis_title="Date",yaxis_title="Confirmed_
    ↪Cases",legend=dict(x=0,y=1,traceorder="normal"))
fig.show()

```

<Figure size 792x432 with 0 Axes>

The Linear Regression Model is absolutely falling apart. As it is clearly visible that the trend of Confirmed Cases is absolutely not Linear.

1.0.2 Support Vector Machine ModelRegressor for Prediction of Confirmed Cases

```

[51]: train_ml=datewise.iloc[:int(datewise.shape[0]*0.95)]
      valid_ml=datewise.iloc[int(datewise.shape[0]*0.95):]

```

```

[52]: #Intializing SVR Model
      svm=SVR(C=1,degree=6,kernel='poly',epsilon=0.01)

```

```

[53]: #Fitting model on the training data
      svm.fit(np.array(train_ml["Days Since"]).reshape(-1,1),np.
    ↪array(train_ml["positive"]).reshape(-1,1))

```

```

[53]: SVR(C=1, degree=6, epsilon=0.01, kernel='poly')

```

```

[54]: prediction_valid_svm=svm.predict(np.array(valid_ml["Days Since"]).reshape(-1,1))

```

```

[55]: model_scores.append(np.
    ↪sqrt(mean_absolute_error(valid_ml["positive"],prediction_valid_svm)))
      print("Mean Absolute Error for Support Vettore Machine: ",np.
    ↪sqrt(mean_absolute_error(valid_ml["positive"],prediction_valid_svm)))

```

Mean Absolute Error for Support Vettore Machine: 3593.8969962012893

```
[56]: plt.figure(figsize=(11,6))
prediction_svm=svm.predict(np.array(datewise["Days Since"]).reshape(-1,1))
fig=go.Figure()
fig.add_trace(go.Scatter(x=datewise.index, y=datewise["positive"],
                        mode='lines+markers',name="Train Data for Confirmed Cases"))
fig.add_trace(go.Scatter(x=datewise.index, y=prediction_svm,
                        mode='lines',name="Support Vector Machine Best fit Kernel",
                        line=dict(color='black', dash='dot'))))
fig.update_layout(title="Confirmed Cases Support Vectore Machine Regressor_
↪Prediction",
                  xaxis_title="Date",yaxis_title="Confirmed_
↪Cases",legend=dict(x=0,y=1,traceorder="normal"))
fig.show()
```

<Figure size 792x432 with 0 Axes>

Support Vector Machine model isn't providing great results now, the predictions are either overshooting or really lower than what's expected.

1.0.3 Prediction Deaths

```
[57]: datewise["Days Since"]=datewise.index-datewise.index[0]
datewise["Days Since"]=datewise["Days Since"].dt.days
```

```
[58]: train_ml=datewise.iloc[:int(datewise.shape[0]*0.95)]
valid_ml=datewise.iloc[int(datewise.shape[0]*0.95):]
model_scores=[]
```

```
[59]: lin_reg=LinearRegression(normalize=True)
```

```
[60]: lin_reg.fit(np.array(train_ml["Days Since"]).reshape(-1,1),np.
↪array(train_ml["death"]).reshape(-1,1))
```

```
[60]: LinearRegression(normalize=True)
```

```
[61]: prediction_valid_linreg=lin_reg.predict(np.array(valid_ml["Days Since"]).
↪reshape(-1,1))
```

```
[62]: model_scores.append(np.
↪sqrt(mean_absolute_error(valid_ml["death"],prediction_valid_linreg)))
print("Mean Absolute Error for Linear Regression: ",np.
↪sqrt(mean_absolute_error(valid_ml["death"],prediction_valid_linreg)))

### HUGE RMS, bad MODEL
```

Mean Absolute Error for Linear Regression: 334.94448077283846


```
[63]: plt.figure(figsize=(11,6))
prediction_linreg=lin_reg.predict(np.array(datewise["Days Since"])).
    ↳reshape(-1,1))
linreg_output=[]
for i in range(prediction_linreg.shape[0]):
    linreg_output.append(prediction_linreg[i][0])

fig=go.Figure()
fig.add_trace(go.Scatter(x=datewise.index, y=datewise["death"],
                        mode='lines+markers',name="Train Data for Deaths"))
fig.add_trace(go.Scatter(x=datewise.index, y=linreg_output,
                        mode='lines',name="Linear Regression Best Fit Line",
                        line=dict(color='black', dash='dot'))))
fig.update_layout(title="Deaths Linear Regression Prediction",
                  xaxis_title="Date",yaxis_title="Confirmed_
    ↳Cases",legend=dict(x=0,y=1,traceorder="normal"))
fig.show()
```

<Figure size 792x432 with 0 Axes>

1.0.4 SVM Deaths

```
[64]: train_ml=datewise.iloc[:int(datewise.shape[0]*0.95)]
valid_ml=datewise.iloc[int(datewise.shape[0]*0.95):]
```

```
[65]: #Intializing SVR Model
svm=SVR(C=1,degree=6,kernel='poly',epsilon=0.01)
```

```
[66]: #Fitting model on the training data
svm.fit(np.array(train_ml["Days Since"]).reshape(-1,1),np.
    ↳array(train_ml["death"]).reshape(-1,1))
```

```
[66]: SVR(C=1, degree=6, epsilon=0.01, kernel='poly')
```

```
[67]: prediction_valid_svm=svm.predict(np.array(valid_ml["Days Since"]).reshape(-1,1))
```

```
[68]: model_scores.append(np.
    ↳sqrt(mean_absolute_error(valid_ml["death"],prediction_valid_svm)))
print("Mean Absolute Error for Support Vectore Machine: ",np.
    ↳sqrt(mean_absolute_error(valid_ml["death"],prediction_valid_svm)))
```

Mean Absolute Error for Support Vectore Machine: 372.1425302380849

```
[69]: plt.figure(figsize=(11,6))
prediction_svm=svm.predict(np.array(datewise["Days Since"]).reshape(-1,1))
fig=go.Figure()
```

```
fig.add_trace(go.Scatter(x=datewise.index, y=datewise["death"],
                        mode='lines+markers',name="Train Data for Confirmed Cases"))
fig.add_trace(go.Scatter(x=datewise.index, y=prediction_svm,
                        mode='lines',name="Support Vector Machine Best fit Kernel",
                        line=dict(color='black', dash='dot'))))
fig.update_layout(title="Deaths Support Vectore Machine Regressor Prediction",
                  xaxis_title="Date",yaxis_title="Confirmed_
↪Cases",legend=dict(x=0,y=1,traceorder="normal"))
fig.show()
```

<Figure size 792x432 with 0 Axes>

1.0.5 Linear regression for Recovered

```
[70]: datewise["Days Since"]=datewise.index-datewise.index[0]
      datewise["Days Since"]=datewise["Days Since"].dt.days
```

```
[71]: train_ml=datewise.iloc[:int(datewise.shape[0]*0.95)]
      valid_ml=datewise.iloc[int(datewise.shape[0]*0.95):]
      model_scores=[]
```

```
[72]: lin_reg=LinearRegression(normalize=True)
```

```
[73]: lin_reg.fit(np.array(train_ml["Days Since"]).reshape(-1,1),np.
      ↪array(train_ml["recovered"]).reshape(-1,1))
```

```
[73]: LinearRegression(normalize=True)
```

```
[74]: prediction_valid_linreg=lin_reg.predict(np.array(valid_ml["Days Since"]).
      ↪reshape(-1,1))
```

```
[75]: model_scores.append(np.
      ↪sqrt(mean_absolute_error(valid_ml["recovered"],prediction_valid_linreg)))
      print("Mean Absolute Error for Linear Regression: ",np.
      ↪sqrt(mean_absolute_error(valid_ml["recovered"],prediction_valid_linreg)))

      ### HUGE RMS, bad MODEL
```

Mean Absolute Error for Linear Regression: 1941.720716154996

```
[76]: plt.figure(figsize=(11,6))
      prediction_linreg=lin_reg.predict(np.array(datewise["Days Since"]).
      ↪reshape(-1,1))
      linreg_output=[]
      for i in range(prediction_linreg.shape[0]):
          linreg_output.append(prediction_linreg[i][0])
```

```

fig=go.Figure()
fig.add_trace(go.Scatter(x=datewise.index, y=datewise["recovered"],
                        mode='lines+markers',name="Train Data for Recovered"))
fig.add_trace(go.Scatter(x=datewise.index, y=linreg_output,
                        mode='lines',name="Linear Regression Best Fit Line",
                        line=dict(color='black', dash='dot'))))
fig.update_layout(title="Recovered Linear Regression Prediction",
                  axis_title="Date",yaxis_title="Confirmed_
↪Cases",legend=dict(x=0,y=1,traceorder="normal"))
fig.show()

```

<Figure size 792x432 with 0 Axes>

1.0.6 SVM for recovered

```

[77]: train_ml=datewise.iloc[:int(datewise.shape[0]*0.95)]
      valid_ml=datewise.iloc[int(datewise.shape[0]*0.95):]

```

```

[78]: #Intializing SVR Model
      svm=SVR(C=1,degree=6,kernel='poly',epsilon=0.01)

```

```

[79]: #Fitting model on the training data
      svm.fit(np.array(train_ml["Days Since"]).reshape(-1,1),np.
      ↪array(train_ml["recovered"]).reshape(-1,1))

```

```

[79]: SVR(C=1, degree=6, epsilon=0.01, kernel='poly')

```

```

[80]: prediction_valid_svm=svm.predict(np.array(valid_ml["Days Since"]).reshape(-1,1))

```

```

[81]: model_scores.append(np.
      ↪sqrt(mean_absolute_error(valid_ml["recovered"],prediction_valid_svm)))
      print("Mean Absolute Error for Support Vectore Machine: ",np.
      ↪sqrt(mean_absolute_error(valid_ml["recovered"],prediction_valid_svm)))

```

Mean Absolute Error for Support Vectore Machine: 2074.5004112041993

```

[82]: plt.figure(figsize=(11,6))
      prediction_svm=svm.predict(np.array(datewise["Days Since"]).reshape(-1,1))
      fig=go.Figure()
      fig.add_trace(go.Scatter(x=datewise.index, y=datewise["recovered"],
                              mode='lines+markers',name="Train Data for Confirmed Cases"))
      fig.add_trace(go.Scatter(x=datewise.index, y=prediction_svm,
                              mode='lines',name="Support Vector Machine Best fit Kernel",
                              line=dict(color='black', dash='dot'))))
      fig.update_layout(title="Deaths Support Vectore Machine Regressor Prediction",

```

```
axis_title="Date",yaxis_title="Confirmed_  
↪Cases",legend=dict(x=0,y=1,traceorder="normal"))  
fig.show()
```

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1.0.7 Insights and Conclusion

We can see a common trend where the case count is high from Nov 2020. This might be because of many factors such as it being the Flu season, Vaccine rollout.

The recovery and doubling rate increased as time passed by because of antibodies tend to increase once a person contracts the virus