Vaccination progress in Australia

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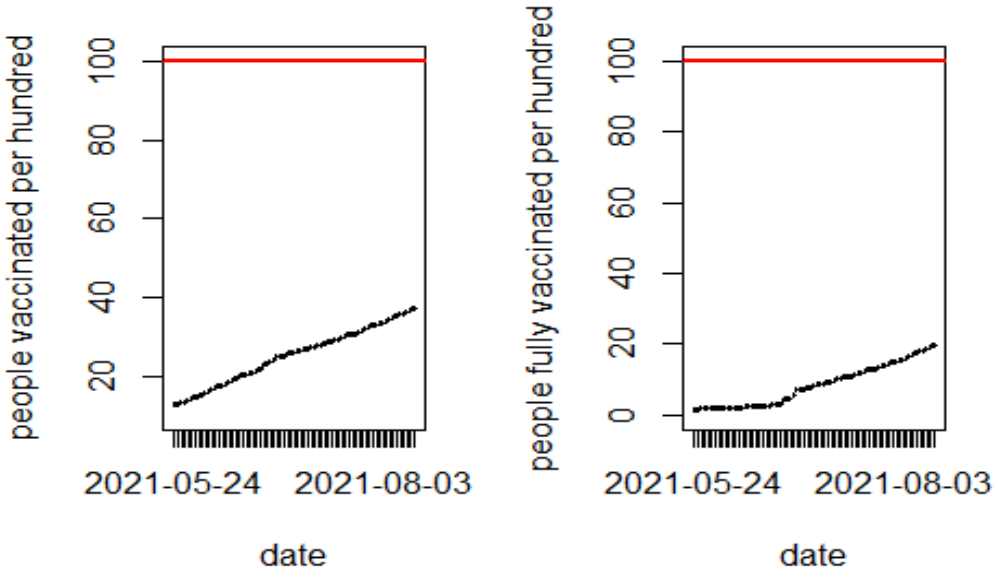
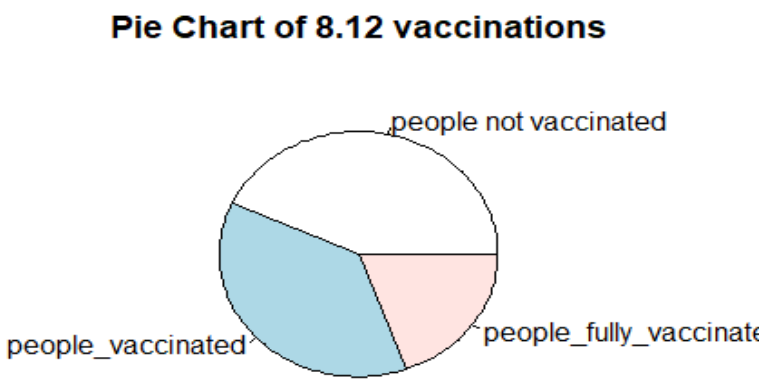
```
country_vac <- read.csv("country_vaccinations.csv",header = TRUE)
## daily_vaccinations_raw: daily change in the total number of doses administered. It is
only calculated for consecutive days. This is a raw measure provided for data checks and
transparency, but we strongly recommend that any analysis on daily vaccination rates be c
onducted using daily_vaccinations instead.
## omit the NA rows
## select the AUS
new_vac <- na.omit(country_vac)
Aus_vac <- subset(new_vac, country=='Australia')
Aus_vac$date <- as.factor(Aus_vac$date)



par(mfrow = c(1,2))
plot(Aus_vac$date,Aus_vac$people_vaccinated_per_hundred,xlab = "date",ylab = "people vacc
inated per hundred",lty = 1,ylim = c(10,100))
abline(h=100,col="red",lty= 1,lwd= 2)
plot(Aus_vac$date,Aus_vac$people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred,xlab = "date",ylab = "peopl
e fully vaccinated per hundred",lty = 1,ylim = c(0,100))
abline(h=100,col="red",lty= 1,lwd= 2)
```



```
aug_12 <- subset(Aus_vac, date == "2021-08-12",select=c(people_vaccinated_per_hundred,
people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred))
title <- c("people not vaccinated","people_vaccinated","people_fully_vaccinated")
pie(c(100-sum(37.23,19.54),37.23,19.54), labels = title, main="Pie Chart of 8.12 vaccinat
ions")
```




```
plot(Aus_vac$date,Aus_vac$people_vaccinated_per_hundred,xlab = "date", ylab = "people vac
cinated per hundred", lty = 1,ylim = c(0,40),col="blue")
lines(Aus_vac$date,Aus_vac$people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred,col = "green")
```