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#### **Analyzing India's COVID-19 Data**

#### Introduction

The India COVID-19 data set revolves around information about COVID-19 cases in India between 2020 and 2021. A total of 18,110 observations are collected and recorded in this data set, and it contains variables such as serial number, date and time of observation and states or union territories as well as the cumulative number of COVID-19 deaths, cured and confirmed Indian and foreign national cases in India. One assumption is that there are possibly missing values in the raw data set.

### **Data Analysis Workflow**

## Applied Techniques/Concepts

There are a few steps that need to be done before the data analysis process commences. The first step revolves around data import, cleaning and pre-processing which includes loading the raw data set into the IDE and managing missing values. The second step is exploratory data analysis (EDA) to better understand the data set and the variable distribution through visualization. The third step is data manipulation which includes creating new variables, changing column names and sub-setting columns of interest. The final step is data analysis which includes descriptive and correlational analysis and showing relevant outputs through statistical tables.

#### Implemented R Script

```
1 # VICTOR HEW XIN KAI
2 # TP078400
       ## TASK 1
# Install relevant packages
       "Install.packages("dplyr")
install.packages("magrittr")
install.packages("tidyverse")
install.packages("skimr")
install.packages("ggplot2")
install.packages("stringr")
11
12
       # Load relevant packages
library(dplyr)
library(magrittr)
library(tidyverse)
library(skimr)
14
15
       library(ggplot2)
library(stringr)
18
20
1 # Read the data set from the CSV file and name the data frame as "COVID19_India" 22 COVID19_India <- read.csv(file ="covid_19_india.csv", header = TRUE)
24 # View data
     View(COVID19_India)
26
      # Change data types of cumulative number of confirmed Indian & foreign nationals and replace '-' values with # missing values labelled as "NA"

COVID19_India <- COVID19_India %>%

mutate(ConfirmedIndianNational = as.numeric(ConfirmedIndianNational, na.rm = TRUE)) %>%

mutate(ConfirmedForeignNational = as.numeric(ConfirmedForeignNational, na.rm = TRUE)) %>%

# Sort the updated table by State/Union Territory
28
29
30
33
           arrange(State.UnionTerritory)
34
35
       # Check if there are any missing values
36 anyNA(COVID19_India)
37 # and remove them if any
38 COVID19_India <- drop_na(COVID19_India)
39
40 # Check data types of each column
41 skim(COVID19_India)
```

```
## TASK 2
# Summary for the data set
46
      summary(COVID19_India)
48 # Total number of records in the data set, labelled as "total_record"
49 total_record <- as.numeric(nrow(COVID19_India)) # 446
50
      # The day with the highest number of confirmed and cured cases
Filtered <- COVID19_India %>%
filter(Confirmed == max(Confirmed), Cured == max(Cured)) # Filter to find the highest confirmed and cured cases
51
52
53
      Day_Highest_Cases <- Filtered[, "Date"] # Extract "Date" column from Filtered data frame
56
       # Visualization - Distribution of Confirmed COVID-19 cases in India using histogram
ggplot(COVID19_India, mapping = aes(Confirmed, fill = 'med')) +
geom_histogram(binwidth = 2) +
labs(title = "Distribution of Confirmed COVID-19 Cases in India")
57
58
59
61
       # Visualization - Distribution of Confirmed COVID-19 cases on Locals in India using histogram ggplot(COVID19_India, mapping = aes(ConfirmedIndianNational, fill = 'red')) + geom_histogram(binwidth = 2) + labs(title = "Distribution of Cumulative Confirmed COVID-19 Cases on Indian Nationals in India")
62
64
65
66
       # Visualization - Distribution of Confirmed COVID-19 cases on Foreigners in India using histogram ggplot(COVID19_India, mapping = aes(ConfirmedForeignNational, fill = 'ed')) + geom_histogram(binwidth = 2) + labs(title = "Distribution of Cumulative Confirmed COVID-19 Cases on Foreign Nationals in India")
69
70
        # Visualization - Distribution of Cured COVID-19 cases in India using histogram
ggplot(COVID19_India, mapping = aes(Cured, fill = 'red')) +
   geom_histogram(binwidth = 2) +
   labs(title = "Distribution of Cured COVID-19 Cases in India")
       # Visualization - Distribution of Death COVID-19 cases in India using histogram
ggplot(COVID19_India, mapping = aes(Deaths, fill = 'red')) +
   geom_histogram(binwidth = 2) +
   labs(title = "Distribution of Death COVID-19 Cases in India")
78
80
81
```

```
83 ## TASK 3
84 # Extract "Cured", "Deaths" and "Confirmed" columns from "COVID19_India" data frame and form new one labelled "Avg_Cases"
            Avg_Cases <- COVID19_India %>%
   85
                subset(select = c(Cured, Deaths, Confirmed))
                Add new variables to "COVID19_India" data frame
  88
          # Add new Variables to "COVID19_India" data frame

COVID19_India <- COVID19_India %-

mutate(Percentage_Cured = (Cured / Confirmed) * 100) %-% # % of cured cases

mutate(Percentage_Death = (Deaths / Confirmed) * 100) %-% # % of death cases

mutate(Percentage_Confirmed_Indian_National = (ConfirmedIndianNational / Confirmed) * 100) %-% # % of confirmed cases (Indians)

mutate(Percentage_Confirmed_Foreign_National = (ConfirmedForeignNational / Confirmed) * 100) # % of confirmed cases (Foreigners)
  89
90
   91
   92
   94
          # Separate variable "Date" into 3 levels - Jan, Feb, Mar

COVID19_India <- COVID19_India %-%

mutate(Date = case_when(
    str_detect(Date, "/1/") ~ "Jan", # If there's "/1/" in any Date value, then classified as "Jan"
    str_detect(Date, "/2/") ~ "Feb", # If there's "/2/" in any Date value, then classified as "Feb"
    str_detect(Date, "/3/") ~ "Mar", # If there's "/3/" in any Date value, then classified as "Mar"

TRUE ~ Date # If there's any other value, then remain as Date
  95
  98
100
101
102
103
               rename(Month = Date) # rename column name Date to Month
104
```

#### RStudio

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```
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                                                                         Addins •
  O Draft,r* ×
    106 ## TASK 4
                                                                                                                                                                                                               Run 1 + G U Source - 3
           # Average, total and standard deviation number of cured, deaths, and confirmed cases all over the states/union territory

Avg_Cases <- Avg_Cases %%
                summarise(across(where(is.numeric), list(mean = mean, sum = sum, sd = sd)))
     110
    111
112
113
           # Average number of confirmed cases for each month
Month_Avg_Confirmed <- COVID19_India %%
group_by(Month) %>%
summarise(Avg_Confirmed = mean(Confirmed, na.rm = TRUE))
     114
     115
     # Average number of cured cases for each month
Month_Avg_Cured <- COVID19_India %-%
group_by(Month) %-%
summarise(Avg_Cured = mean(Cured, na.rm = TRUE))
     120
            # Average number of death cases for each month
Month_Avg_Death <- COVID19_India %-%
group_by(Month) %-%
summarise(Avg_Deaths = mean(Deaths, na.rm = TRUE))
     121
     125
              # Average number of confirmed cases on locals for each month
     126
127
             whereage number of continued cases on local for each month Month_Avg_ConfirmedIndian <- COVID19_India %% group_by(Month) %>% summarise(Avg_Confirmed_Indian = mean(ConfirmedIndianNational, na.rm = TRUE))
     128
                Average number of confirmed cases on foreigners for each month
     131
     132
             Month_Avg_ConfirmedForeign <- COVID19_India %>%
     133
                 group_by(Month) %%
summarise(Avg_Confirmed_Foreign = mean(ConfirmedForeignNational, na.rm = TRUE))
            # Number of confirmed cases in every state / union of
State.UnionTerritory_Confirmed <- COVID19_India %>%
group_by(State.UnionTerritory) %>%
summarise(sum(Confirmed)) %>%
rename(Num_Confirmed) " >>>%
arrange(-Num_Confirmed)
                                                                                        / union territory
     136
137
     138
     142
              # Number of confirmed cured cases in every state / union territory
     143
    143 # Number of confirmed cured cases in every state
145 state.UnionTerritory_Cured <- COVID19_India %%
145 group_by(State.UnionTerritory) %%
146 summarise(sum(Cured)) %%
147 rame(Num_Cured = "sum(Cured)") %%
148 arrange(-Num_Cured)
   162:40 (Top Level) $
```

```
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O - Go to file/function
                                                                                  BB - Addins -
  ② Draft.r* ×
                  → Run | → ↑ ↓ | → Source • |
              # Number of confirmed cases in every state / union territory
State.UnionTerritory_Confirmed <- COVID19_India %>%
group_by(State.UnionTerritory) %>%
summarise(sum(Confirmed)) %>%
rename(Num_Confirmed = "sum(Confirmed)") %>%
arrange(-Num_Confirmed)
     139
     142 # Number of confirmed cured cases in every state / union territory
144 $tate.UnionTerritory_Cured <- COVID19_India %>%
145 group_by(State.UnionTerritory) %>%
146 summarise(sum(Cured)) %>%
147 rename(Num_Cured = "sum(cured)") %>%
148 arrange(-Num_Cured)
              # Number of death cases in every state / union territory
State.UnionTerritory_Deaths <- COVID19_India %%
group_by(State.UnionTerritory) %%
summarise(sum(Deaths)) %%
rename(Num_Deaths = "sum(Deaths)") %%
arrange(-Num_Deaths)</pre>
     150
     151
     156
              # Number of confirmed cases (locals) in every state / union territory
State.UnionTerritory_Confirmed_Indian <- COVID19_India %%
group_by(State.UnionTerritory) %%
summarise(sum(ConfirmedIndianNational)) %%</pre>
                                                                                              'sum(ConfirmedIndianNational)") %>%
                  rename(Num_ConfirmedIndianNational = "arrange(-Num_ConfirmedIndianNational)
             # Number of confirmed cases (foreigners) in every state / union territory
State.UnionTerritory_Confirmed_Foreign <- COVID19_India %>%
    group_by(State.UnionTerritory) %>%
    summarise(sum(ConfirmedForeignNational)) %>%
    rename(Num_ConfirmedForeignNational) = "sum(ConfirmedForeignNational)") %>%
                  rename(Num_ConfirmedForeignNational = "arrange(-Num_ConfirmedForeignNational)
    162:40 (Top Level) $
```

### Screenshots of Outputs

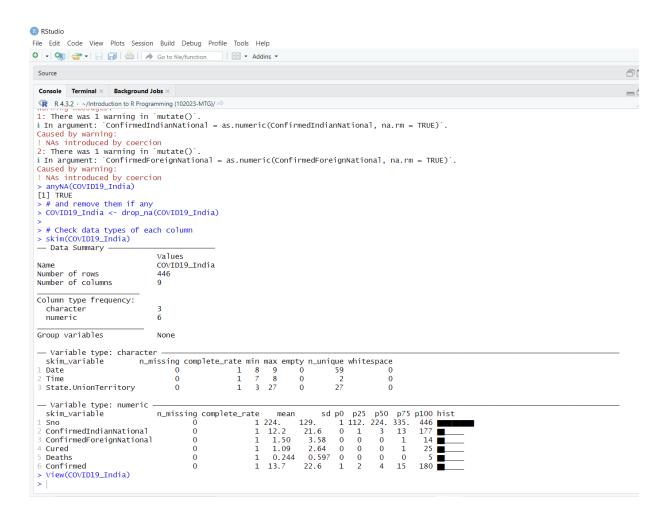
```
Console Terminal × Background Jobs ×
R 4.3.2 · ~/Introduction to R Programming (102023-MTG)/
R version 4.3.2 (2023-10-31 ucrt) -- "Eye Holes"
Copyright (C) 2023 The R Foundation for Statistical Computing
Platform: x86_64-w64-mingw32/x64 (64-bit)
R is free software and comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY. You are welcome to redistribute it under certain conditions. Type 'license()' or 'licence()' for distribution details.
R is a collaborative project with many contributors.
Type 'contributors()' for more information and
'citation()' on how to cite R or R packages in publications.
Type 'demo()' for some demos, 'help()' for on-line help, or 'help.start()' for an HTML browser interface to help. Type 'q()' to quit R.
> setwd("C:/Users/Victor/Documents/Introduction to R Programming (102023-MTG)")
> install.packages("dplyr")
WARNING: Rtools is required to build R packages but is not currently installed. Please download and install the appropriate version of
Rtools before proceeding:
https://cran.rstudio.com/bin/windows/Rtools/
Installing package into 'C:/Users/Victor/AppData/Local/R/win-library/4.3' (as 'lib' is unspecified) trying URL 'https://cran.rstudio.com/bin/windows/contrib/4.3/dplyr_1.1.3.zip'
Content type 'application/zip' length 1555084 bytes (1.5 MB) downloaded 1.5 MB
package 'dplyr' successfully unpacked and MD5 sums checked
The downloaded binary packages are in
C:\Users\Victor\AppData\Local\Temp\RtmpknHpuQ\downloaded_packages
> install.packages("magrittr")
WARNING: Rtools is required to build R packages but is not currently installed. Please download and install the appropriate version of
Rtools before proceeding:
https://cran.rstudio.com/bin/windows/Rtools/
Installing package into 'C:/Users/Victor/AppData/Local/R/win-library/4.3'
(as 'lib' is unspecified)
trying URL 'https://cran.rstudio.com/bin/windows/contrib/4.3/magrittr_2.0.3.zip'
Content type 'application/zip' length 226737 bytes (221 KB)
downloaded 221 KB
```

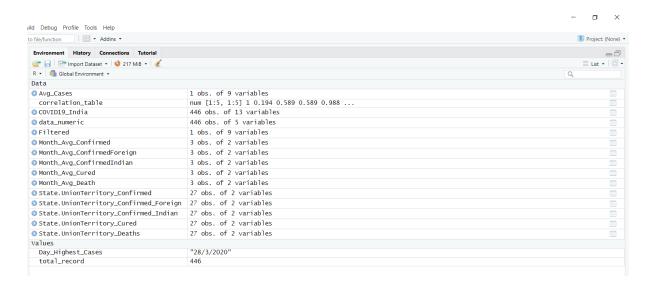
```
Console Terminal × Background Jobs ×
                                                                                                                                                                                                                            -6
R 4.3.2 · ~/Introduction to R Programming (102023-MTG)/
package 'magrittr' successfully unpacked and MD5 sums checked
The downloaded binary packages are in
C:\Users\Victor\AppData\Local\Temp\RtmpknHpuQ\downloaded_packages
> install.packages("tidyverse")
WARNING: Rtools is required to build R packages but is not currently installed. Please download and install the appropriate version of
Rtools before proceeding:
https://cran.rstudio.com/bin/windows/Rtools/
Installing package into 'C:/Users/Victor/AppData/Local/R/win-library/4.3'
(as 'lib' is unspecified)
trying URL 'https://cran.rstudio.com/bin/windows/contrib/4.3/tidyverse_2.0.0.zip'
Content type 'application/zip' length 430790 bytes (420 KB)
downloaded 420 KB
package 'tidyverse' successfully unpacked and MD5 sums checked
The downloaded binary packages are in
C:\Users\Victor\AppData\Local\Temp\RtmpknHpuQ\downloaded_packages
> install.packages("skimr")
WARNING: Rtools is required to build R packages but is not currently installed. Please download and install the appropriate version of
Rtools before proceeding:
https://cran.rstudio.com/bin/windows/Rtools/
Installing package into 'C:/Users/Victor/AppData/Local/R/win-library/4.3' (as 'lib' is unspecified) trying URL 'https://cran.rstudio.com/bin/windows/contrib/4.3/skimr_2.1.5.zip'
Content type 'application/zip' length 1237094 bytes (1.2 MB) downloaded 1.2 MB
package 'skimr' successfully unpacked and MD5 sums checked
The downloaded binary packages are in
C:\Users\victor\AppData\Local\Temp\RtmpknHpuQ\downloaded_packages
> install.packages("ggplot2")
WARNING: Rtools is required to build R packages but is not currently installed. Please download and install the appropriate version of
Rtools before proceeding:
https://cran.rstudio.com/bin/windows/Rtools/
Installing package into 'C:/Users/Victor/AppData/Local/R/win-library/4.3' (as 'lib' is unspecified) trying URL 'https://cran.rstudio.com/bin/windows/contrib/4.3/ggplot2_3.4.4.zip' Content type 'application/zip' length 4299437 bytes (4.1 MB)
```

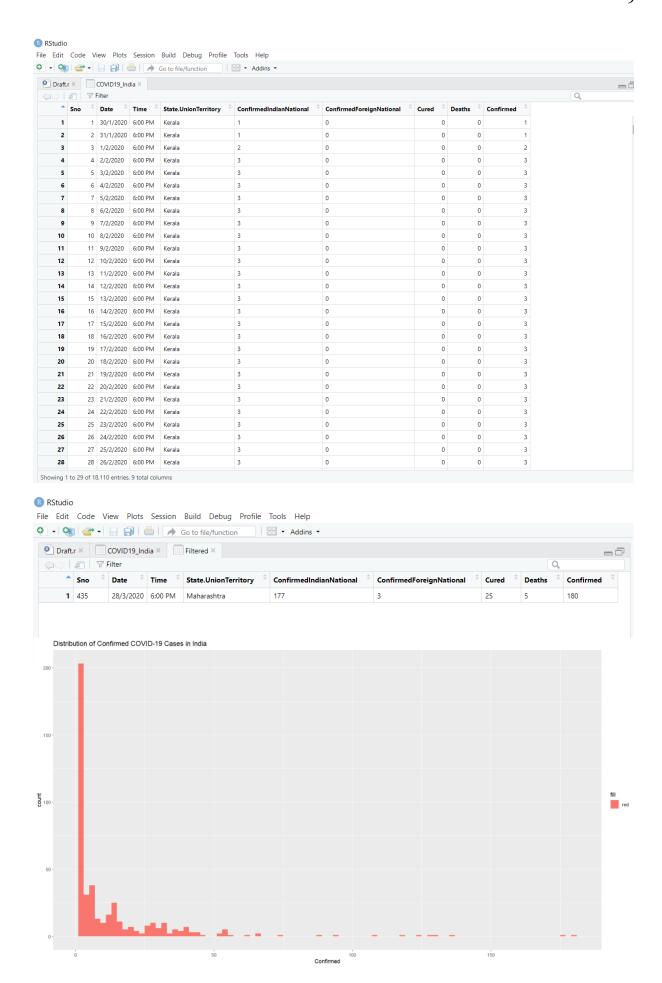
```
Console Terminal × Background Jobs ×
 R 4.3.2 · ~/Introduction to R Programming (102023-MTG)/
The downloaded binary packages are in C:\Users\Victor\AppData\Local\Temp\RtmpknHpuQ\downloaded_packages > install.packages("gpplot2")
WARNING: Rtools is required to build R packages but is not currently installed. Please download and install the appropriate version of
https://cran.rstudio.com/bin/windows/Rtools/
Installing package into 'C:/Users/Victor/AppData/Local/R/win-library/4.3'
(as 'lib' is unspecified)
trying URL 'https://cran.rstudio.com/bin/windows/contrib/4.3/ggplot2_3.4.4.zip'
Content type 'application/zip' length 4299437 bytes (4.1 MB)
downloaded 4.1 MB
package 'ggplot2' successfully unpacked and MD5 sums checked
The downloaded binary packages are in
C:\Users\Victor\AppData\Local\Temp\RtmpknHpuQ\downloaded_packages
> install.packages("stringr")
WARNING: Rtools is required to build R packages but is not currently installed. Please download and install the appropriate version of
Rtools before proceeding:
https://cran.rstudio.com/bin/windows/Rtools/
Installing package into 'C:/Users/Victor/AppData/Local/R/win-library/4.3'
https://cran.rstudio.com/bin/windows/Rtools/
Installing package into 'C:/Users/Victor/AppData/Local/R/win-library/4.3'
(as 'lib' is unspecified)
trying URL 'https://cran.rstudio.com/bin/windows/contrib/4.3/stringr_1.5.0.zip'
Content type 'application/zip' length 318458 bytes (310 KB)
downloaded 310 KB
package 'stringr' successfully unpacked and MD5 sums checked
The downloaded binary packages are in {\tt C:\Users\Victor\AppData\Local\Temp\RtmpknHpuQ\downloaded\_packages}}
 > # Load relevant packages
 > library(dplyr)
Attaching package: 'dplvr'
The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
```

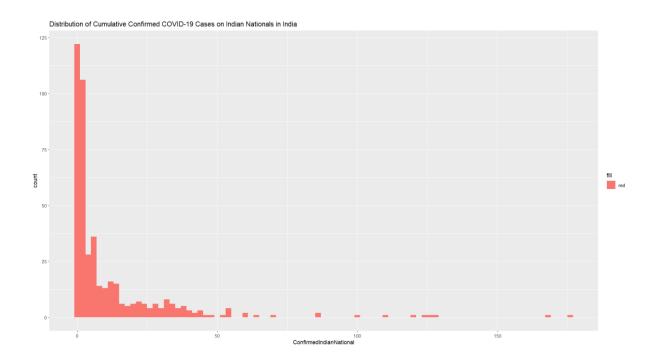
# 

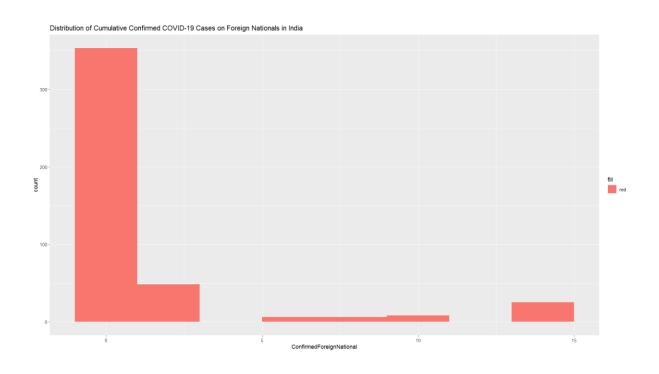
RStudio

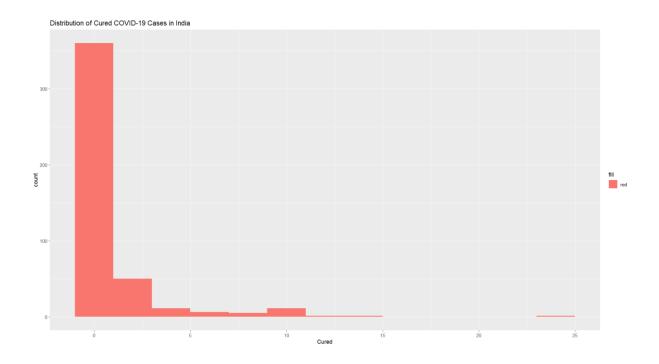


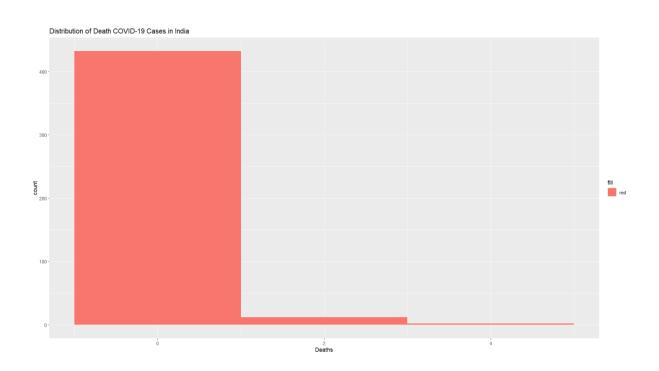


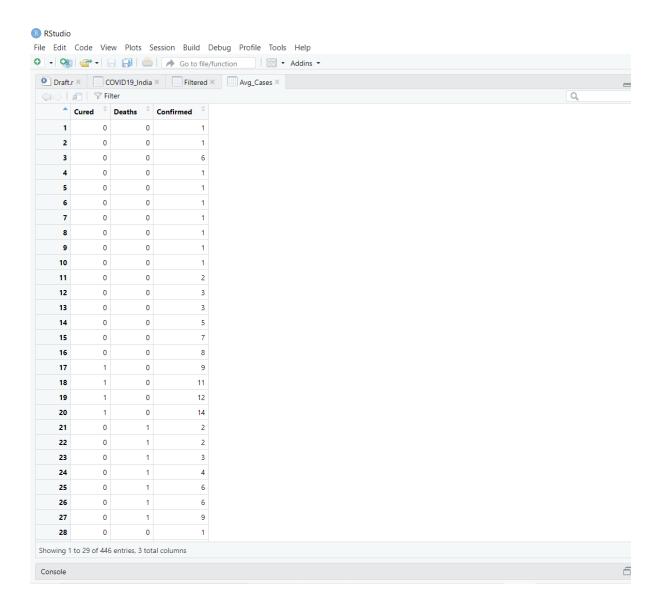


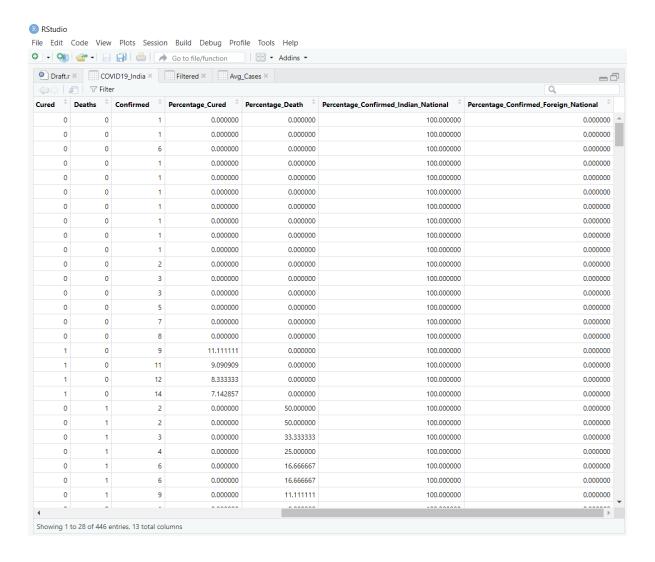


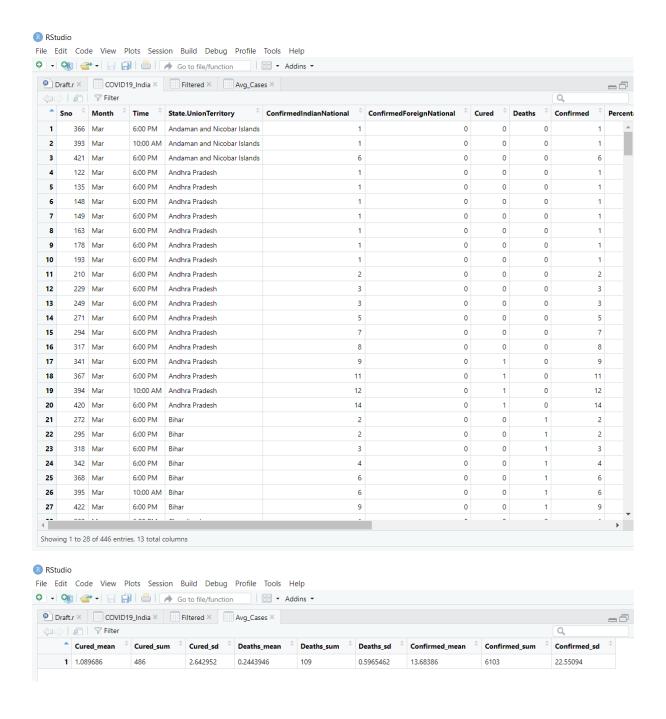


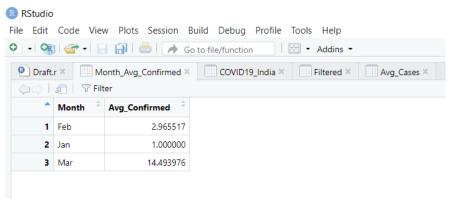


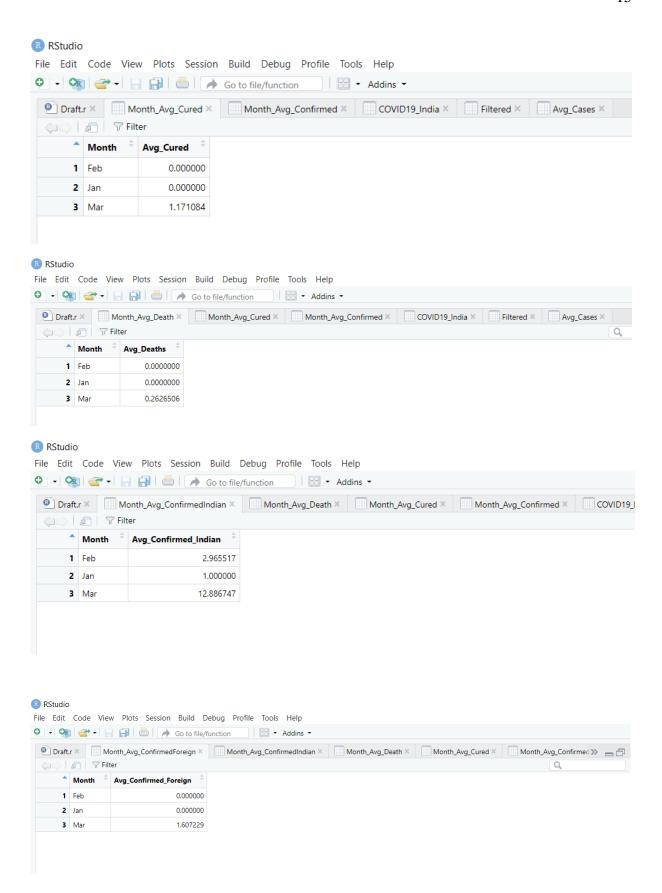








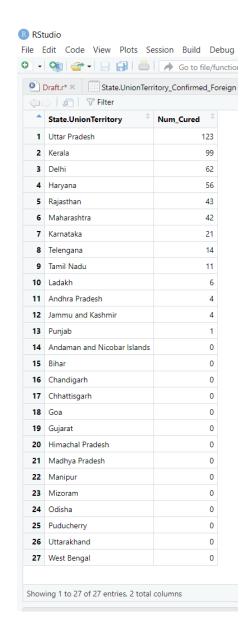


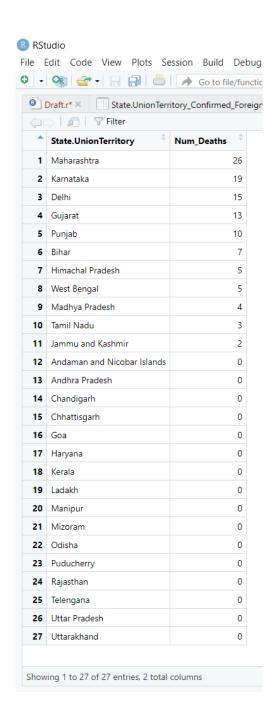


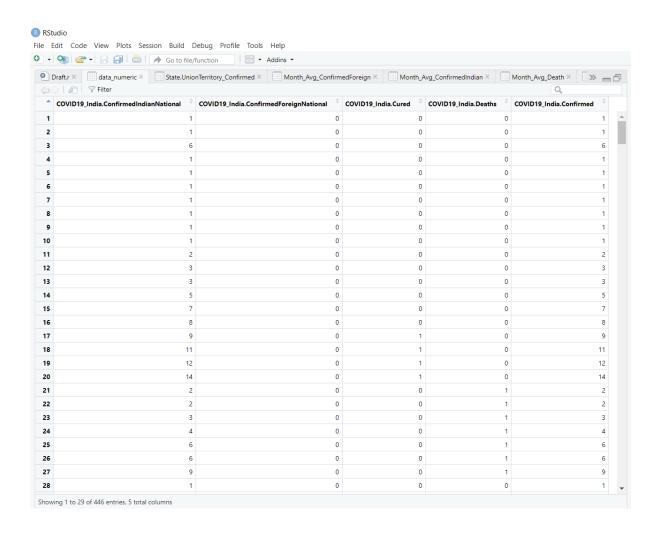


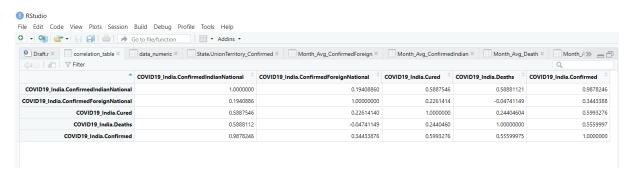
•	<b>③</b>	Go to file/function
<b>3</b>	Oraft.r* × State.UnionTerr	itory_Confirmed_Foreign × State
<u></u>	Filter	
^	State.UnionTerritory	Num_ConfirmedForeignNational
1	Haryana	266
2	Rajasthan	135
3	Telengana	97
4	Kerala	69
5	Maharashtra	36
6	Tamil Nadu	26
7	Uttar Pradesh	17
8	Delhi	11
9	Gujarat	5
10	Uttarakhand	5
11	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	(
12	Andhra Pradesh	C
13	Bihar	C
14	Chandigarh	C
15	Chhattisgarh	C
16	Goa	C
17	Himachal Pradesh	C
18	Jammu and Kashmir	C
19	Karnataka	(
20	Ladakh	C
21	Madhya Pradesh	C
22	Manipur	C
23	Mizoram	C
24	Odisha	C
25	Puducherry	C
26	Punjab	C
27	West Bengal	C











#### Conclusion

The results indicate that there are a total of 6,103 confirmed COVID-19 cases, which include 486 cured cases and 109 death cases in total in the first quarter of 2020. The overall average number of cases in March 2020, including the confirmed (Indian and foreign nationals), cured and death cases, is greater than the cases in January and February 2020. The strongest positive correlation here is the relationship between the cumulative number of confirmed cases and confirmed Indian national cases, followed by the cumulative number of confirmed cases and cured people as well as the cumulative number of confirmed Indian national cases and deaths.

Besides that, the finding also indicates that Kerala has the highest number of confirmed cases (n = 1160), followed by Maharashtra (n = 1147) and Uttar Pradesh (n = 479). In terms of number of cured cases, the top three states or union territory are Uttar Pradesh (n = 123), Kerala (n = 99) and Delhi (n = 62). For deaths, the top three are Maharashtra (n = 26), Karnataka (n = 19), and Delhi (n = 15). For confirmed Indian nationals, the top three are Maharashtra (n = 1111), Kerala (n = 1091) and Uttar Pradesh (n = 462). For confirmed foreigners, Haryana has the highest number (n = 266), followed by Rajasthan (n = 135) and Telangana (n = 97).

Overall, in terms of discussion, these findings are likely to have less generalizability because the number of records in March 2020 in the cleaned data set, which has only records in the first quarter of 2020, is significantly greater than in the other first two months, so the findings will be more inclined towards March 2020.