

```
from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/drive/')

```

Drive already mounted at /content/drive/; to attempt to forcibly remount, call drive.mount("/content/drive/", force\_remount=True).

## ▼ visulaization

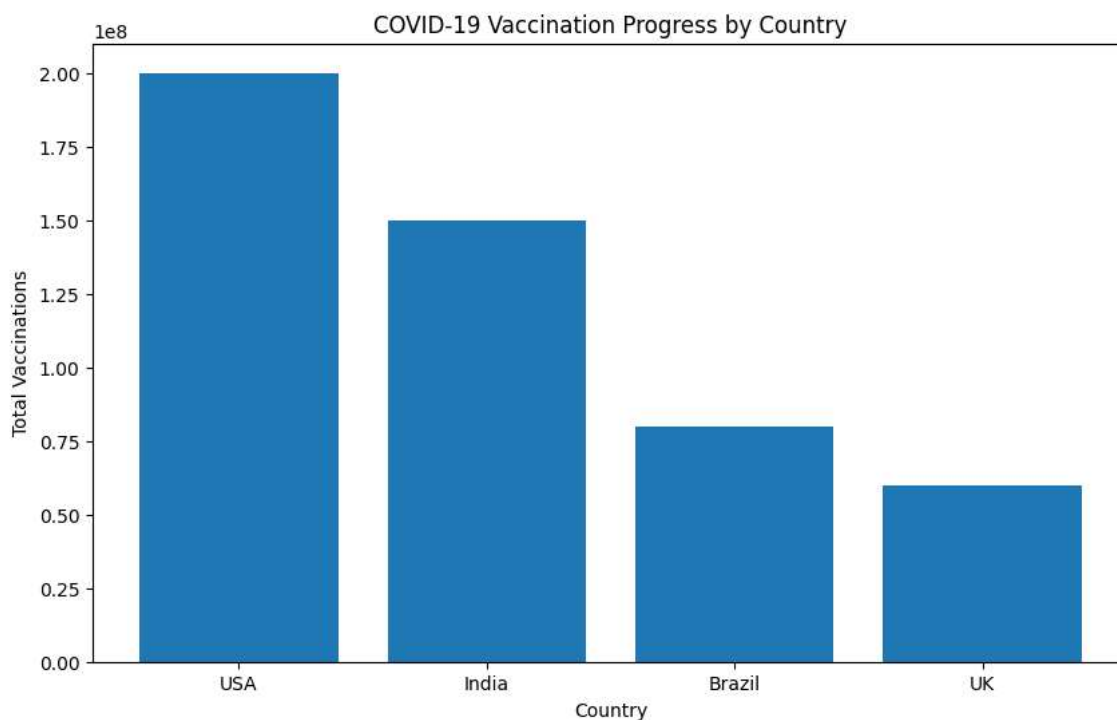
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd

# Sample data
data = {
    'Country': ['USA', 'India', 'Brazil', 'UK'],
    'Total Vaccinations': [200000000, 150000000, 80000000, 60000000],
}

df = pd.DataFrame(data)

plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.bar(df['Country'], df['Total Vaccinations'])
plt.title('COVID-19 Vaccination Progress by Country')
plt.xlabel('Country')
plt.ylabel('Total Vaccinations')
plt.show()

```



## ▼ visualization for scatter plots

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Sample data
x = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
y = [10, 15, 13, 17, 8]

# Create a scatter plot
plt.scatter(x, y, label='Data Points', color='blue', marker='o')

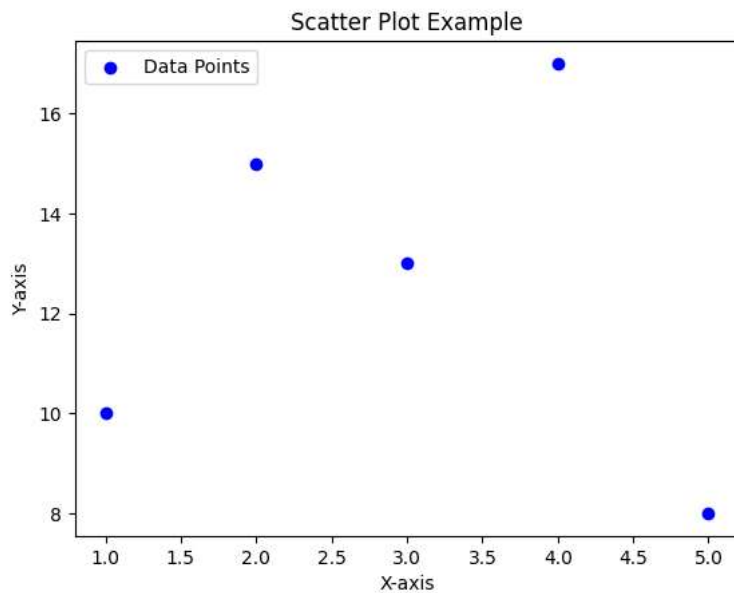
# Add labels and a title
plt.xlabel('X-axis')

```

```
plt.ylabel('Y-axis')
plt.title('Scatter Plot Example')

# Add a legend
plt.legend()

# Show the plot
plt.show()
```



## ▾ visualization for histogram

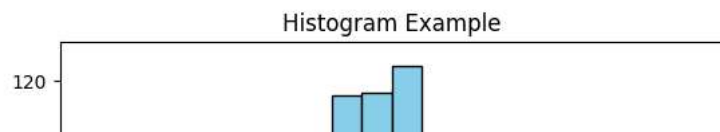
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np

# Sample data (replace this with your own data)
data = np.random.randn(1000) # Generating random data for demonstration

# Create a histogram
plt.hist(data, bins=20, color='skyblue', edgecolor='black')

# Add labels and a title
plt.xlabel('Value')
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
plt.title('Histogram Example')

# Show the plot
plt.show()
```



## ▼ statistical analysis



## ▼ step 1: To find mean, median, standard deviation?

```
import numpy as np

data = np.array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10])

# Mean
mean_value = np.mean(data)

# Median
median_value = np.median(data)

# Standard Deviation
std_deviation = np.std(data)

print(f"Mean: {mean_value}, Median: {median_value}, Standard Deviation: {std_deviation}")
```

Mean: 5.5, Median: 5.5, Standard Deviation: 2.8722813232690143

## ▼ Hypothesis Testing with SciPy:

```
from scipy.stats import ttest_ind

# Sample data for two groups
group1 = [23, 25, 28, 32, 35]
group2 = [18, 22, 26, 30, 33]

# Perform t-test
t_statistic, p_value = ttest_ind(group1, group2)

print(f"T-statistic: {t_statistic}, P-value: {p_value}")
```

T-statistic: 0.8049434044064967, P-value: 0.44411480871450937

## ▼ Linear Regression with StatsModels:

```
import statsmodels.api as sm
import numpy as np

# Sample data
x = np.array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5])
y = np.array([2, 4, 5, 4, 5])

# Add a constant term to the independent variable
x = sm.add_constant(x)

# Fit the model
model = sm.OLS(y, x)
results = model.fit()

# Print regression results
print(results.summary())
```

## OLS Regression Results

```

=====
Dep. Variable:          y      R-squared:          0.600
Model:                  OLS    Adj. R-squared:      0.467
Method:                 Least Squares    F-statistic:    4.500
Date:                   Thu, 19 Oct 2023    Prob (F-statistic): 0.124
Time:                   07:03:24    Log-Likelihood:  -5.2598
No. Observations:       5      AIC:              14.52
Df Residuals:           3      BIC:              13.74
Df Model:                1
Covariance Type:        nonrobust
=====

```

	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
const	2.2000	0.938	2.345	0.101	-0.785	5.185
x1	0.6000	0.283	2.121	0.124	-0.300	1.500

```

=====
Omnibus:                nan    Durbin-Watson:      2.017
Prob(Omnibus):           nan    Jarque-Bera (JB):    0.570
Skew:                    0.289    Prob(JB):            0.752
Kurtosis:                1.450    Cond. No.            8.37
=====

```

## Notes:

[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.

/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/statsmodels/stats/stattools.py:74: ValueWarning: omni\_normtest is not valid with less than 8 observations; %i "

## performing exploratory data analysis

```

from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/drive')

import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

# Load your dataset
data = pd.read_csv('/content/drive/MyDrive/covid-vaccine-willingness-and-people-vaccinated-by-country.csv')

# Display the first few rows of the dataset
print(data.head())

# Summary statistics
print(data.describe())

# Data distribution visualization
# Example: Histogram of a numeric column
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
plt.title("Histogram of a Numeric Column")

plt.xlabel('Value')
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
plt.show()

# Example: Count plot for a categorical column
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
plt.title("Count Plot of a Categorical Column")

plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.show()

# Correlation heatmap (for numeric columns)
correlation_matrix = data.corr()
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
plt.title("Correlation Heatmap")
sns.heatmap(correlation_matrix, annot=True, cmap="coolwarm", linewidths=.5)
plt.show()

```

	Entity	Code	Day	people_vaccinated_per_hundred	\
0	Australia	AUS	2021-02-28	0.13	
1	Canada	CAN	2021-01-31	2.24	
2	Canada	CAN	2021-02-28	3.61	
3	Canada	CAN	2021-03-31	13.26	
4	Canada	CAN	2021-04-30	32.67	

	willingness_covid_vaccinate_this_week_pct_pop	\
0	52.91	
1	54.26	
2	53.56	
3	51.96	
4	36.12	

	uncertain_covid_vaccinate_this_week_pct_pop	\
0	19.03	
1	15.56	
2	15.65	
3	12.21	
4	10.09	

	unwillingness_covid_vaccinate_this_week_pct_pop
0	27.93
1	27.94
2	27.18
3	22.57
4	21.12

	people_vaccinated_per_hundred	\
count	49.000000	
mean	11.295306	
std	12.917389	
min	0.000000	
25%	2.280000	
50%	5.490000	
75%	13.690000	
max	50.620000	

	willingness_covid_vaccinate_this_week_pct_pop	\
count	49.000000	
mean	47.548980	
std	10.784062	
min	19.570000	
25%	40.160000	
50%	51.270000	
75%	54.230000	
max	67.400000	

	uncertain_covid_vaccinate_this_week_pct_pop	\
count	49.000000	
mean	15.423061	
std	5.929520	
min	3.990000	
25%	11.960000	
50%	15.100000	
75%	17.710000	
max	33.990000	