Data Source and reference

- The data is collected from the source https://github.com/CSSEGISandData/COVID-19 (https://github.com/CSSEGISandData/COVID-19)
- This is the data repository for the 2019 Novel Coronavirus Visual Dashboard operated by the `Johns Hopkins University Center for Systems Science and Engineering (JHU CSSE)`. Also, Supported by `ESRI Living Atlas Team and the Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Lab (JHU APL)`.
- You can view their dashboard at https://www.arcgis.com/apps/opsdashboard/index.html#/bda7594740fd40299423467b48e9ecf6 (https://www.arcgis.com/apps/opsdashboard/index.html#/bda7594740fd40299423467b48e9ecf6)

  #### For SIR model fitting and analysis, we are taking help from the blogposts:

- https://towardsdatascience.com/infectious-disease-modelling-part-i-understanding-sir-28d60e29fdfc (https://towardsdatascience.com/infectious-disease-modelling-part-i-understanding-sir-28d60e29fdfc)
- https://towardsdatascience.com/infectious-disease-modelling-beyond-the-basic-sir-model-216369c584c4 (https://towardsdatascience.com/infectious-disease-modelling-beyond-the-basic-sir-model-216369c584c4)
- https://towardsdatascience.com/infectious-disease-modelling-fit-your-model-to-coronavirus-data-2568e672dbc7 (https://towardsdatascience.com/infectious-disease-modelling-fit-your-model-to-coronavirus-data-2568e672dbc7)

In [348]:
```
import pandas as pd
from IPython.display import Image
import os
%matplotlib inline
COUNTRY = 'India'
```

In [2]:
```
conf_case = pd.read_csv("https://raw.githubusercontent.com/CSSEGISandData/COVID-19/master/csse_covid_19_data/csse_covid_19_time_series/time_series_covid19_confirmed_global.csv")
conf_death = pd.read_csv("https://raw.githubusercontent.com/CSSEGISandData/COVID-19/master/csse_covid_19_data/csse_covid_19_time_series/time_series_covid19_deaths_global.csv")
conf_recovered = pd.read_csv("https://raw.githubusercontent.com/CSSEGISandData/COVID-19/master/csse_covid_19_data/csse_covid_19_time_series/time_series_covid19_recovered_global.csv")
```

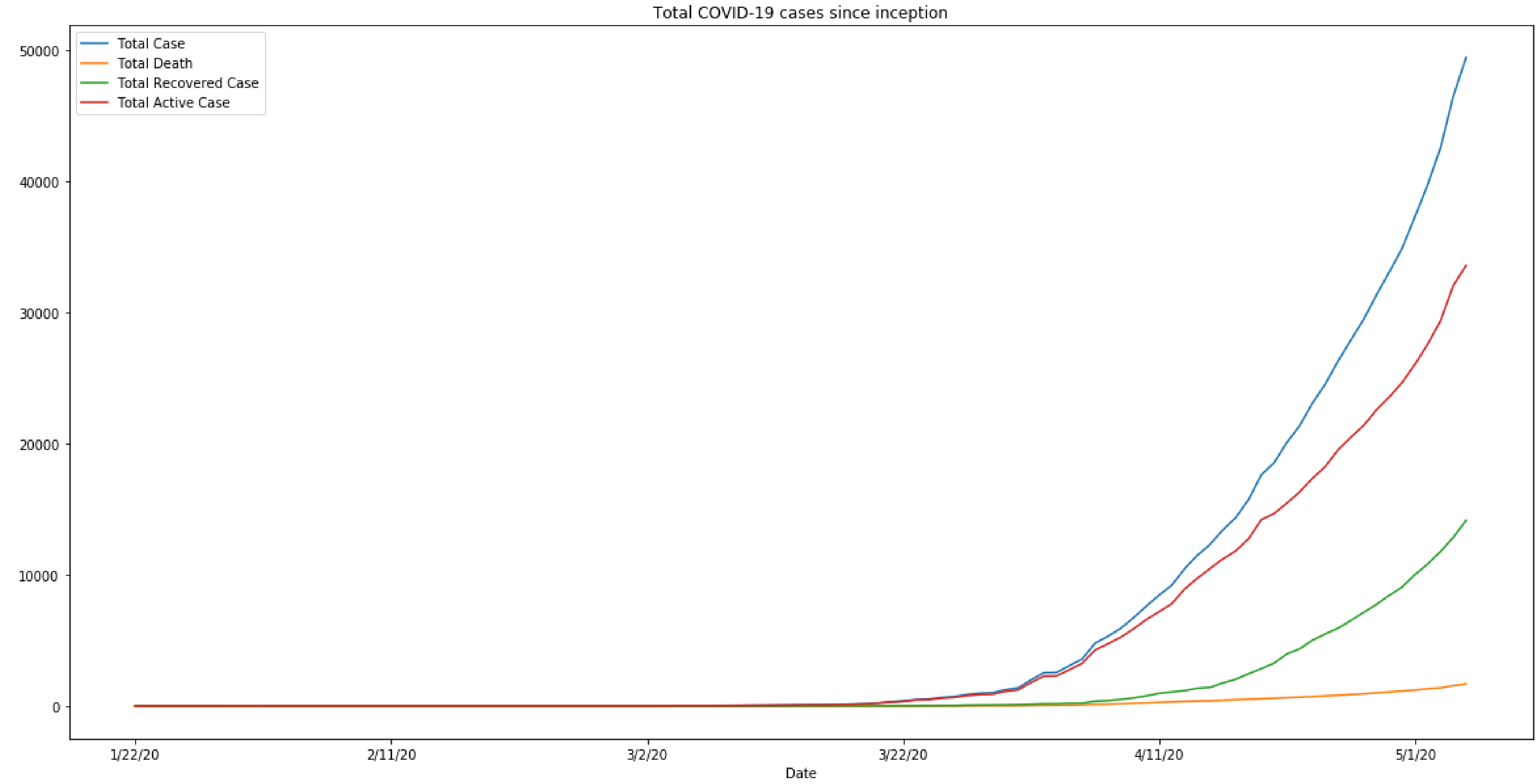
In [3]:
```
cdf_conf_case = conf_case[conf_case['Country/Region']==COUNTRY].sum().drop(['Province/State','Country/Region','Lat','Long'])
cdf_conf_death = conf_death[conf_death['Country/Region']==COUNTRY].sum().drop(['Province/State','Country/Region','Lat','Long'])
cdf_conf_recovered = conf_recovered[conf_recovered['Country/Region']==COUNTRY].sum().drop(['Province/State','Country/Region','Lat','Long'])
```

In [4]:
```
def perDayCalc(totalList):
    pdf = []
    for idx, num in enumerate(totalList):
        if idx == 0:
            pdf.append(num)
            prev = num
        else:
            pdf.append(num - prev)
            prev = num
    return pdf

def rateOfChange(totalList, interval=5):
    changeVal = []
    changePer = []
    for idx, num in enumerate(totalList):
        if idx < interval:
            changeVal.append(sum(totalList[:(idx+1)])/(idx+1))
        else:
            changeVal.append(sum(totalList[idx-interval+1:(idx+1)])/interval)
    for idx, newVal in enumerate(changeVal):
        if idx == 0:
            changePer.append(0)
            prevVal = newVal
        elif prevVal!=0:
            changePer.append(100*(newVal-prevVal)/prevVal)
            prevVal = newVal
        else:
            changePer.append(1)
            prevVal = newVal
    changePer = [i%35 for i in changePer]
    return changePer #changeVal

def doublingRate(changePer):
    return [np.log(2)/np.log(1+(per/100)) for per in changePer]
```

In [5]:
```
cdf_case_list = cdf_conf_case.to_frame().T.sum().tolist()
cdf_death_list = cdf_conf_death.to_frame().T.sum().tolist()
cdf_recovered_list = cdf_conf_recovered.to_frame().T.sum().tolist()
cdf_active_list = np.subtract(np.subtract(cdf_case_list, cdf_recovered_list).tolist(), cdf_death_list).tolist()

pdf_case_list = perDayCalc(cdf_case_list)
pdf_death_list = perDayCalc(cdf_death_list)
pdf_recovered_list = perDayCalc(cdf_recovered_list)
pdf_active_list = perDayCalc(cdf_active_list)
```

Cummulative visualization of COVID-19 cases in India since inception

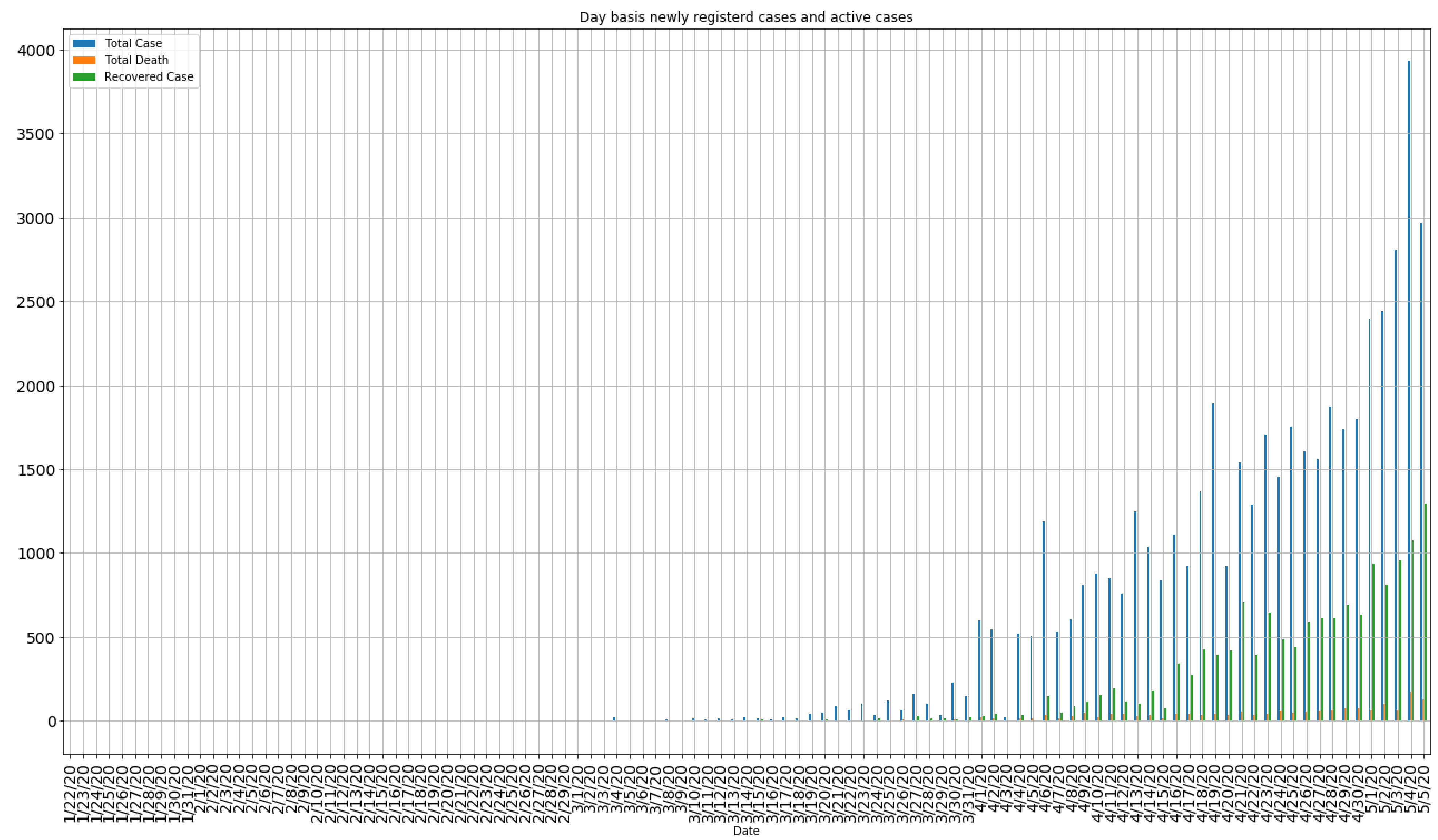
In [6]:
```
data = {"Date": cdf_conf_case.to_frame().T.columns.to_list(),
        "Total Case": cdf_case_list,
        "Total Death": cdf_death_list,
        "Total Recovered Case": cdf_recovered_list,
        "Total Active Case": cdf_active_list}
df = pd.DataFrame(data).set_index("Date")
df.plot(figsize=(20, 10), title ="Total COVID-19 cases since inception", fontsize = 10, kind="line")
plt.show()
```



Daily basis newly added case visualization along with active cases

In [7]:

```
data = {"Date": cdf_conf_case.to_frame().T.columns.to_list(),
        "Total Case": pdf_case_list,
        "Total Death": pdf_death_list,
        "Recovered Case": pdf_recovered_list,
        "Active Case": pdf_active_list}
dictfilt = lambda x, y: dict([ (i,x[i]) for i in x if i in set(y) ])
data = dictfilt(data, ("Total Case", "Recovered Case", "Total Death", 'Date'))
df = pd.DataFrame(data).set_index("Date")
df.plot(figsize=(22, 12), title ="Day basis newly registerd cases and active cases", fontsize = 14,
        kind="bar", grid = True)
plt.show()
```



In [8]:

```
print(f"Total New cases added on last day: {np.round(df.iloc[-1].tolist()[0], 0)}")
print(f"Total Death cases added on last day: {np.round(df.iloc[-1].tolist()[1], 0)}")
print(f"Total Recovered cases added on last day: {np.round(df.iloc[-1].tolist()[2], 0)}")
```

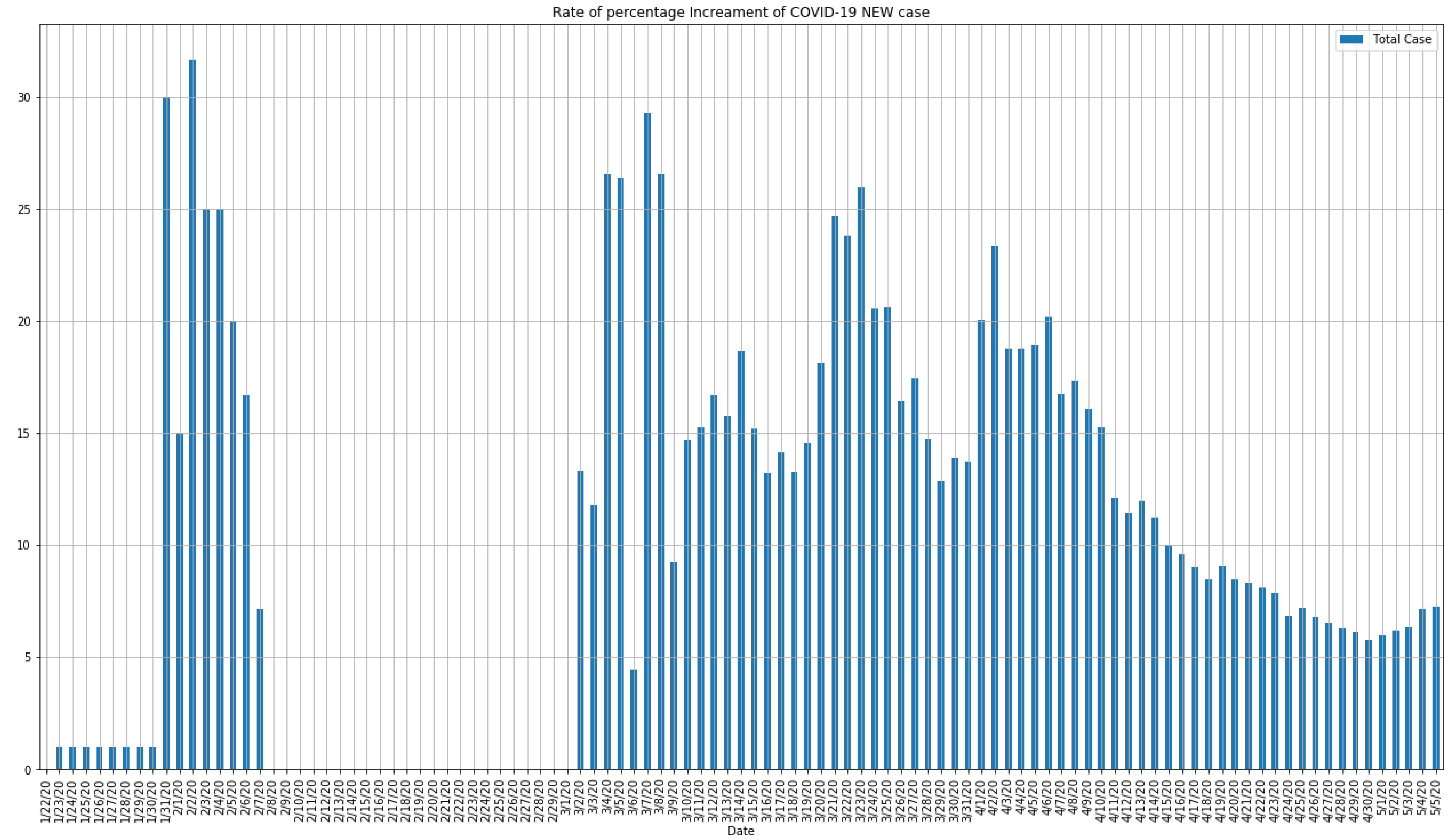
```
Total New cases added on last day: 2963.0
Total Death cases added on last day: 127.0
Total Recovered cases added on last day: 1295.0
```

Rate of Increase of COVID-19 cases

Percentage wise increment of daily NEW cases as compared to previous day

In [9]:
```python
data = {"Date": cdf_conf_case.to_frame().T.columns.to_list(),
        "Total Case": rateOfChange(cdf_case_list),
        "Total Death": rateOfChange(cdf_death_list),
        "Recovered Case": rateOfChange(cdf_recovered_list),
        "Active Case": rateOfChange(cdf_active_list),
        "Doubling rate of Total Case": doublingRate(rateOfChange(cdf_case_list))
       }
dictfilt = lambda x, y: dict([ (i,x[i]) for i in x if i in set(y) ])
data = dictfilt(data, ("Total Case", 'Date'))
df = pd.DataFrame(data).set_index("Date")
df.plot(figsize=(22, 12), title ="Rate of percentage Increament of COVID-19 NEW case", fontsize = 10, kind="bar", grid = True)
plt.show()
```

```
C:\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\ipykernel_launcher.py:34: RuntimeWarning: divide by zero encountered in double_scalars
```



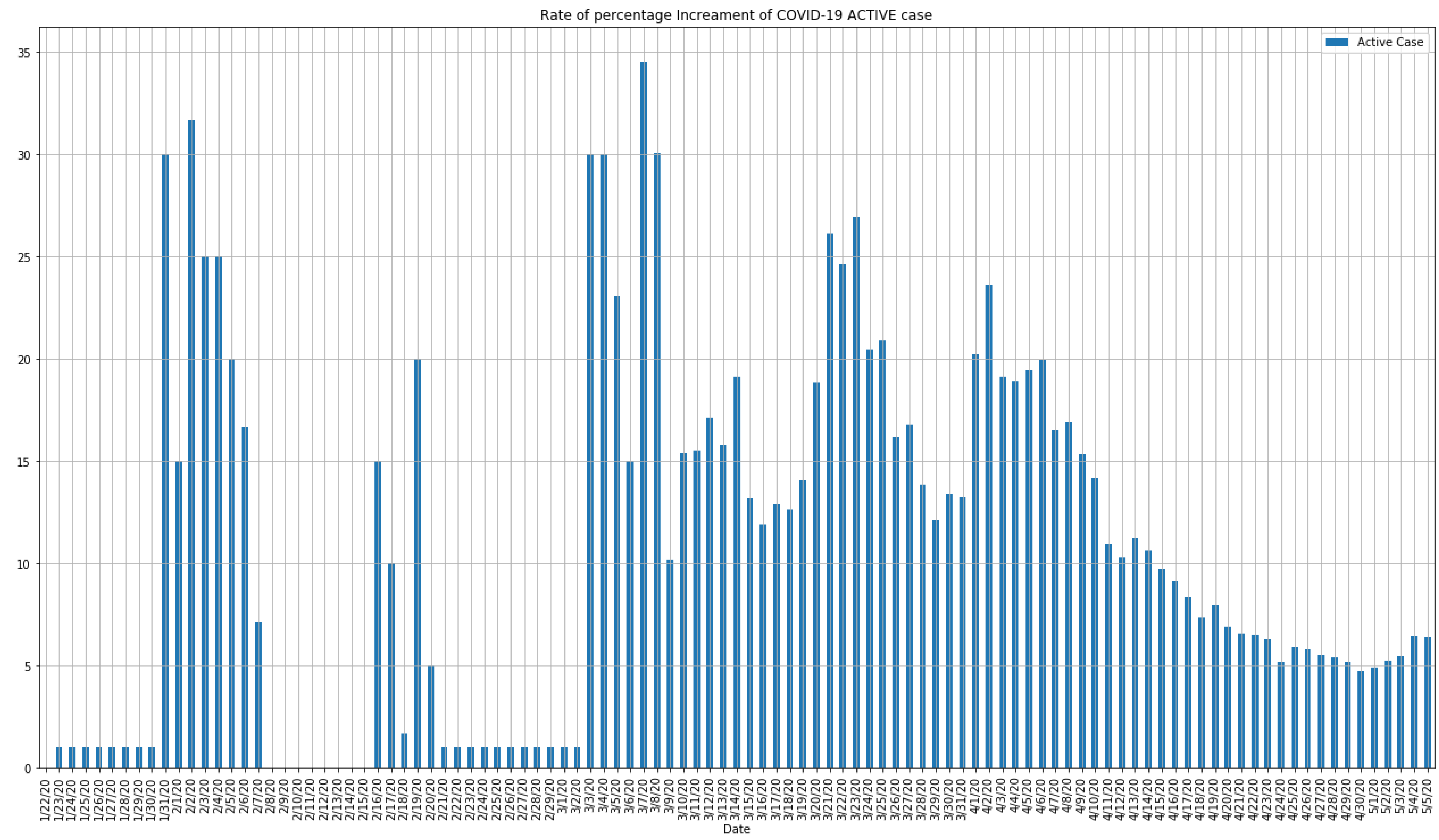
In [10]:
```python
print(f"Percentage increment of total cases as compared to previous day: {np.round(df.iloc[-1].tolist()[0], 2)}%")
```

```
Percentage increment of total cases as compared to previous day: 7.24%
```

Percentage wise increment of daily ACTIVE cases as compared to previous day

In [11]:
```python
data = {"Date": cdf_conf_case.to_frame().T.columns.to_list(),
        "Total Case": rateOfChange(cdf_case_list),
        "Total Death": rateOfChange(cdf_death_list),
        "Recovered Case": rateOfChange(cdf_recovered_list),
        "Active Case": rateOfChange(cdf_active_list),
        "Doubling rate of Total Case": doublingRate(rateOfChange(cdf_case_list))
       }
dictfilt = lambda x, y: dict([ (i,x[i]) for i in x if i in set(y) ])
data = dictfilt(data, ("Active Case", 'Date'))
df = pd.DataFrame(data).set_index("Date")
df.plot(figsize=(22, 12), title ="Rate of percentage Increament of COVID-19 ACTIVE case", fontsize = 10, kind="bar", grid = True)
plt.show()
```

```
C:\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\ipykernel_launcher.py:34: RuntimeWarning: divide by zero encountered in double_scalars
```



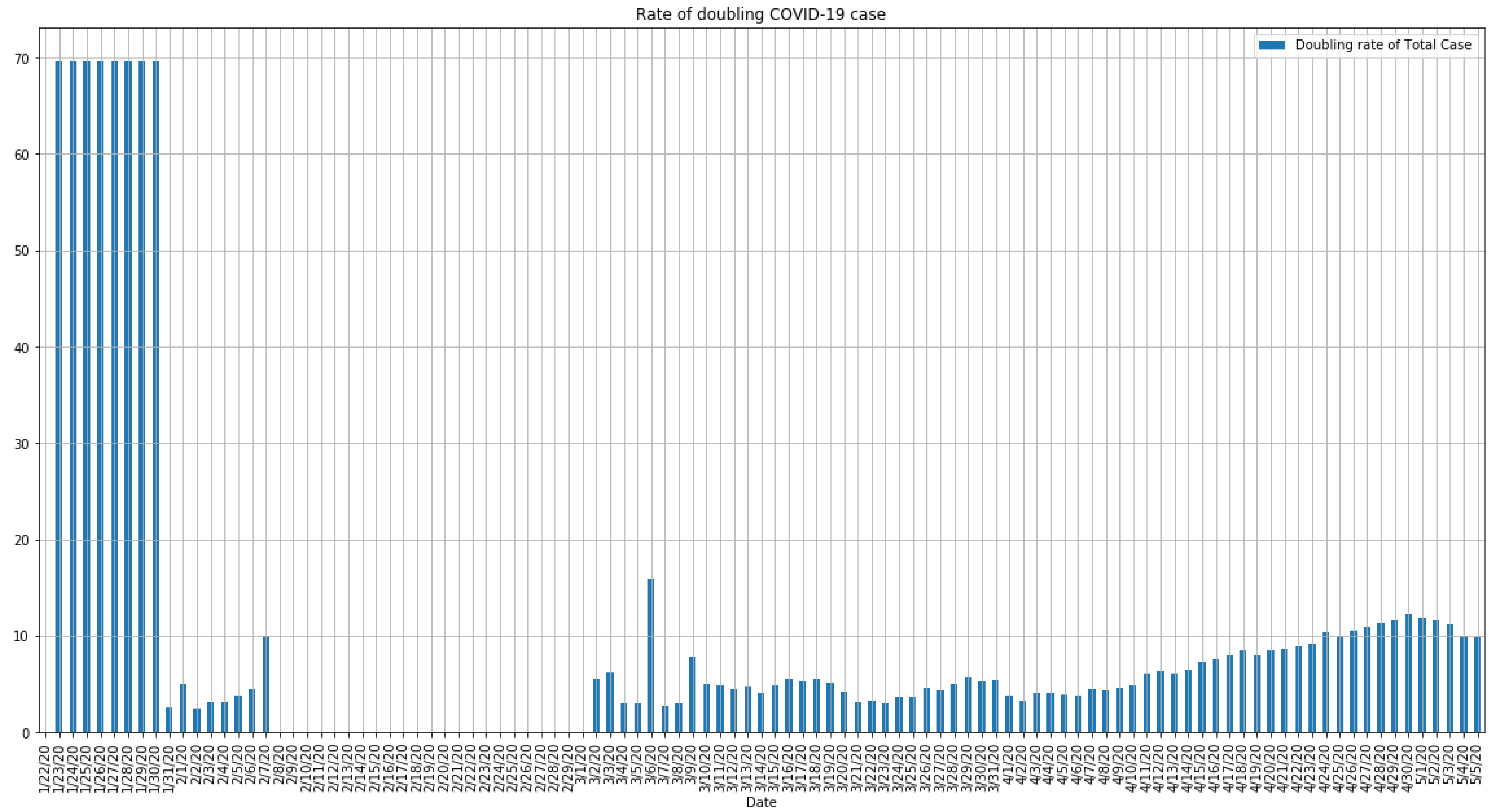
In [12]:
```python
print(f"Percentage increment of active cases as compared to previous day: {np.round(df.iloc[-1].tolist()[0], 2)}%")
```

```
Percentage increment of active cases as compared to previous day: 6.39%
```

Doubling rate of the cases in last 5 days

In [13]:
```
data = {"Date": cdf_conf_case.to_frame().T.columns.to_list(),
        "Total Case": rateOfChange(cdf_case_list),
        "Total Death": rateOfChange(cdf_death_list),
        "Recovered Case": rateOfChange(cdf_recovered_list),
        "Active Case": rateOfChange(cdf_active_list),
        "Doubling rate of Total Case": doublingRate(rateOfChange(cdf_case_list))
       }
dictfilt = lambda x, y: dict([ (i,x[i]) for i in x if i in set(y) ])
data = dictfilt(data, ("Doubling rate of Total Case", 'Date'))
df = pd.DataFrame(data).set_index("Date")
df.plot(figsize=(20, 10), title ="Rate of doubling COVID-19 case", fontsize = 10, kind="bar", grid = True)
plt.show()
```

```
C:\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\ipykernel_launcher.py:34: RuntimeWarning: divide by zero encountered in double_scalars
```



In [14]:
```
print(f"Doubling rate of cases: {np.round(df.iloc[-1].tolist()[0], 2)} days")
```

```
Doubling rate of cases: 9.92 days
```

Epidemic modelling using Extended SIR and fitting it to COVID-19 data

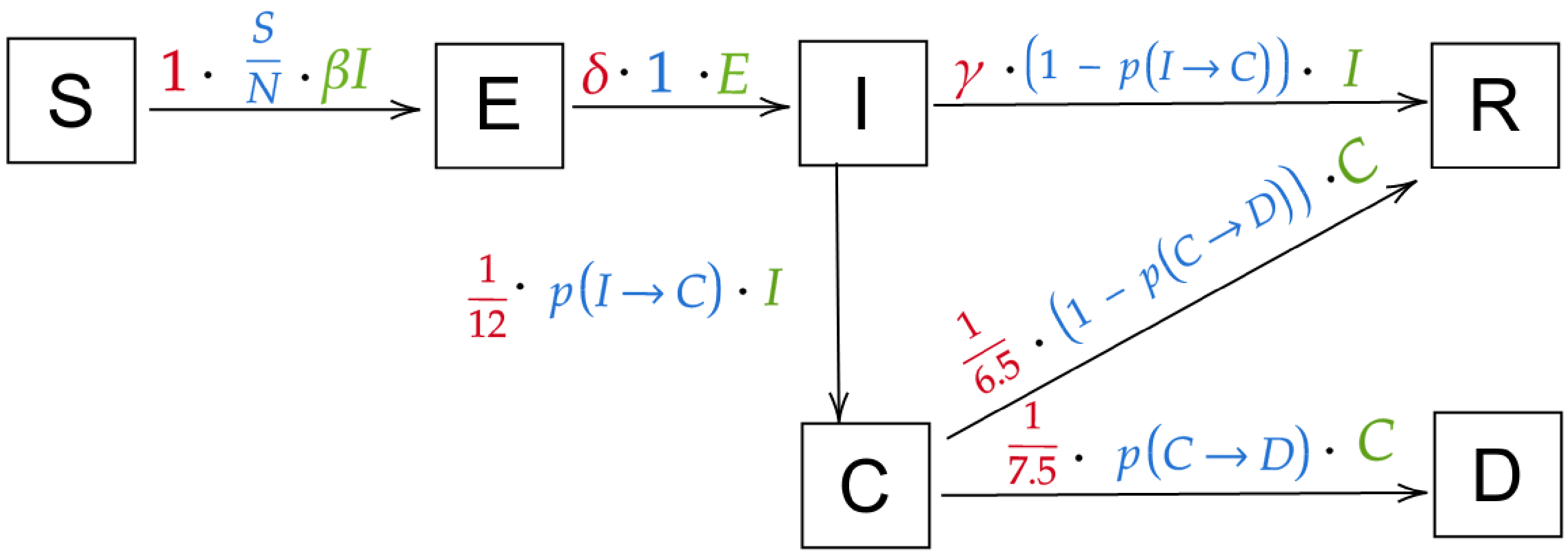
Models are always simplifications of the real world. It is a way to put the real world scenarios in some mathemetical equation so that we can derive/infer information out of it. To model something, we have to assume some facts in the first place for the sake of simplicity and interpretability.

In Data Science terminology, these are some handcrafted features we are building to approximate the current COVID-19 scenarion. SIR(Susceptible, Infected, Recovered) is a very popular model for infectious diseases modelling. But the simple vanila SIR won't help us much in real life scenario. Thats why, here we are building a extended SIR model for COVID-19 India scenario.

Paramenters/Features

- N: total population
- S(t): number of people susceptible on day t
- E(t): number of people exposed on day t
- I(t): number of people infected on day t
- R(t): number of people recovered on day t
- D(t): number of people dead on day t
- β: expected amount of people an infected person infects per day
- D: number of days an infected person has and can spread the disease
- γ: the proportion of infected recovering per day (γ = 1/D)
- R_0: the total number of people an infected person infects ($R_0 = \beta / \gamma$)
- δ: length of incubation period
- α: fatality rate
- ρ: rate at which people die (= 1/days from infected until death)

In [353]:
```
ROOT_DIR = "D:/New folder/Covid19-India-finding-insight/data"
Image(filename=os.path.join(ROOT_DIR, "relations.png"))
```
Out[353]:



Below are the equations that go with it

In [355]:
```
Image(filename=os.path.join(ROOT_DIR, "equations.png"))
```
Out[355]:

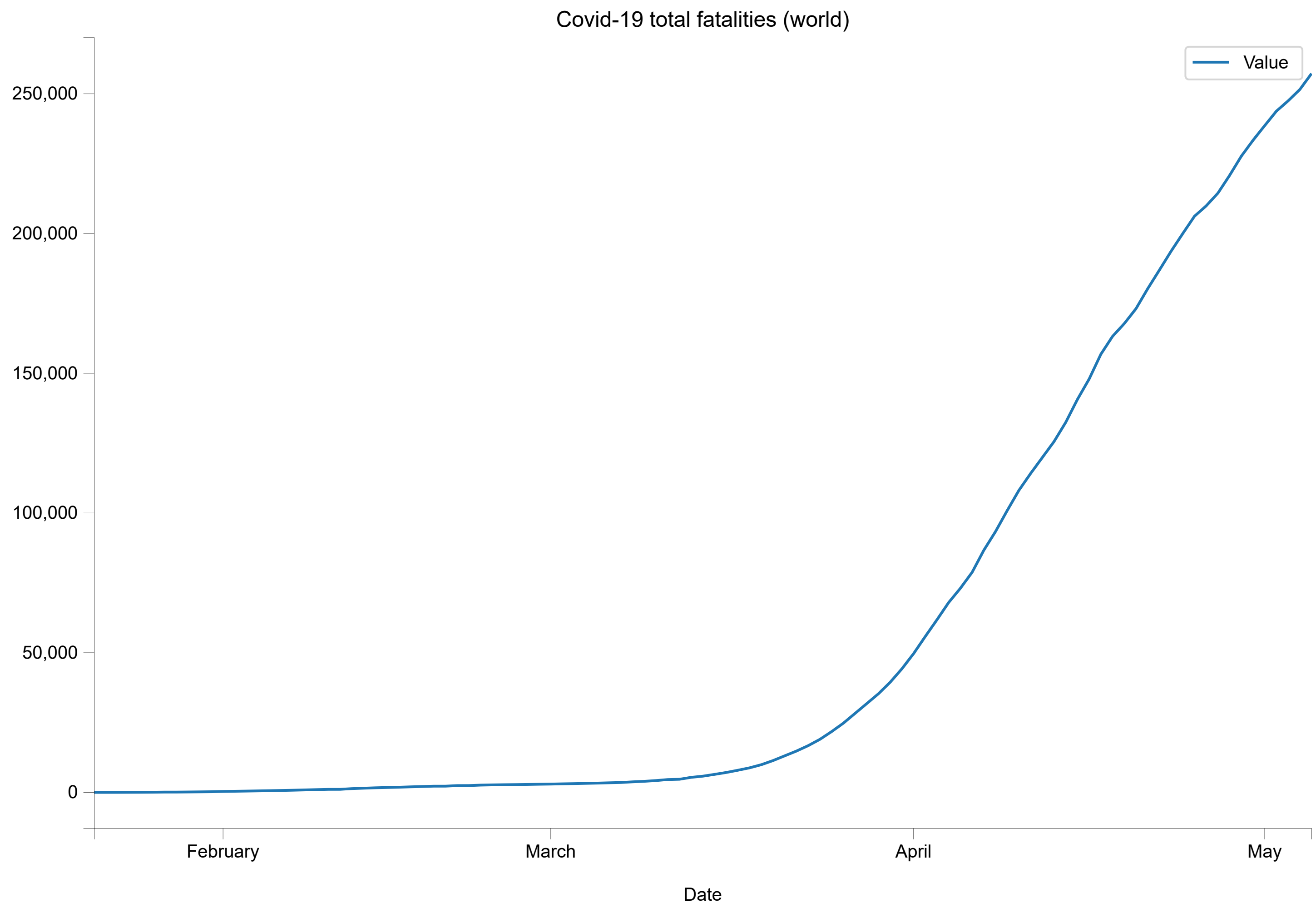
$$\frac{dS}{dt} = -\beta(t) \cdot I \cdot \frac{S}{N}$$
$$\frac{dE}{dt} = \beta(t) \cdot I \cdot \frac{S}{N} - \delta \cdot E$$
$$\frac{dI}{dt} = \delta \cdot E - \frac{1}{12} \cdot p(I \to C) \cdot I - \gamma \cdot (1 - p(I \to C)) \cdot I$$
$$\frac{dC}{dt} = \frac{1}{12} \cdot p(I \to C) \cdot I - \frac{1}{7.5} \cdot p(C \to D) \cdot \min(Beds(t), C) - \max(0, C - Beds(t)) - \frac{1}{6.5} \cdot (1 - p(C \to D)) \cdot \min(Beds(t), C)$$
$$\frac{dR}{dt} = \gamma \cdot (1 - p(I \to C)) \cdot I + \frac{1}{6.5} \cdot (1 - p(C \to D)) \cdot \min(Beds(t), C)$$
$$\frac{dD}{dt} = \frac{1}{7.5} \cdot p(C \to D) \cdot \min(Beds(t), C) + \max(0, C - Beds(t))$$

In [15]:
```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
pd.options.mode.chained_assignment = None  # default='warn'

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import matplotlib.dates as mdates
%matplotlib inline
import mpld3
mpld3.enable_notebook()

from scipy.integrate import odeint
import lmfit
from lmfit.lineshapes import gaussian, lorentzian

import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
```

In [16]:
```
# Load the data
ROOT_DIR = "D:/New folder/Covid19-India-finding-insight/data"
beds = pd.read_csv(os.path.join(ROOT_DIR, "beds.csv"), header=0)
agegroups = pd.read_csv(os.path.join(ROOT_DIR, "agegroups.csv"))
probabilities = pd.read_csv(os.path.join(ROOT_DIR, "probabilities.csv"))

covid_data = pd.read_csv("https://tinyurl.com/t59cgxn", parse_dates=["Date"], skiprows=[1])
covid_data["Location"] = covid_data["Country/Region"]


beds_lookup = dict(zip(beds["Country"], beds["ICU_Beds"]))
agegroup_lookup = dict(zip(agegroups['Location'],
                           agegroups[['0_9', '10_19', '20_29', '30_39', '40_49',
                                      '50_59', '60_69', '70_79', '80_89', '90_100']].values))

prob_I_to_C_1 = list(probabilities.prob_I_to_ICU_1.values)
prob_I_to_C_2 = list(probabilities.prob_I_to_ICU_2.values)
prob_C_to_Death_1 = list(probabilities.prob_ICU_to_Death_1.values)
prob_C_to_Death_2 = list(probabilities.prob_ICU_to_Death_2.values)
```

In [20]:
```
covid_data.groupby("Date").sum()[["Value"]].plot(figsize=(12, 8), title="Covid-19 total fatalities (world)")
```

Out[20]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x2e3ad80d588>



Model definition

In [21]:
```
def deriv(y, t, beta, gamma, sigma, N, p_I_to_C, p_C_to_D, Beds):
    S, E, I, C, R, D = y

    dSdt = -beta(t) * I * S / N
    dEdt = beta(t) * I * S / N - sigma * E
    dIdt = sigma * E - 1/12.0 * p_I_to_C * I - gamma * (1 - p_I_to_C) * I
    dCdt = 1/12.0 * p_I_to_C * I - 1/7.5 * p_C_to_D * min(Beds(t), C) - max(0, C-Beds(t)) - (1 - p_C_to_D) * 1/6.5 * min(Beds(t
), C)
    dRdt = gamma * (1 - p_I_to_C) * I + (1 - p_C_to_D) * 1/6.5 * min(Beds(t), C)
    dDdt = 1/7.5 * p_C_to_D * min(Beds(t), C) + max(0, C-Beds(t))
    return dSdt, dEdt, dIdt, dCdt, dRdt, dDdt
```

In [22]:
```
gamma = 1.0/9.0
sigma = 1.0/3.0

def logistic_R_0(t, R_0_start, k, x0, R_0_end):
    return (R_0_start-R_0_end) / (1 + np.exp(-k*(-t+x0))) + R_0_end

def Model(days, agegroups, beds_per_100k, R_0_start, k, x0, R_0_end, prob_I_to_C, prob_C_to_D, s):

    def beta(t):
        return logistic_R_0(t, R_0_start, k, x0, R_0_end) * gamma

    N = sum(agegroups)

    def Beds(t):
        beds_0 = beds_per_100k / 100_000 * N
        return beds_0 + s*beds_0*t  # 0.003

    y0 = N-1.0, 1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0
    t = np.linspace(0, days-1, days)
    ret = odeint(deriv, y0, t, args=(beta, gamma, sigma, N, prob_I_to_C, prob_C_to_D, Beds))
    S, E, I, C, R, D = ret.T
    R_0_over_time = [beta(i)/gamma for i in range(len(t))]

    return t, S, E, I, C, R, D, R_0_over_time, Beds, prob_I_to_C, prob_C_to_D
```

In [23]:
```
def plotter(t, S, E, I, C, R, D, R_0, B, S_1=None, S_2=None, x_ticks=None):
    if S_1 is not None and S_2 is not None:
        print(f"percentage going to ICU: {S_1*100}; percentage dying in ICU: {S_2 * 100}")

    f, ax = plt.subplots(1,1,figsize=(13,6))
    if x_ticks is None:
        ax.plot(t, S, 'b', alpha=0.7, linewidth=2, label='Susceptible')
        ax.plot(t, E, 'y', alpha=0.7, linewidth=2, label='Exposed')
        ax.plot(t, I, 'r', alpha=0.7, linewidth=2, label='Infected')
        ax.plot(t, C, 'r--', alpha=0.7, linewidth=2, label='Critical')
        ax.plot(t, R, 'g', alpha=0.7, linewidth=2, label='Recovered')
        ax.plot(t, D, 'k', alpha=0.7, linewidth=2, label='Dead')
    else:
        ax.plot(x_ticks, S, 'b', alpha=0.7, linewidth=2, label='Susceptible')
        ax.plot(x_ticks, E, 'y', alpha=0.7, linewidth=2, label='Exposed')
        ax.plot(x_ticks, I, 'r', alpha=0.7, linewidth=2, label='Infected')
        ax.plot(x_ticks, C, 'r--', alpha=0.7, linewidth=2, label='Critical')
        ax.plot(x_ticks, R, 'g', alpha=0.7, linewidth=2, label='Recovered')
        ax.plot(x_ticks, D, 'k', alpha=0.7, linewidth=2, label='Dead')

        ax.xaxis.set_major_locator(mdates.YearLocator())
        ax.xaxis.set_major_formatter(mdates.DateFormatter('%Y-%m-%d'))
        ax.xaxis.set_minor_locator(mdates.MonthLocator())
        f.autofmt_xdate()


    ax.title.set_text('extended SEIR-Model')

    ax.grid(b=True, which='major', c='w', lw=2, ls='-')
    legend = ax.legend()
    legend.get_frame().set_alpha(0.5)
    for spine in ('top', 'right', 'bottom', 'left'):
        ax.spines[spine].set_visible(False)

    plt.show();

    f = plt.figure(figsize=(13,6))
    # sp1
    ax1 = f.add_subplot(131)
    if x_ticks is None:
        ax1.plot(t, R_0, 'b--', alpha=0.7, linewidth=2, label='R_0')
    else:
        ax1.plot(x_ticks, R_0, 'b--', alpha=0.7, linewidth=2, label='R_0')
        ax1.xaxis.set_major_locator(mdates.YearLocator())
        ax1.xaxis.set_major_formatter(mdates.DateFormatter('%Y-%m-%d'))
        ax1.xaxis.set_minor_locator(mdates.MonthLocator())
        f.autofmt_xdate()


    ax1.title.set_text('R_0 over time')
    ax1.grid(b=True, which='major', c='w', lw=2, ls='-')
    legend = ax1.legend()
    legend.get_frame().set_alpha(0.5)
    for spine in ('top', 'right', 'bottom', 'left'):
        ax.spines[spine].set_visible(False)

    # sp2
    ax2 = f.add_subplot(132)
    total_CFR = [0] + [100 * D[i] / sum(sigma*E[:i]) if sum(sigma*E[:i])>0 else 0 for i in range(1, len(t))]
    daily_CFR = [0] + [100 * ((D[i]-D[i-1]) / ((R[i]-R[i-1]) + (D[i]-D[i-1]))) if max((R[i]-R[i-1]), (D[i]-D[i-1]))>10 else 0 f
or i in range(1, len(t))]
    if x_ticks is None:
        ax2.plot(t, total_CFR, 'r--', alpha=0.7, linewidth=2, label='total')
        ax2.plot(t, daily_CFR, 'b--', alpha=0.7, linewidth=2, label='daily')
    else:
        ax2.plot(x_ticks, total_CFR, 'r--', alpha=0.7, linewidth=2, label='total')
        ax2.plot(x_ticks, daily_CFR, 'b--', alpha=0.7, linewidth=2, label='daily')
        ax2.xaxis.set_major_locator(mdates.YearLocator())
        ax2.xaxis.set_major_formatter(mdates.DateFormatter('%Y-%m-%d'))
        ax2.xaxis.set_minor_locator(mdates.MonthLocator())
        f.autofmt_xdate()

    ax2.title.set_text('Fatality Rate (%)')
    ax2.grid(b=True, which='major', c='w', lw=2, ls='-')
    legend = ax2.legend()
    legend.get_frame().set_alpha(0.5)
    for spine in ('top', 'right', 'bottom', 'left'):
        ax.spines[spine].set_visible(False)

    # sp3
    ax3 = f.add_subplot(133)
    newDs = [0] + [D[i]-D[i-1] for i in range(1, len(t))]
    if x_ticks is None:
        ax3.plot(t, newDs, 'r--', alpha=0.7, linewidth=2, label='total')
        ax3.plot(t, [max(0, C[i]-B(i)) for i in range(len(t))], 'b--', alpha=0.7, linewidth=2, label="over capacity")
    else:
        ax3.plot(x_ticks, newDs, 'r--', alpha=0.7, linewidth=2, label='total')
        ax3.plot(x_ticks, [max(0, C[i]-B(i)) for i in range(len(t))], 'b--', alpha=0.7, linewidth=2, label="over capacity")
        ax3.xaxis.set_major_locator(mdates.YearLocator())
        ax3.xaxis.set_major_formatter(mdates.DateFormatter('%Y-%m-%d'))
        ax3.xaxis.set_minor_locator(mdates.MonthLocator())
        f.autofmt_xdate()
```

```
    ax3.title.set_text('Deaths per day')
    ax3.yaxis.set_tick_params(length=0)
    ax3.xaxis.set_tick_params(length=0)
    ax3.grid(b=True, which='major', c='w', lw=2, ls='-')
    legend = ax3.legend()
    legend.get_frame().set_alpha(0.5)
    for spine in ('top', 'right', 'bottom', 'left'):
        ax.spines[spine].set_visible(False)

    plt.show();
```

Fitting to available India's data

In [207]:
```
data = covid_data[covid_data["Location"] == "India"]["Value"].values[::-1]
agegroups = agegroup_lookup["India"]
beds_per_100k = beds_lookup["India"]
outbreak_shift = 0#14
# parameters to fit; form: {parameter: (initial guess, minimum value, max value)}
params_init_min_max = {"R_0_start": (3.0, 2.0, 5.0), "k": (2.5, 0.01, 5.0),
                       "x0": (90, 0, 120), "R_0_end": (0.9, 0.3, 3.5),
                       "prob_I_to_C": (0.05, 0.01, 0.1), "prob_C_to_D": (0.5, 0.05, 0.8),
                       "s": (0.003, 0.001, 0.01)}
```

In [208]:
```
days = outbreak_shift + len(data)
if outbreak_shift >= 0:
    y_data = np.concatenate((np.zeros(outbreak_shift), data))
else:
    y_data = y_data[-outbreak_shift:]

x_data = np.linspace(0, days - 1, days, dtype=int)  # x_data is just [0, 1, ..., max_days] array

def fitter(x, R_0_start, k, x0, R_0_end, prob_I_to_C, prob_C_to_D, s):
    ret = Model(days, agegroups, beds_per_100k, R_0_start, k, x0, R_0_end, prob_I_to_C, prob_C_to_D, s)
    return ret[6][x]
```

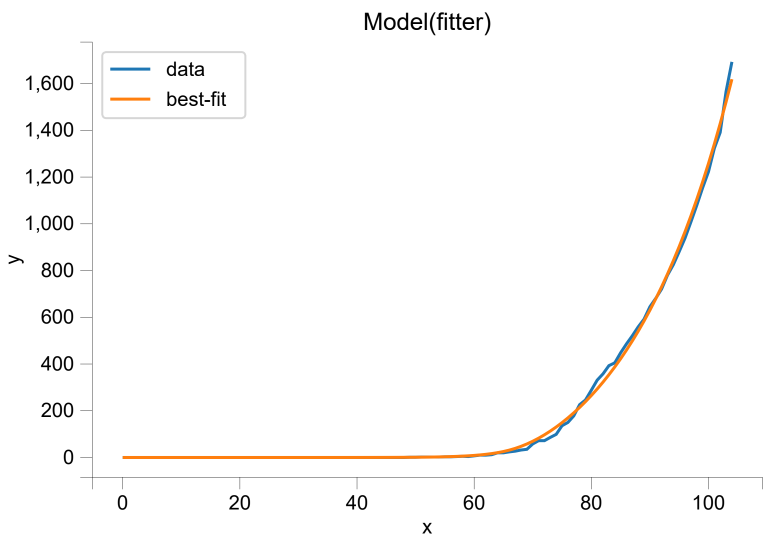
In [209]:
```
def fitter(x, R_0_start, k, x0, R_0_end, prob_I_to_C, prob_C_to_D, s):
    ret = Model(days, agegroups, beds_per_100k, R_0_start, k, x0, R_0_end, prob_I_to_C, prob_C_to_D, s)
    return ret[6][x]
```

In [210]:
```
mod = lmfit.Model(fitter)

for kwarg, (init, mini, maxi) in params_init_min_max.items():
    mod.set_param_hint(str(kwarg), value=init, min=mini, max=maxi, vary=True)

params = mod.make_params()
fit_method = "leastsq"
```

In [211]:
```
result = mod.fit(y_data, params, method="least_squares", x=x_data)
```

In [212]:
```
result.plot_fit(datafmt="-")
```

Out[212]:
```
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x2e3b5733278>
```



In [213]:
```
result.best_values
```

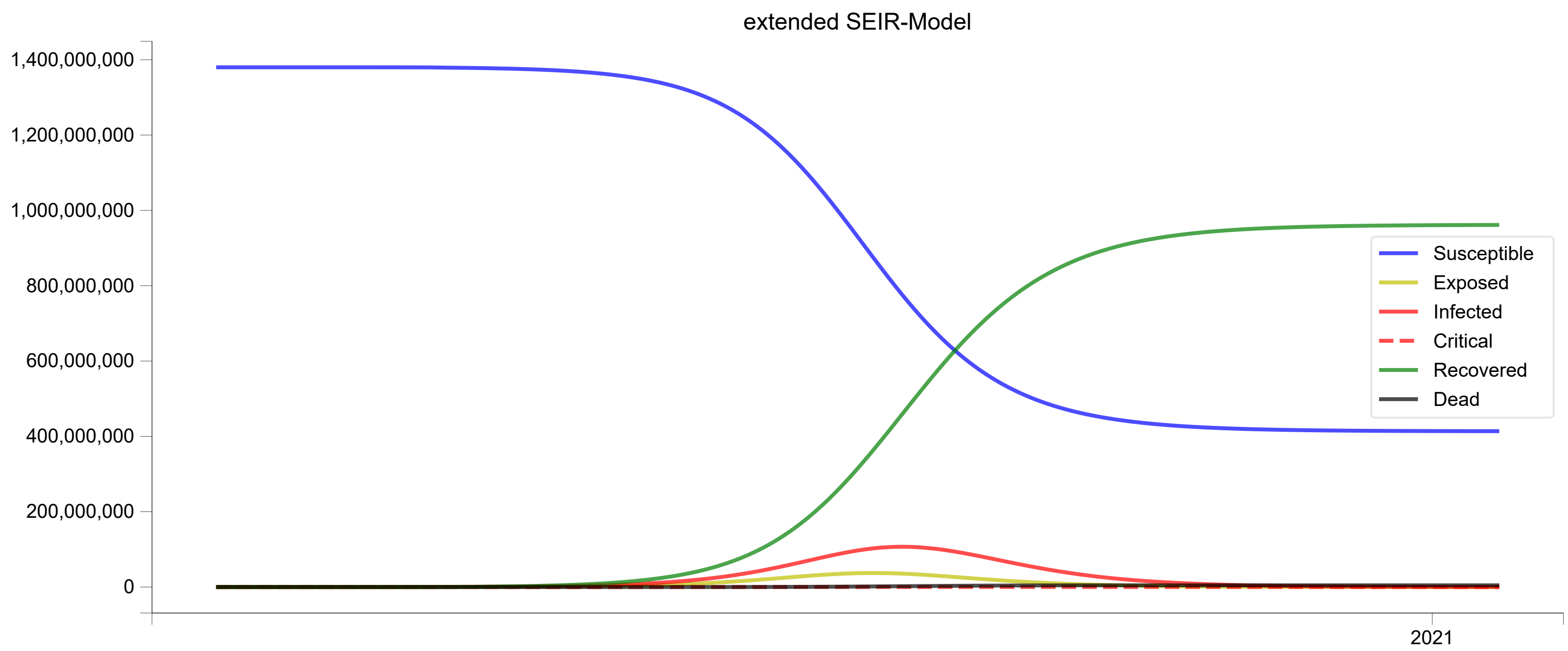
Out[213]:
```
{'R_0_start': 4.736667162984554,
 'k': 4.999999923184512,
 'x0': 65.14478165434386,
 'R_0_end': 1.7157779008158773,
 'prob_I_to_C': 0.010000000000000002,
 'prob_C_to_D': 0.05000000000000001,
 's': 0.003}
```

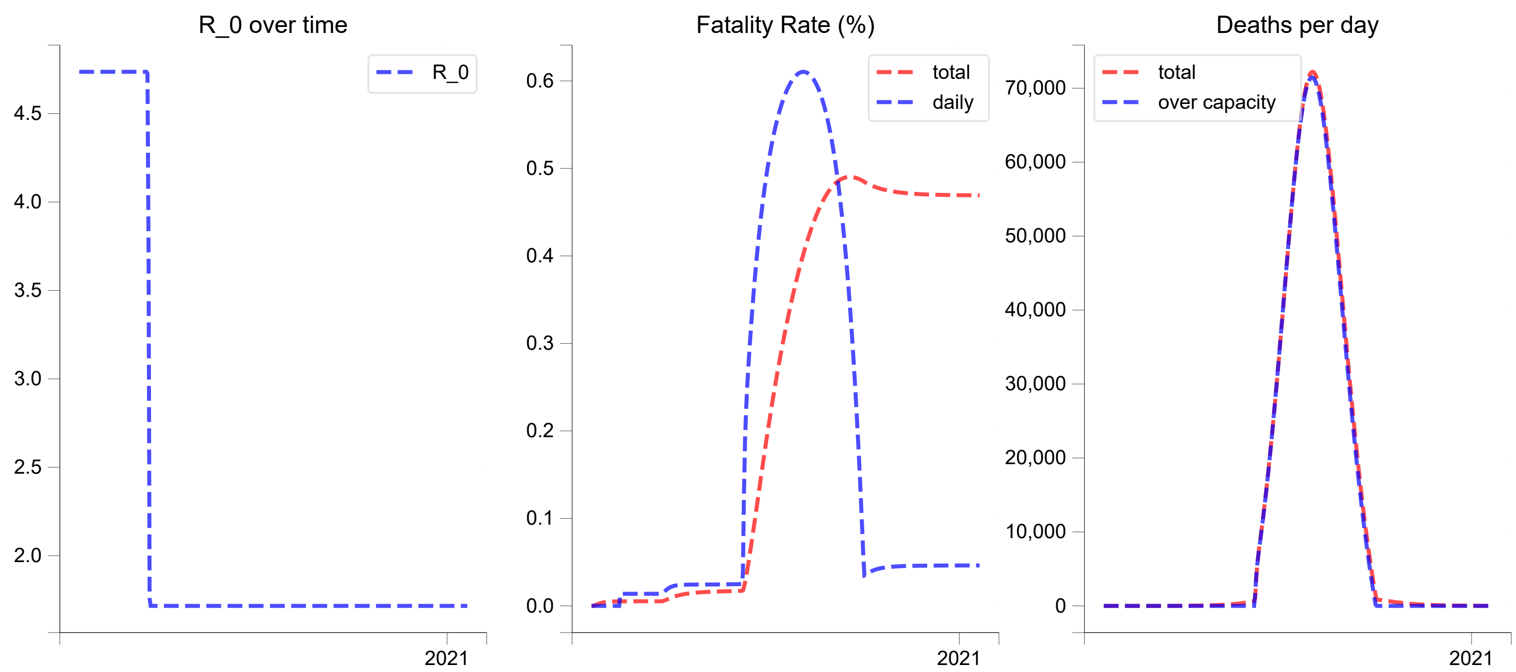
In [214]:
```
print(f"Current R0 value in India is:{result.best_values['R_0_end']}")
```

```
Current R0 value in India is:1.7157779008158773
```

In [216]:
```
full_days = 365
first_date = np.datetime64(covid_data.Date.min()) - np.timedelta64(outbreak_shift,'D')
x_ticks = pd.date_range(start=first_date, periods=full_days, freq="D")
print("Prediction for India")
plotter(*Model(full_days, agegroup_lookup["India"], beds_lookup["India"], **result.best_values), x_ticks=x_ticks);
```

```
Prediction for India
percentage going to ICU: 1.0000000000000002; percentage dying in ICU: 5.000000000000001
```

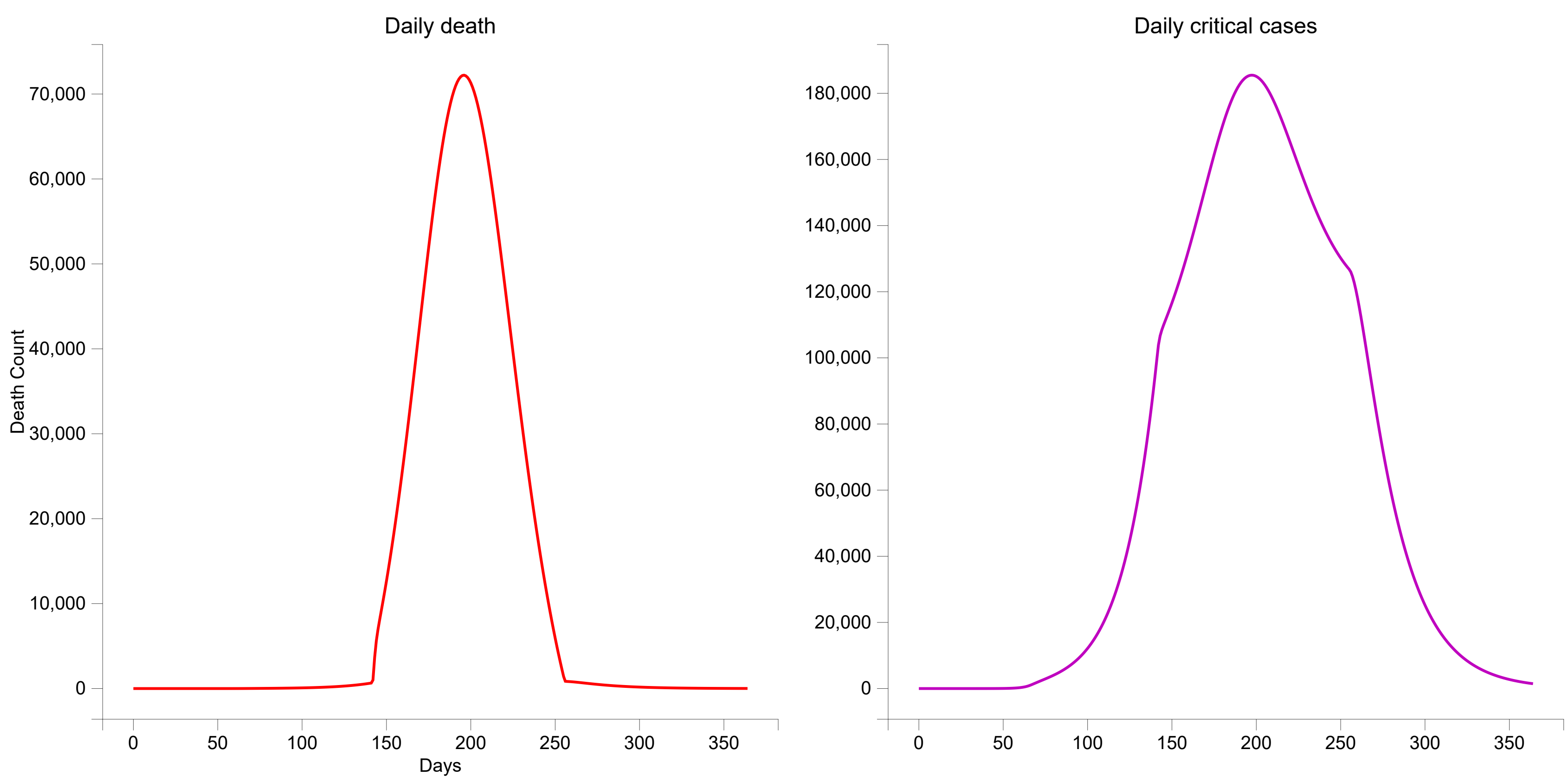




More interpretation

In [344]:

```python
def dayToDate(days=modelParams[0]):
    dayToDate=[]
    for day in days:
        if 0 <= day < 10:
            dayToDate.append(f"{int(day+22)} Jan")
        elif 10 <= day < 39:
            dayToDate.append(f"{int(day-9)} Feb")
        elif 39 <= day < 70:
            dayToDate.append(f"{int(day-38)} Mar")
        elif 70 <= day < 100:
            dayToDate.append(f"{int(day-69)} Apr")
        elif 100 <= day < 131:
            dayToDate.append(f"{int(day-99)} May")
        elif 131 <= day < 161:
            dayToDate.append(f"{int(day-130)} Jun")
        elif 161 <= day < 192:
            dayToDate.append(f"{int(day-160)} Jul")
        elif 192 <= day < 223:
            dayToDate.append(f"{int(day-191)} Aug")
        elif 223 <= day < 253:
            dayToDate.append(f"{int(day-222)} Sep")
        elif 253 <= day < 284:
            dayToDate.append(f"{int(day-252)} Oct")
        elif 284 <= day < 314:
            dayToDate.append(f"{int(day-283)} Nov")
        elif 314 <= day < 345:
            dayToDate.append(f"{int(day-313)} Dec")
        elif 345 <= day:
            dayToDate.append(f"{int(day-344)} Jan")
    return dayToDate

modelParams = Model(full_days, agegroup_lookup["India"], beds_lookup["India"], **result.best_values)
#t, S, E, I, C, R, D, R_0_over_time, Beds, prob_I_to_C, prob_C_to_D
#[xx[-3](i) for i in range(500)]
fig1, ax = plt.subplots(1,2, figsize=(12,6))

ax[0].plot(modelParams[0], perDayCalc(modelParams[6]), 'r')
ax[0].set_title("Daily death")
ax[0].set_xlabel("Days")
ax[0].set_ylabel("Death Count")

ax[1].plot(modelParams[0], (modelParams[4]), 'm')
ax[1].set_title("Daily critical cases")

'''
ax[2].plot(modelParams[0], (modelParams[3]), 'y')
ax[2].set_title("Daily infected cases")

ax[3].plot(modelParams[0], perDayCalc(modelParams[5]), 'g')
ax[3].set_title("Daily recovered cases")
'''

fig1.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



In [342]:
```
date1 = dayToDate(days=modelParams[0])

print(f"         DAY          DATE       DEATH")
for day in modelParams[0]:
    if day%50 == 0:
        day=np.int64(day)
        print(f"{day:>10}  | {date1[day]:^10}  |   {int(perDayCalc(modelParams[6])[day]):<10}")
```

```
         DAY          DATE       DEATH
           0  |   22 Jan    |   0
          50  |   12 Mar    |   0
         100  |   1 May     |   78
         150  |   20 Jun    |   12655
         200  |   9 Aug     |   71305
         250  |   28 Sep    |   5940
         300  |   17 Nov    |   171
         350  |   6 Jan     |   18
```

In [ ]:

Finding R-naught value using over simplified method(Not so correct)

The `R-Naught` of a disease, or the `contagiousness` , represents how transmissible the disease is. An R-Naught of 2 means that for every one person with the disease, two more people are infected. A fractional R-Naught means that the epidemic is dying down. Hepatitis C and Ebola have an R-Naught of 2, HIV and SARS 4, and Measles 18, to give a few examples.

The `R-Naught (R0)` of a disease is usually publicly declared by the World Health Organization after careful and lengthy analysis of various factor such as the infectious period, contact rate, mode of transmission, etc. In this article, we'll handwrite a program that optimizes an exponential model to the data to find the R0 of the coronavirus in Python. While this is in no means a substitute for the WHO and other health agencies' findings, it is a good way to gauge just how contagious the coronavirus is with the current lack of information.

In this notebook, we'll handwrite a program that optimizes an exponential model to the data to find the R0 of the coronavirus in Python. While this is in no means a substitute for the WHO and other health agencies' findings, it is a good way to gauge just how contagious the coronavirus is with the current lack of information.

R-naught Model

In [356]:
```
Image(filename=os.path.join(ROOT_DIR, "eq1.png"))
```

Out[356]:

$$y = a^{(x-b)}$$

Our model will have a very simple equation stated above:

…where y is the forecasted number of cases and x is the number of days since the first confirmed case. a and b are the only two parameters that will allow changing.

a controls how steep the curve will be. A smaller a value represents a less steep curve, and a higher a value represents a steeper curve.

a is also the R0 value. For each number of days x after the epidemic begins, the number of new cases multiplies by a factor of a — for every one person infected on day x, a more people will be infected on day x + 1. This also provides another representation of what different quantities of R0 values mean.

Fitting the Model

```
In [442]: '''
learning_rate = 0.001
a = 1
b = 4
y = conf_case[conf_case['Country/Region']=='India'].sum().drop(['Province/State','Country/Region','Lat','Long']).tolist()
x = range(len(y))

def cost_function(a, b, x, y):
    error = 0
    for index in x:
        error += abs((a**(x[index]-b)) - (y[index]))#**2
    return error / len(x)

def training(a, b, x, y, learning_rate):
    print(f"Initial a: {a}")
    print(f"Initial b: {b}")
    print(f"Learning Rate: {learning_rate}")
    print(f"Initial Cost Function: {cost_function(a, b, x, y)}\n")
    from math import log
    for index in x:
        if 0.9*x[index] < b+1 < 1.1*x[index]:
            #pass
            continue
        a_old = a
        a = a - ( learning_rate * 2 * ((a**(x[index]-b)) - (y[index])) * (x[index] - b) * (a**(x[index]-b-1)) )
        if a < 0 or a == float("inf") or a == float("-inf"):
            a = a_old
            continue
        b_old = b
        b = b - ( learning_rate * 2 * ((a**(x[index]-b)) - (y[index])) * (a**(x[index]-b)) * log(a) )
        if b == float("inf") or b == float("-inf"):
            b = b_old
            continue
        if False:#index % 5 == 0:
            print(f"ITERATION {index+1}:")
            print(f"New a: {a}")
            print(f"New b: {b}")
            print(f'Cost Function:  {cost_function(a, b, x, y)}\n')
    print(f"ITERATION {index+1}:")
    print(f"Final a: {a}, \nFinal b: {b}")
    print(f'Cost Function:  {cost_function(a, b, x, y)}\n')
    return a, b

def multiple_train(a, b, x, y, learning_rate, epoch):
    for e in range(epoch):
        a, b = training(a=a, b=b, x=x, y=y, learning_rate=learning_rate)
        print(f"\n\n\n\nEPOCH: {e}")
        print("{'A':"+str(a)+", 'B':"+str(b)+"}")
        print(f"ERROR: {cost_function(a, b, x, y)}")
    return a, b


multiple_train(a=1.2, b=4, x=x, y=y, learning_rate=0.00001, epoch=2)
'''
```

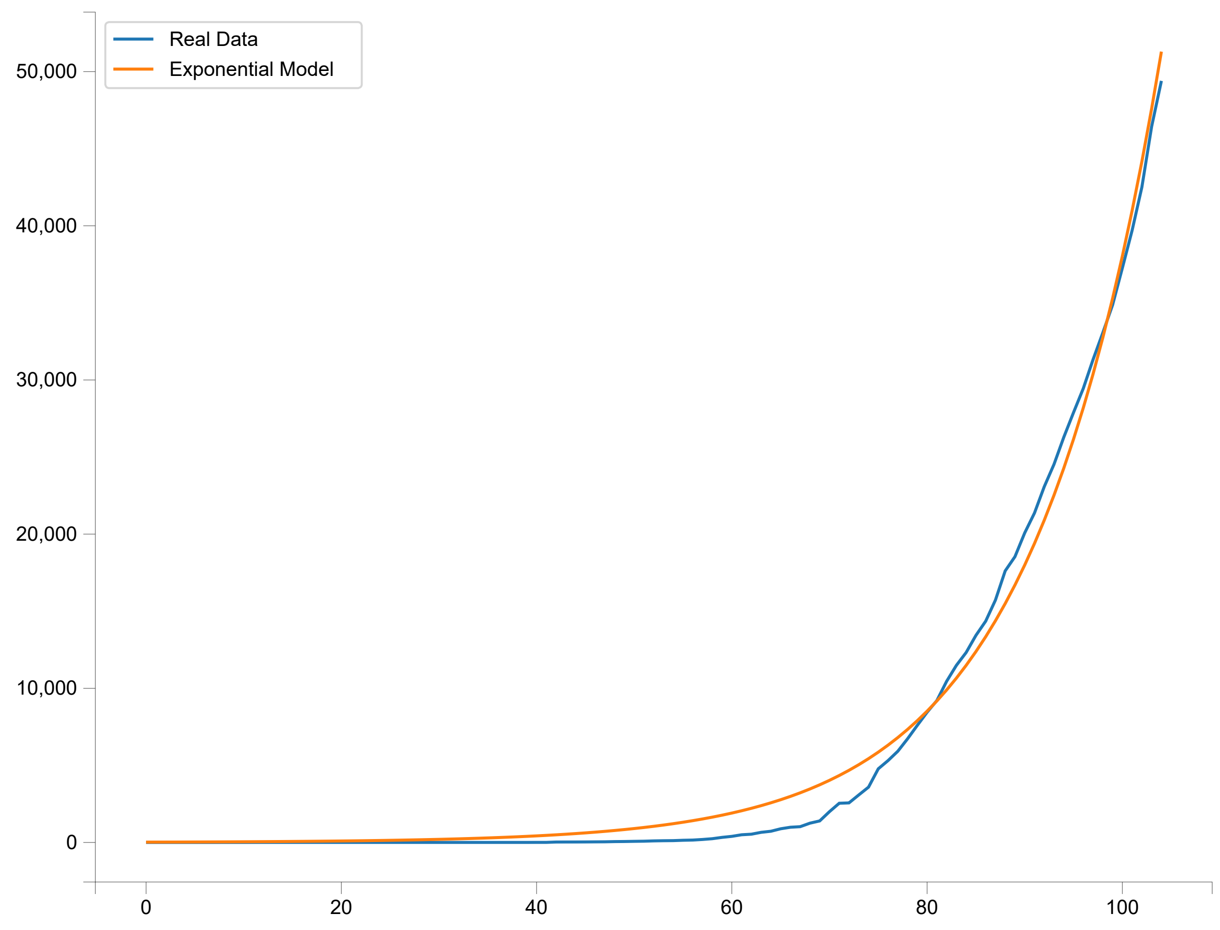
```
In [59]: y = np.array(cdf_case_list)
#y = np.array(cdf_active_list)
x = np.array(range(len(y)))
```

Curve fitting using LMFIT

```
In [61]: from scipy.optimize import leastsq
from lmfit import minimize, Parameters
params = Parameters()
params.add('a', value=1.0)
params.add('b', value=5.0)

def get_residual(params, x, data):
    a = params['a'].value
    b = params['b'].value
    model = a**(x-b)
    return data - model
```

```
In [62]: out = minimize(fcn=get_residual, params=params, method='leastsq', args=(x, y))
a, b = out.__dict__['params']['a'].value, out.__dict__['params']['b'].value
```

In [63]:
```
best_set = {'A':a, 'B':b}
def function(x):
    return best_set['A']**(x-best_set['B'])

plt.figure(figsize=(10,8))
plt.plot(x,y,label='Real Data')
plt.plot(x,[function(i) for i in x],label='Exponential Model')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



Results

In [64]:
```
print(f"The R0 value on today is: {np.round(a, 2)}")
print(f"For initial \'a\': 1.00 and \'b\': 5.00,  MEAN ABSOLUTE ERROR was: \
    {np.round(sum(abs(get_residual(params=params, x=x, data=y)))/len(x), 2)}")

params1 = Parameters()
params1.add('a', value=a)
params1.add('b', value=b)
print(f"For final \'a\': {np.round(a, 2)} and \'b\': {np.round(b, 2)}, MEAN ABSOLUTE ERROR is:   \
    {np.round(sum(abs(get_residual(params=params1, x=x, data=y)))/len(x), 2)}")
```

```
The R0 value on today is: 1.08
For initial 'a': 1.00 and 'b': 5.00,  MEAN ABSOLUTE ERROR was:     6410.99
For final 'a': 1.08 and 'b': -40.95, MEAN ABSOLUTE ERROR is:       821.74
```