**R Plot**

```{r echo=FALSE}

d.MW=subset(d,d$Region=="Mid-West")

d.NE=subset(d,d$Region=="North-East")

d.SE=subset(d,d$Region=="South-East")

d.W=subset(d,d$Region=="Western")

library(ggplot2)

```

The plot below represents how the tornado incidence has varied across the United States between 2000 and 2014. The year is represented on the X-axis, and the tornado count on the Y-axis. As seen in the plot, each bar corresponds to one year. The graph shows that the tornado count has varied across the years, with 2004, 2008 and 2011 experiencing the maximum number of tornadoes. There isn’t a gradual increase or decrease in its incidence.

```{r}

ggplot(d,aes(x=d$Year,y=d$Count))+

geom\_bar(stat="identity", fill="indianred")+

xlab("Year")+ylab("Number of Tornadoes")+

ggtitle("United States of America")

```

The next 4 plots also represent the tornado occurrence over 15 years, however, each plot corresponds to one region in the US – Northeast, Southeast, Midwest and West. The graphs should be interpreted in the exact same way as for the one above. Furthermore, it is clear that the Midwest and Southeast have seen a higher tornado occurrence over the years when compared to the other two regions. Tornado occurrence has been the least in the Northeast.

```{r}

ggplot(d.NE,aes(x=d.NE$Year,y=d.NE$Count))+

geom\_bar(stat="identity", fill="darkcyan")+

xlab("Year")+ylab("Number of Tornadoes")+

ggtitle("Northeast")

```

```{r}

ggplot(d.SE,aes(x=d.SE$Year,y=d.SE$Count))+

geom\_bar(stat="identity", fill="goldenrod1")+

xlab("Year")+ylab("Number of Tornadoes")+

ggtitle("Southeast")

```

```{r}

ggplot(d.MW,aes(x=d.MW$Year,y=d.MW$Count))+

geom\_bar(stat="identity", fill="hotpink3")+

xlab("Year")+ylab("Number of Tornadoes")+

ggtitle("Midwest")

```

```{r}

ggplot(d.W,aes(x=d.W$Year,y=d.W$Count))+

geom\_bar(stat="identity", fill="forestgreen")+

xlab("Year")+ylab("Number of Tornadoes")+

ggtitle("West")

```

Next, we examine the how tornado occurrences impact exports from the United States. The plots below are specific to each region and describe this relationship. Each line in the graph represents one of the categories of products – Agricultural exports, plant exports and animal exports.

[Note to Shashank: Describe what you understood after plotting the graph. For example, agricultural exports were affected the most in X region, as a result of higher tornado occurrence.]

```{r}

```

Finally, we examine how the F-scale impacts the same categories of exports from the US. We have used all data points where the average F-scale value is greater than 1. Similar to the previous set of plots, there are 3 lines in each graph corresponding to each of the three product export categories – Agricultural exports, plant exports and animal exports.

[Note to Shashank: Describe what you understood after plotting the graph. For example, agricultural exports were affected the most in X region, as a result of higher F-scale.]