(ou should	d consider		y via th				programs\python\	python39\pytho
	data = pd	d.read_csv	('E:\Lates	t Covid	l-19 India	Status	.csv')		
	data.head	d()							
								Discharge Ratio (%)	
	AndamanAnd	and Nicobar Ihra Pradesh	7539 1970008	6 20582	7404 1936016	129 13410	0.08	98.21 98.27	1.71 0.68
		chal Pradesh	48565	3508	44823	234	7.22	92.29	0.48
	3	Assam	568257		550534	5294	2.19	96.88	0.93
4	4	Bihar	724917	401	714872	9644	0.06	98.61	1.33
	data.colu	umns							
	'Ac		.o (%)', 'D				rged', 'Death eath Ratio (%		
	data.shap	pe							
((36, 8)								
	data.desc	cribe()							
	Tot	tal Cases	Active	Disch	arged	Deaths	Active Ratio (%)) Discharge Ratio (%) Death Ratio (%)
	count 3.600		36.000000			36.000000			
	mean 8.812 std 1.273		11248.833333 29957.488684			10.972222 42.176185			
	min 7.539		6.000000			4.000000			
	25 % 6.494		363.500000			97.000000			
	50 % 4.577		1277.000000			11.500000			
	75 % 9.854 max 6.315		10061.250000 65834.000000			39.500000 38.000000			
	data.info		e.frame.Dat	aFrame	'>				
F [RangeInde> Data colun # Colun	x: 36 entr mns (total mn 	ries, 0 to 8 columns Non 	35 3): 1-Null (Count Dty				
	1 Total 2 Activ 3 Disch 4 Death 5 Activ	harged hs ve Ratio (36 36 36 36 37 36	non-nul non-nul non-nul non-nul non-nul	ll int ll int ll int ll int ll flo	64 64 64 64 at64			
	7 Death dtypes: f]	harge Rati h Ratio (% loat64(3), age: 2.4+	36 int64(4),	non-nui non-nui object	ll flo	at64 at64			
		ull().sum(
	Death Rati	es d tio (%) Ratio (%) io (%)	0 0 0 0 0 0						
	dtype: int there is any		replace it wit	h mean v	alue of that	column	to reduce redund	lancies using data=f	llna()
	data.head	d()							
		State/UTs	Total Cases	Active	Discharged	Deaths	Active Ratio (%)	Discharge Ratio (%)	Death Ratio (%)
(0 Andaman	and Nicobar	7539	6	7404	129	0.08	98.21	1.71
		Ihra Pradesh	1970008		1936016	13410	1.04	98.27	0.68
	2 Arunad 3	chal Pradesh Assam	48565 568257	3508 12429	44823 550534	234 5294	7.22		0.48
	4	Bihar	724917	401	714872	9644	0.06		1.33
	sns.relnl	lot(x='Sta	te/UTs!v	='Activ	re', hue='Tr	otal Ca	ses',data=data	a)	
	·		acetGrid a				Joo , aaca-udci	/	
		- J . ±0.11	•	2,,201					
	150000 -		-						
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	100000 -					Total Case	ac		
	75000 -			•		• 1.5 • 3.0	i		
						4.56.0	i		
	50000 -								
	25000 -	•	•		•				
	0 -								
	D'artifa Amaitis	is grammy you	State/UT	Sylposijacj S	janjihjara đes	inglal			
:	sns.relpl	lot(x=' <mark>Sta</mark>	te/UTs', v	='Disch	narged', hu	e='Tota	l Cases', data	a=data)	
	·	`	acetGrid a				,	,	
	le6	axiogi iaii	40000114	(C 0/10)	300440070				
	6 -		•						

Total Cases

3.0

were prepared and controlled it by discharge rates we can conclude which states might have better medical infrastructure.

Total Cases 1.5

Total Cases 1.5

> 3.0 4.5

le6

sns.relplot(x='Active', y='Deaths', hue='Total Cases', data=data)

25000 50000 75000 100000 125000 150000 Active

WARNING: You are using pip version 20.2.3; however, version 21.2.3 is available.

Downloading scikit_learn-0.24.2-cp39-cp39-win_amd64.whl (6.9 MB)

Building wheel for sklearn (setup.py): finished with status 'done'

Installing collected packages: joblib, threadpoolctl, scikit-learn, sklearn

7539., 979737., 347223., 1970008.])

Successfully installed joblib-1.0.1 scikit-learn-0.24.2 sklearn-0.0 threadpoolctl-2.2.0

x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(train, test, test_size=0.3, random_state=2)

situation as the deaths per active cases seems very high.

Downloading sklearn-0.0.tar.gz (1.1 kB)

Downloading joblib-1.0.1-py3-none-any.whl (303 kB)

Building wheels for collected packages: sklearn Building wheel for sklearn (setup.py): started

from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

train = data.drop(['Total Cases', 'State/UTs'], axis=1)

Downloading threadpoolctl-2.2.0-py3-none-any.whl (12 kB)

Predictive analysis

#!pip install sklearn

Collecting scikit-learn

Collecting joblib>=0.11

Collecting threadpoolctl>=2.0.0

Successfully built sklearn

test = data['Total Cases']

regr = LinearRegression()

regr.fit(x_train, y_train)

pred = regr.predict(x_test)

599162.,

Out[35]: array([206369., 321725., 953704., 2563544.,

Out[32]: LinearRegression()

Collecting sklearn

3.0 4.5 6.0

from above graphs you can see that there is a linearity in active cases and deaths but not in discharged rate. That shows infection has been spread and affected all over country but only some states

from above graphs we can conclude that many states having poor infrastructure or strategy, has linear death and discharge ratio, meaning people have same chances as dying or surviving which points that even with less amount of cases comparing to others they are struggling with handling the pandemic. Active vs death ratio is even worse where bunch of states totally failed to handle the

Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.13.3 in c:\users\hp\appdata\local\programs\python\python39\lib\site-packages (from scikit-learn->sklearn) (1.20.2)

Requirement already satisfied: scipy>=0.19.1 in c:\users\hp\appdata\local\programs\python\python39\lib\site-packages (from scikit-learn->sklearn) (1.7.1)

Created wheel for sklearn: filename=sklearn-0.0-py2.py3-none-any.whl size=1316 sha256=378b7da32b89836e191fa6755e2f076c8dbab6d93ef52e5081de2e8b3ba8dfae

You should consider upgrading via the 'c:\users\hp\appdata\local\programs\python\python39\python.exe -m pip install --upgrade pip' command.

Stored in directory: c:\users\hp\appdata\local\pip\cache\wheels\e4\7b\98\b6466d71b8d738a0c547008b9eb39bf8676d1ff6ca4b22af1c

State/UTs

State/UTs

sns.relplot(x='Discharged', y='Deaths', hue='Total Cases', data=data)

Exploratory analysis

Out[24]: <seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x15b07f009d0>

<seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x15b07e89100>

<seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x15b06e0e070>

120000

100000

80000

60000

40000

20000

120000

100000

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60000

40000

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120000

100000

80000

60000

40000

20000

In [24]:

In [26]:

In [27]:

In [28]:

In [29]:

In [30]:

In [31]:

In [32]:

In [33]:

In [35]:

In []:

sns.relplot(x='State/UTs', y='Deaths', hue='Total Cases', data=data)

Requirement already satisfied: matplotlib>=2.2 in c:\users\hp\appdata\local\programs\python\python39\lib\site-packages (from seaborn) (3.4.2) Requirement already satisfied: pandas>=0.23 in c:\users\hp\appdata\local\programs\python\python39\lib\site-packages (from seaborn) (1.2.4) Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.15 in c:\users\hp\appdata\local\programs\python\python39\lib\site-packages (from seaborn) (1.20.2)

Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil>=2.7 in c:\users\hp\appdata\local\programs\python\python39\lib\site-packages (from matplotlib>=2.2->seaborn)

Requirement already satisfied: kiwisolver>=1.0.1 in c:\users\hp\appdata\local\programs\python\python39\lib\site-packages (from matplotlib>=2.2->seaborn) (1.3.

Requirement already satisfied: cycler>=0.10 in c:\users\hp\appdata\local\programs\python\python39\lib\site-packages (from matplotlib>=2.2->seaborn) (0.10.0) Requirement already satisfied: pyparsing>=2.2.1 in c:\users\hp\appdata\local\programs\python\python39\lib\site-packages (from matplotlib>=2.2->seaborn) (2.4.

Requirement already satisfied: pillow>=6.2.0 in c:\users\hp\appdata\local\programs\python\python39\lib\site-packages (from matplotlib>=2.2->seaborn) (8.3.1) Requirement already satisfied: pytz>=2017.3 in c:\users\hp\appdata\local\programs\python\python39\lib\site-packages (from pandas>=0.23->seaborn) (2021.1) Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.5 in c:\users\hp\appdata\local\programs\python\python39\lib\site-packages (from python-dateutil>=2.7->matplotlib>=2.2->s



#! pip install seaborn import pandas as pd import numpy as np import seaborn as sns

Downloading seaborn-0.11.1-py3-none-any.whl (285 kB)

Installing collected packages: scipy, seaborn Successfully installed scipy-1.7.1 seaborn-0.11.1

Downloading scipy-1.7.1-cp39-cp39-win_amd64.whl (33.8 MB)

WARNING: You are using pip version 20.2.3; however, version 21.2.3 is available.

Collecting seaborn

Collecting scipy>=1.0

eaborn) (1.15.0)