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# COVID-19 Data Analysis: Global Insights and Visualizations

A data-driven exploration of the COVID-19 pandemic. We will uncover key trends, correlations, and insights from global data. This presentation includes analysis of cases, deaths, and recovery trends, visualized through various charts and maps.



by **Youssef Khamis**



# Data Acquisition: Web Scraping

## Data Source

Data was scraped from Worldometer using Python and BeautifulSoup.

- Cases
- Deaths
- Recovered
- Population
- Tests

## Date Range

The date range spans from January 2020 to the present.

## Code Example

```
soup.find('table',  
          id='main_table_countries_today')
```

This code snippet demonstrates how the data was extracted. Web scraping provided a comprehensive dataset for analysis.

# Data Cleaning and Preparation



## 1 Missing Values

Missing values were handled through imputation and removal.

## 2 Duplicates

Duplicates and inconsistencies were removed to ensure data integrity.

## 3 Active Cases

Active cases were calculated as Cases - Deaths - Recovered.

## 4 Data Types

Data types were converted to numeric and datetime formats.

Cleaned data was stored in MongoDB using ``db.covid_data.insert_many(data)``. This prepared the data for effective analysis and visualization.

# Exploratory Data Analysis: Recovery Rates



Calculation

$$\text{Recovery Rate} = \frac{\text{Recovered}}{\text{Cases}}$$



Global Rate

~97% as of October 2024



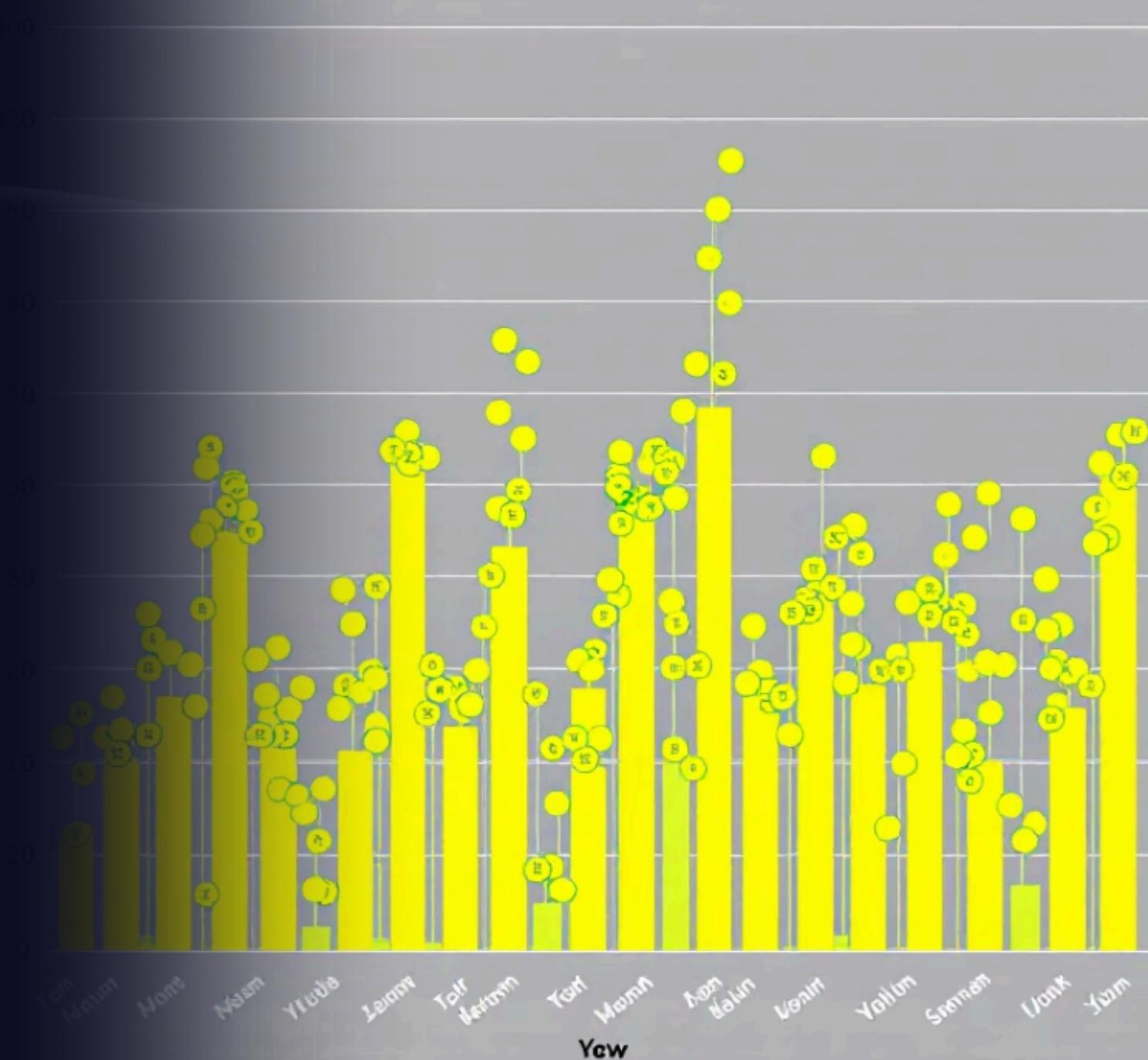
Top Countries

Singapore (99.8%) is a leader in recovery rates.

Recovery rates provide insights into healthcare effectiveness. A boxplot visualizes the distribution across countries.

Global recovery rates for Recovery Rates

Countries: (arement Recovery Rate (9%)



Countries Outliers Outliers Outliers Recovery Rate (%) Countries

Global recovery rates for Recovery Rates. The chart displays the distribution of recovery rates across various countries. The x-axis lists 20 countries: India, Pakistan, China, Brazil, Mexico, Russia, United States, Germany, France, Spain, Italy, United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, Japan, South Korea, Thailand, Vietnam, Indonesia, and Philippines. The y-axis represents the Recovery Rate (%) from 0 to 100. Each country has a vertical box representing the distribution of recovery rates. Individual data points are overlaid as yellow circles with letters (A through Z) indicating specific values. The plot shows a wide distribution of recovery rates across the world, with many countries clustered between 50% and 80%.

Updated 2024's most advanced rates for global, 55.09. 01 in dither recovery rate (0%)

# EDA: Death Rates

## Calculation

Death Rate = Deaths / Cases

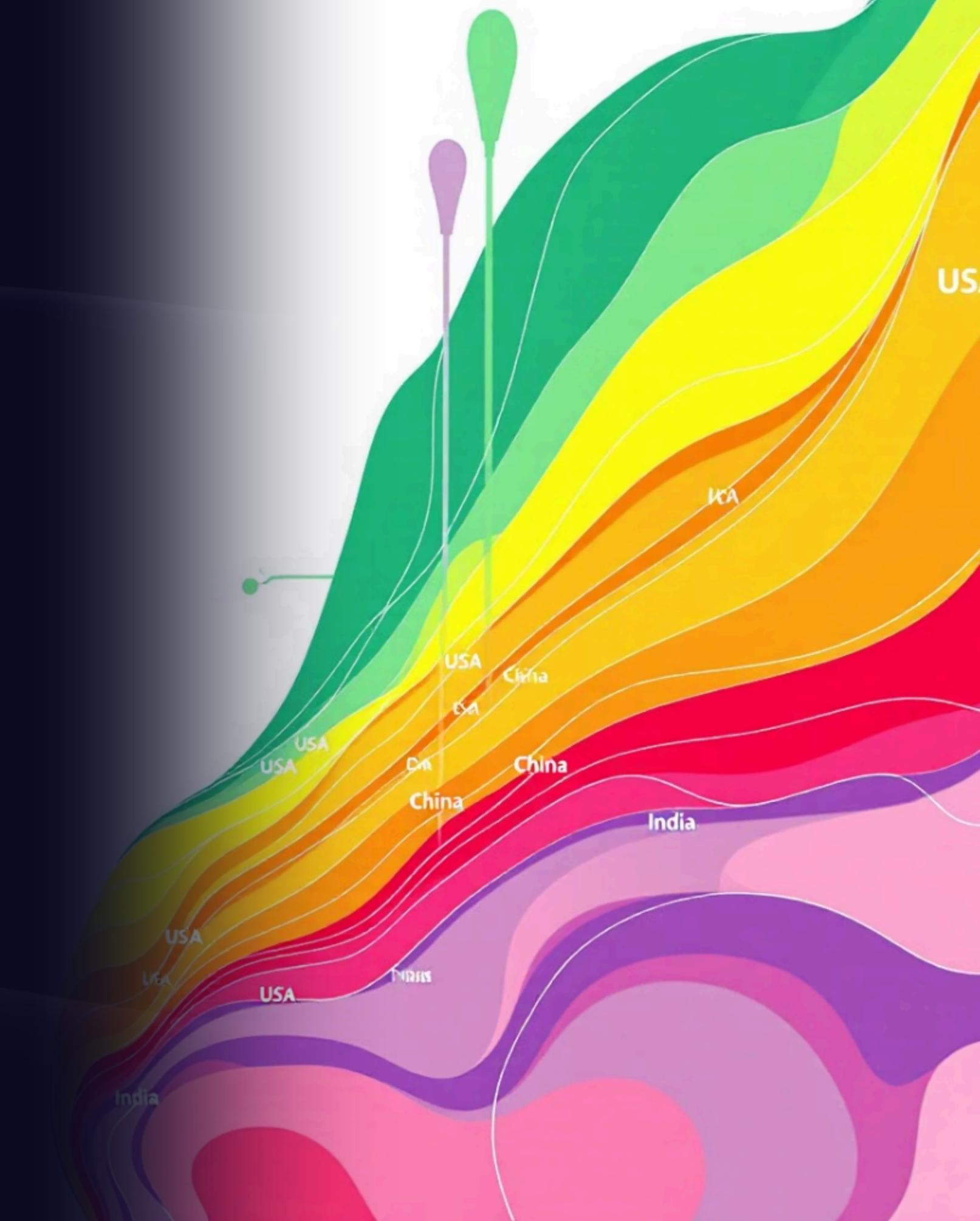
## Global Rate

~2% as of October 2024

## Top Countries

Yemen (18.2%) had significantly higher death rates.

Death rates are influenced by healthcare infrastructure. A violin plot illustrates the distribution of death rates globally.



# EDA: Correlations

Cases vs Deaths

$r = 0.85$  (strong positive correlation)



Tests vs Cases

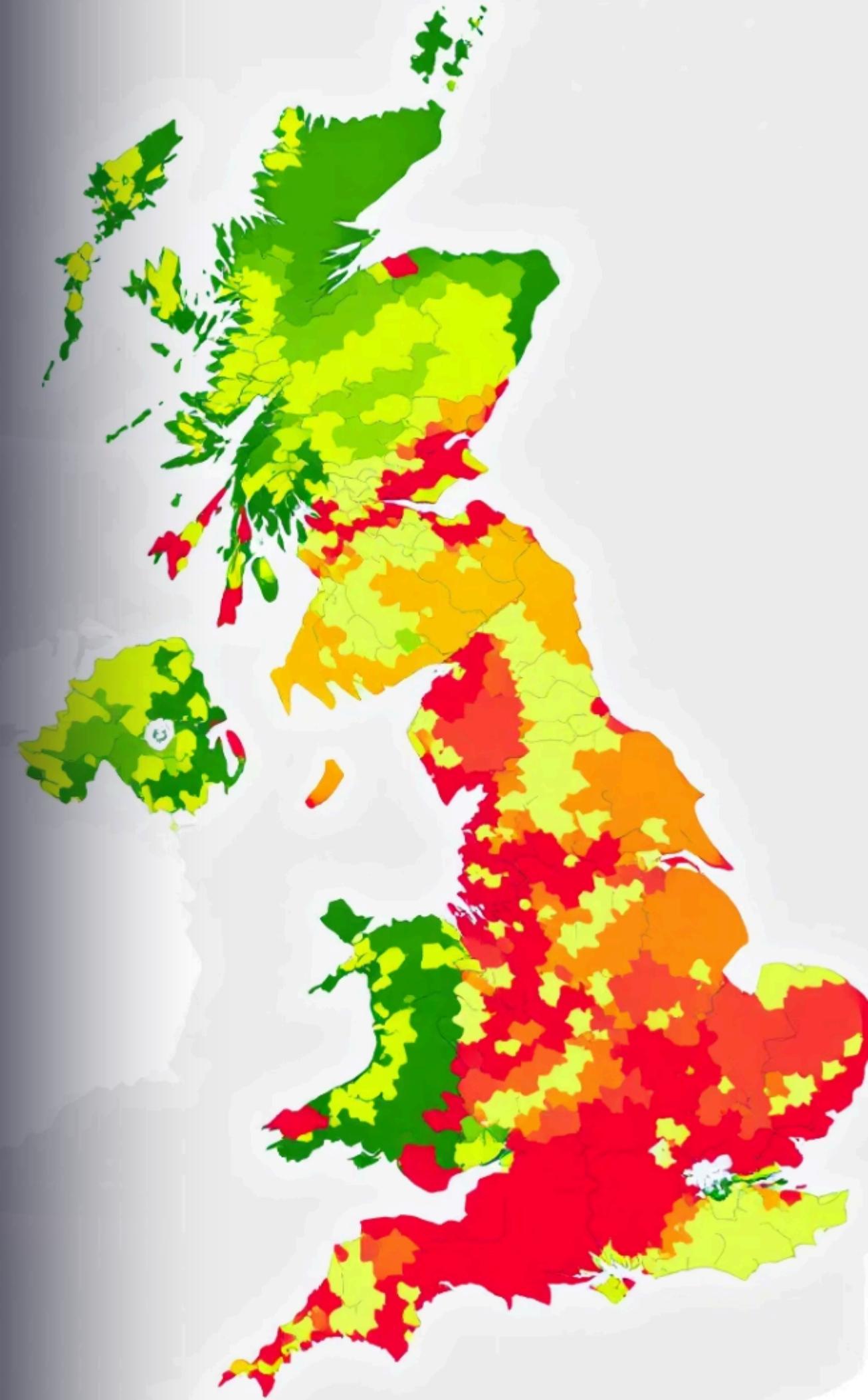
Increased testing correlates with higher case detection.

Correlation analysis reveals relationships between variables. The heatmap visualizes the correlation matrix. Scatterplot shows the relationship of tests vs cases on a logarithmic scale.

# Visualizations: Global Cases and Deaths

- 1 Line Chart
- 2 Spikes
- 3 Choropleth Map

Visualizing cases and deaths over time reveals trends. The choropleth map shows regional disparities in case distribution.





# Visualizations: Active Cases

## Top Countries

United States, India, Brazil

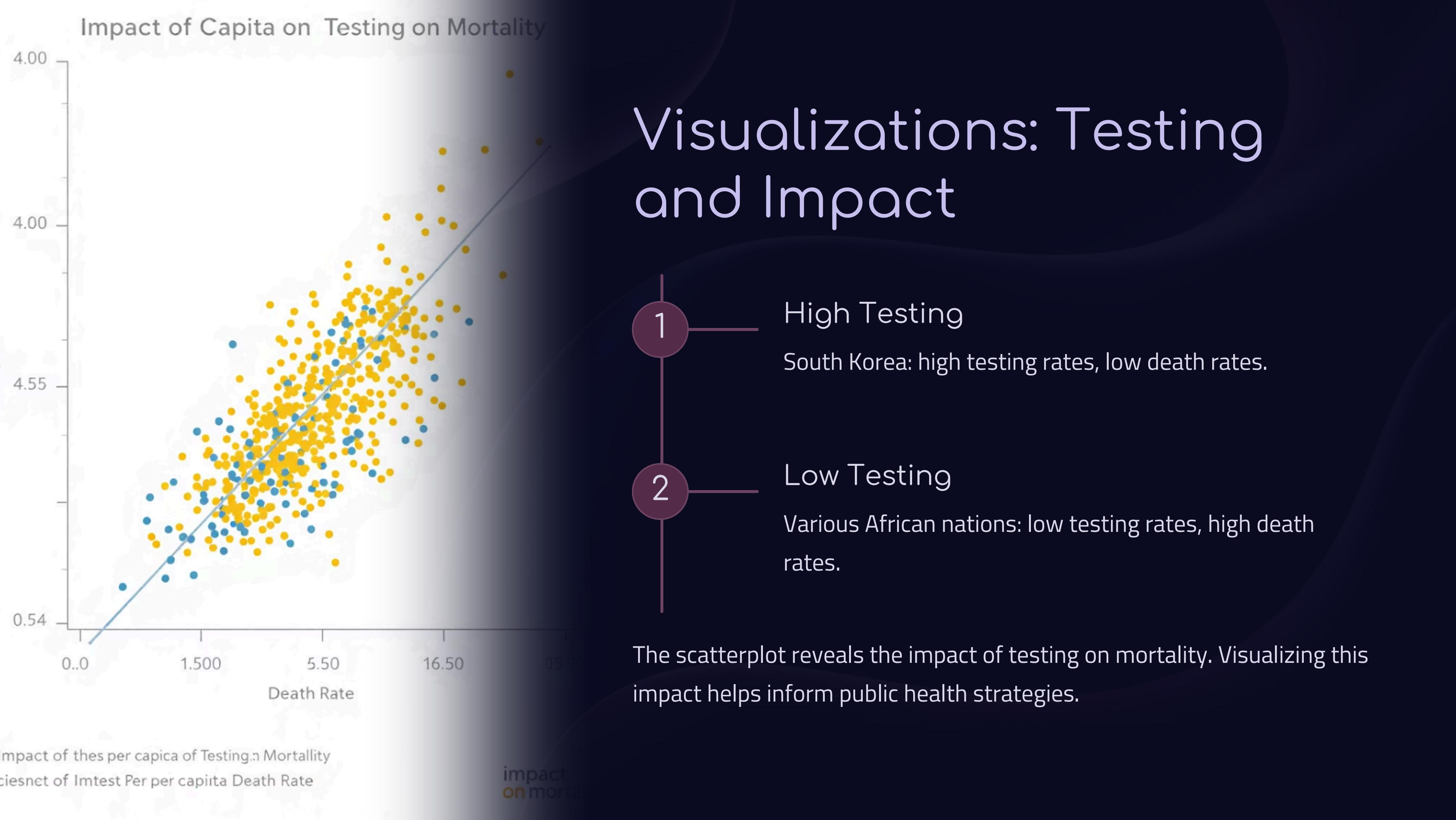
## Time Series

Analysis of active cases in specific regions

## Trends

Identifying resurgence and trends

Tracking active cases is crucial for monitoring the pandemic. This bar chart shows the top 10 countries with the highest active cases.



# Conclusion: Key Findings and



Key findings highlight global trends in COVID-19. The importance of testing and healthcare infrastructure is clear.

Regional disparities provide insights for public health strategies. Future research should focus on variant analysis and vaccination impact.