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```
import pandas as pd
```

1. Load and Display Data → Read the dataset and print the first 5 rows

```
df = pd.read_csv('covid_19_country_wise_latest.csv')
df.head()
```

	Unnamed: 0	Country/Region	Confirmed	Deaths	Recovered	Active	New cases
0	0	Afghanistan	36263	1269	25198	9796	106.0
1	1	Albania	4880	144	2745	1991	117.0
2	2	Algeria	27973	1163	18837	7973	616.0
3	3	Andorra	907	52	803	52	10.0
4	4	Angola	950	41	242	667	18.0

	New deaths	New recovered	Deaths / 100 Cases	Recovered / 100
0	10.0	18	3.50	69.49
1	6.0	63	2.95	56.25
2	8.0	749	4.16	67.34
3	0.0	0	5.73	88.53
4	1.0	0	4.32	25.47

	Deaths / 100 Recovered	Confirmed last week	1 week change
0	5.04	35526	737
1	5.25	4171	709
2	6.17	23691	4282
3	6.48	884	23
4	16.94	749	201

	1 week % increase	WHO Region
0	2.07	Eastern Mediterranean
1	17.00	Europe
2	18.07	Africa

3	2.60	Europe
4	26.84	Africa

2. Set the Dataset index is Unnamed: 0

```
df.set_index("Unnamed: 0", inplace=True)
df.index.name = "index"
df.head()
```

	Country/Region	Confirmed	Deaths	Recovered	Active	New
cases \ index						
0	Afghanistan	36263	1269	25198	9796	106.0
1	Albania	4880	144	2745	1991	117.0
2	Algeria	27973	1163	18837	7973	616.0
3	Andorra	907	52	803	52	10.0
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3. Replace Whitespace in Column Names with Underscores

```
def clean_column_names(dataframe):
    dataframe.columns = dataframe.columns.str.replace(" ", "_")
    return dataframe
df = clean_column_names(df)
df.columns

Index(['Country/Region', 'Confirmed', 'Deaths', 'Recovered', 'Active',
      'New_cases', 'New_deaths', 'New_recovered',
      'Deaths_/_100_Cases',
      'Recovered_/_100_Cases', 'Deaths_/_100_Recovered',
      'Confirmed_last_week', '1_week_change', '1_week_%_increase',
      'WHO_Region'],
      dtype='object')
```

4. Check Basic Information → Find column names, data types, and missing values.

```
df.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
Index: 187 entries, 0 to 186
Data columns (total 15 columns):
#   Column                                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   Country/Region                        187 non-null    object
1   Confirmed                             187 non-null    int64
2   Deaths                               187 non-null    object
3   Recovered                             187 non-null    int64
4   Active                               187 non-null    int64
5   New_cases                             177 non-null    float64
6   New_deaths                            177 non-null    float64
7   New_recovered                         187 non-null    int64
8   Deaths_/_100_Cases                   187 non-null    float64
9   Recovered_/_100_Cases                 187 non-null    float64
10  Deaths_/_100_Recovered                187 non-null    float64
11  Confirmed_last_week                   187 non-null    int64
12  1_week_change                         187 non-null    int64
13  1_week_%_increase                     187 non-null    float64
14  WHO_Region                            187 non-null    object
dtypes: float64(6), int64(6), object(3)
memory usage: 23.4+ KB
```

5. fill the nan values with the mean of the column

```
df.fillna(df.mean(numeric_only=True), inplace=True)
df.isnull().sum()
```

```
Country/Region      0
Confirmed            0
Deaths              0
Recovered           0
Active              0
New_cases            0
New_deaths           0
New_recovered        0
Deaths_/_100_Cases  0
Recovered_/_100_Cases 0
Deaths_/_100_Recovered 0
Confirmed_last_week  0
1_week_change        0
1_week_%_increase    0
WHO_Region           0
dtype: int64
```

6. Count the number of unique countries in the dataset

```
unique_countries = df["Country/Region"].nunique()
print(unique_countries)
```

```
187
```

7. Check if there are any duplicate country entries and remove them if needed

```
duplicate_countries = df["Country/Region"].duplicated().sum()
df.drop_duplicates(subset=["Country/Region"], keep="first",
inplace=True)
unique_countries_after_cleanup = df["Country/Region"].nunique()
print(duplicate_countries)
print(unique_countries_after_cleanup)
```

```
0
187
```

8. Find the mean, median, and standard deviation of total cases.

```
mean_cases = df["Confirmed"].mean()
median_cases = df["Confirmed"].median()
std_cases = df["Confirmed"].std()
print(mean_cases)
print(median_cases)
print(std_cases)
```

```
88130.935828877
5059.0
383318.66383061546
```

9. Find out the string in Deaths Column and replace it with the mean of Deaths column.

```
df["Deaths"] = pd.to_numeric(df["Deaths"], errors="coerce")
df["Deaths"].fillna(df["Deaths"].mean(), inplace=True)
df["Deaths"].dtype, df["Deaths"].isnull().sum()
```

C:\Users\Dell\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_8536\2650654287.py:2:
FutureWarning: A value is trying to be set on a copy of a DataFrame or Series through chained assignment using an inplace method.
The behavior will change in pandas 3.0. This inplace method will never work because the intermediate object on which we are setting values always behaves as a copy.

For example, when doing 'df[col].method(value, inplace=True)', try using 'df.method({col: value}, inplace=True)' or df[col] = df[col].method(value) instead, to perform the operation inplace on the original object.

```
df["Deaths"].fillna(df["Deaths"].mean(), inplace=True)
(dtype('float64'), 0)
```

10. Change the datatype of column Death

```
df["Deaths"] = pd.to_numeric(df["Deaths"], errors="coerce")
df["Deaths"].dtype
dtype('float64')
```

11. Calculate total number of Death and Recovery all over the world`

```
total_deaths = df["Deaths"].sum()
total_recoveries = df["Recovered"].sum()
print(total_deaths)
print(total_recoveries)

657516.1290322581
9468087
```

12. How many countries have more than 1 million total cases

```
countries_over_million_cases = df[df["Confirmed"] > 1_000_000]
["Country/Region"].count()
print(countries_over_million_cases)
```

13. Which countries have a recovery rate (Recovered / Total Cases) above 95%

```
df["Recovery_Rate"] = (df["Recovered"] / df["Confirmed"]) * 100
high_recovery_countries = df[df["Recovery_Rate"] > 95]
[["Country/Region", "Recovery_Rate"]]
print(high_recovery_countries)
```

	Country/Region	Recovery_Rate
index		
24	Brunei	97.872340
48	Djibouti	98.379126
49	Dominica	100.000000
69	Grenada	100.000000
75	Holy See	100.000000
78	Iceland	98.327940
105	Malaysia	96.597035
110	Mauritius	96.511628
121	New Zealand	97.238279
126	Norway	95.838809
136	Qatar	97.017254
164	Taiwan*	95.238095

14. Drop columns name WHO Region and Confirmed

```
df.drop(columns=["WHO_Region", "Confirmed"], inplace=True)
df.columns

Index(['Country/Region', 'Deaths', 'Recovered', 'Active', 'New_cases',
      'New_deaths', 'New_recovered', 'Deaths_/_100_Cases',
      'Recovered_/_100_Cases', 'Deaths_/_100_Recovered',
      'Confirmed_last_week', '1_week_change', '1_week_%_increase',
      'Recovery_Rate'],
      dtype='object')
```

15. Find the Country with the Max Deaths

```
max_deaths_country = df[df["Deaths"] == df["Deaths"].max()]
[["Country/Region", "Deaths"]]
print(max_deaths_country)
```

	Country/Region	Deaths
index		
173	US	148011.0

16. Sort Countries by Deaths (Descending Order)

```
sorted_by_deaths = df.sort_values(by="Deaths", ascending=False)
[["Country/Region", "Deaths"]]
print(sorted_by_deaths.head(10))
```

	Country/Region	Deaths
index		
173	US	148011.0
23	Brazil	87618.0
177	United Kingdom	45844.0
111	Mexico	44022.0
85	Italy	35112.0
79	India	33408.0
61	France	30212.0
157	Spain	28432.0
132	Peru	18418.0
81	Iran	15912.0

17. Make new column name Total_cases that have a sum of Deaths, Recovered , Active

```
df["Total_cases"] = df["Deaths"] + df["Recovered"] + df["Active"]
print(df[["Country/Region", "Total_cases"]].head())
```

	Country/Region	Total_cases
index		
0	Afghanistan	36263.0
1	Albania	4880.0
2	Algeria	27973.0
3	Andorra	907.0
4	Angola	950.0

18. Calculate Death_Rate for Each Country (Deaths per Total Cases) by suing formula (Deaths/Total_cases)*100 and save it in Dath_Rate column

```
df["Death_Rate"] = (df["Deaths"] / df["Total_cases"]) * 100
print(df[["Country/Region", "Death_Rate"]].head())
```

	Country/Region	Death_Rate
index		
0	Afghanistan	3.499435
1	Albania	2.950820
2	Algeria	4.157581
3	Andorra	5.733186
4	Angola	4.315789

19. Identify countries where total cases are increasing but death rates remain low.

```
global_avg_death_rate = df["Death_Rate"].mean()
increasing_cases_low_death_rate = df[
    (df["1_week_change"] > 0) & (df["Death_Rate"] <
global_avg_death_rate)
][["Country/Region", "1_week_change", "Death_Rate"]]
print(increasing_cases_low_death_rate.head(10))
```

	Country/Region	1_week_change	Death_Rate
index			
1	Albania	709	2.950820
6	Argentina	36642	1.827185
7	Armenia	2409	1.901578
8	Australia	2875	1.091289
10	Azerbaijan	2556	1.389345
11	Bahamas	208	2.879581
12	Bahrain	2546	0.357125
13	Bangladesh	18772	1.310642
15	Belarus	1038	0.799988
18	Benin	168	1.977401

20. print head of only 2 columns Country/Region and Death_Rate

```
print(df[["Country/Region", "Death_Rate"]].head(10))
```

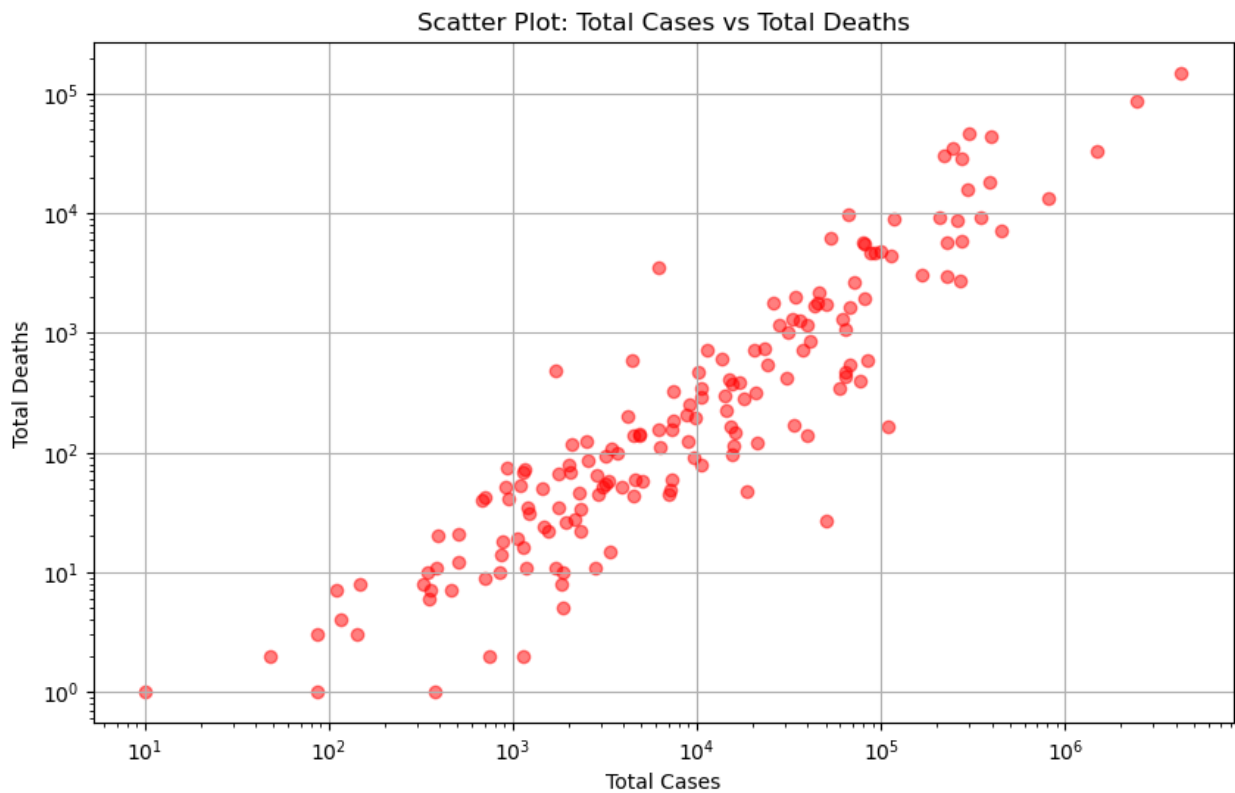
	Country/Region	Death_Rate
index		
0	Afghanistan	3.499435
1	Albania	2.950820
2	Algeria	4.157581
3	Andorra	5.733186
4	Angola	4.315789
5	Antigua and Barbuda	3.488372
6	Argentina	1.827185
7	Armenia	1.901578
8	Australia	1.091289
9	Austria	3.468236

21. Create a scatter plot comparing total cases and total deaths.

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.scatter(df["Total_cases"], df["Deaths"], alpha=0.5, color='red')
plt.xlabel("Total Cases")
plt.ylabel("Total Deaths")
plt.title("Scatter Plot: Total Cases vs Total Deaths")
plt.xscale("log")
plt.yscale("log")
```



```
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```



22. Save dataset in CSV format

```
# Save the dataset in CSV format
output_file_path = "covid_19_processed.csv"
df.to_csv(output_file_path, index=False)
print(f"Dataset saved successfully as {output_file_path}")
```