Techniki wizualizacji danych

Praca domowa 2

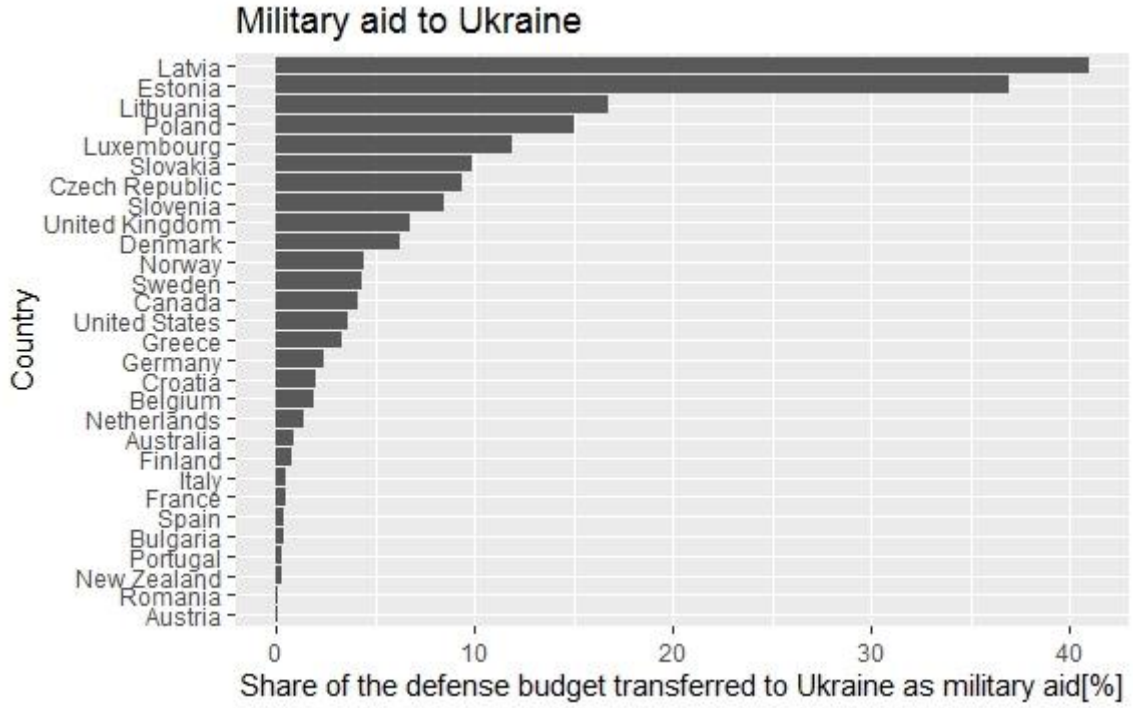
Karol Wiewiór

Pierwotna wizualizacja

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