Techniki wizualizacji danych

Praca domowa 2

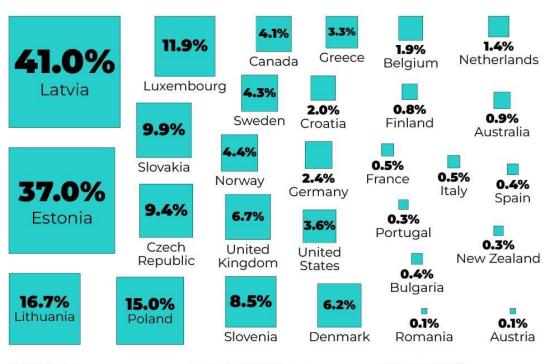
Karol Wiewiór

Pierwotna wizualizacja

LATVIA GAVE 41% OF ITS MILITARY BUDGET TO UKRAINE



Share of the defense budget transferred to Ukraine as military aid, %.



€41.3 bin

Ukraine has received or will receive soon as military aid

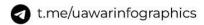
This is 7.6 times

bigger than the military budget of Ukraine in 2022

This is 86%

of Russia's military budget in 2022

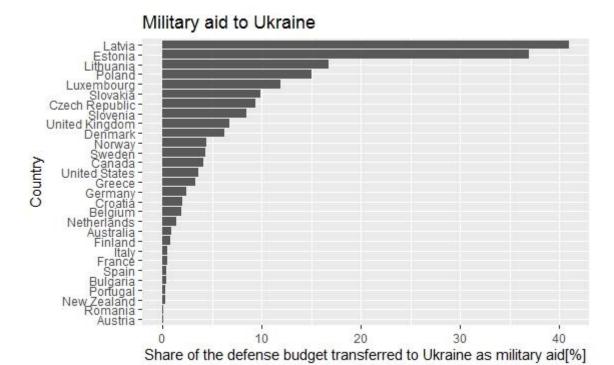
Sources: Aid data as of 3 October 2022 — Kiel Institute for the World Economy, defence budget data as of 2022 — SIPRI.





```
Kod:
library(ggplot2)
library(dplyr)
data <- data.frame(
 spending = c(41, 37, 16.7, 15, 11.9, 9.9, 9.4, 8.5, 6.7, 6.2, 4.4, 4.3, 4.1,
        3.6, 3.3, 2.4, 2, 1.9, 1.4, 0.9, 0.8, 0.5, 0.5, 0.4, 0.4, 0.3,
        0.3, 0.1, 0.1),
 country = c("Latvia", "Estonia", "Lithuania", "Poland", "Luxembourg",
         "Slovakia", "Czech Republic", "Slovenia", "United Kingdom",
         "Denmark", "Norway", "Sweden", "Canada", "United States",
         "Greece", "Germany", "Croatia", "Belgium", "Netherlands",
         "Australia", "Finland", "France", "Italy", "Spain", "Bulgaria",
         "Portugal", "New Zealand", "Romania", "Austria"))
data %>%
 arrange(spending) %>%
 ggplot(aes(x = spending, y = reorder(country, spending))) +
 geom_col() +
 labs(title = "Military aid to Ukraine",
    x = "Share of the defense budget transferred to Ukraine as military aid[%]",
    y = "Country")
```

Wizualizacja:



Oryginalny wykres przedstawiał dane w formie kwadratów, takie przedstawienie utrudnia jednak porównywanie wartości, do czego zdecydowanie lepiej nadaje się wykres słuplowy