

Lab 4: 2019 Novel Coronavirus

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Github Repository

Holds all related files

github: Figgs0bit-Lab4 (<https://github.com/Figgs0bit/CSIT165-Lab4.git>)

Required data sets

2019 Novel Coronavirus COVID-19 (2019-nCoV) Data Repository by John Hopkins CSSE

The following data set is operated by the John Hopkins University Center for Systems Science and Engineering (JHU CSSE). Data sets include daily time series CSV summary tables for confirmations and deaths associated with COVID-19. Lat and Long refer to coordinate references for the data field. Date fields are stored in MM/DD/YYYY format. For this laboratory, we will be use confirmed and deaths data sets for the US.

Project Objectives

Before beginning your objectives in your final document, please state which day you downloaded the data sets on for analysis. For this laboratory, use the packages described in Module 10 and 11 to accomplish each objective where appropriate. The surgeon general for the United States recently created a new data science initiative, CSIT-165, that uses data science to characterize pandemic diseases. CSIT-165 disseminates data driven analyses to state governors. You are a data scientist for CSIT-165 and it is up to you and you alone to manipulate and visualize COVID-19 data for disease control.

Objective 1

Which state has the most confirmed cases of COVID-19? Which state has the most deaths?

```
#cat("Test VAR - Confirmed(row, col):",rowmax_Conf,"",colmax_Conf,"",Deaths(row, col):",rowmax_Deaths,
#[j,6] County column
#[j,7] State column
#[j,1155] last column
#rowmax_Conf <- nrow(Confirmed_US[,]) #limit Qty of Rows 289
```

```

#colmax_Conf <- ncol(Confirmed_US[,]) #limit Qty of Rows 289
#rowmax_Deaths <- nrow(Deaths_US[,]) #limit Qty of Rows 289
#colmax_Deaths <- ncol(Deaths_US[,]) #limit Qty of Rows 289

#Deaths_US[i,j] #[3342, 1154]
#Confirmed_US[i,j] #[3342, 1155]

# removes NA values
Deaths_US[is.na(Deaths_US)] <- 0
Confirmed_US[is.na(Confirmed_US)] <- 0

V_State <- c() #Will Hold all US States and territories.
V_USconfirmed <- c() #Will Hold all entries of confirmed_US
V_USdeaths <- c() #Will Hold all entries of confirmed_US

sumC <- 0 #resets confirmed_global Sum C after each country multiple
sumD <- 0 #resets deaths_global Sum D after each country multiple
CountyCol <- 7

#creates a data frame with country and either deaths_global, confirmed_global values.
df_confirmed <- c()
df_deaths <- c()
#Data is broken down by county or territory, script must now sort and consolidate common states.
#The following if else ladder sorts and filters the duplicate
#-counties and combines the data for a common region.
for(j in 1:rowmax) #Iterate through rows 3342
{
  #first if conditional is need as the the first row will
  #-not fall through the remaining if statements.

  if(j == 1)
  {
    #Adds the incremented value into each respective vector
    V_State <- c(V_State, Confirmed_US[j,CountyCol])#adds State or territory
    V_USconfirmed <- c(V_USconfirmed, Confirmed_US[j,colmax])#adds US confirmed
    V_USdeaths <- c(V_USdeaths, Deaths_US[j,colmax])#adds US Deaths
  }
  #The following (2) else if statements test and sort through duplicate country
  #-entries and then sums them together, respectively.
  else if(Confirmed_US[j,CountyCol] %in% Confirmed_US[j+1,CountyCol])#conditional for strings
  {
    #When a duplicate country entry is encountered values
    #-are summed up for Confirmed and death cases
    sumC <- sumC + Confirmed_US[j,colmax]
    sumD <- sumD + Deaths_US[j,colmax]
  }
  #conditional statement for strings
  else if((Confirmed_US[j,CountyCol] %in% Confirmed_US[j-1,CountyCol]) && (!(Confirmed_US[j,CountyCol])

```

```

{
  #When a duplicate country entry is encountered values
  #-are summed up for Confirmed and death cases
  sumC <- sumC + Confirmed_US[j,colmax]
  sumD <- sumD + Deaths_US[j,colmax]

  #loads the shorten results with the common countries combined
  V_State <- c(V_State, Confirmed_US[j,CountyCol])#adds State or territory
  V_USconfirmed <- c(V_USconfirmed, sumC)#adds US confirmed
  V_USdeaths <- c(V_USdeaths, sumD)#adds US Deaths

  #resets the following sum variables to zero for the next duplicate country
  sumC <- 0
  sumD <- 0
}

#The last else statement is where countries without duplicates are loaded
else
{
  #adds deaths_global, confirmed_global to new vectors
  V_State <- c(V_State, Confirmed_US[j,CountyCol])#adds State or territory
  V_USconfirmed <- c(V_USconfirmed, Confirmed_US[j,colmax])#adds US confirmed
  V_USdeaths <- c(V_USdeaths, Deaths_US[j,colmax])#adds US Deaths
}
}

#creates and loads data frame with the shorten and consolidated vectors
df_confirmed <- data.frame(V_State, V_USconfirmed)
df_deaths <- data.frame(V_State, V_USdeaths)

#Reorders the Data-frame in decreasing order
df_C_decreasing <- df_confirmed[order(df_confirmed$V_USconfirmed, decreasing = TRUE),]
df_D_decreasing <- df_deaths[order(df_deaths$V_USdeaths, decreasing = TRUE),]

View(df_C_decreasing)
View(df_D_decreasing)

```

Objective 2

Create a new table called `current_tally` by merging confirmed and deaths containing only the columns `iso2`, `Province_State`, `Admin2`, `Lat`, `Long_`, and today's count for confirmed and deaths. Rename `current_tally`'s columns as `Country`, `State`, `City`, `Lat`, `Long`, `Confirmed`, and `Deaths` respectively. Filter `current_tally` for data points where the country is the US. Please print `current_tally` as a tibble.

```

#current_tally <- rbind(Confirmed_US, Deaths_US)

current_tally <- Confirmed_US %>%
  merge(Deaths_US, by = c("iso2", "Province_State", "Admin2", "Lat", "Long_", "X2.29.20"))

current_tally <- tibble(current_tally)
#current_tally <- data.table(current_tally)

print(current_tally)

```

```
## # A tibble: 3,325 x 2,302
##   iso2 Province_State Admin2 Lat Long_ X2.29.20 UID.x iso3.x code3.x
##   <chr> <chr> <chr> <dbl> <dbl> <int> <int> <chr> <int>
## 1 AS American Samoa "" -14.3 -170. 0 1.6 e1 ASM 16
## 2 GU Guam "" 13.4 145. 0 3.16e2 GUM 316
## 3 MP Northern Mariana Is~ "" 15.1 146. 0 5.8 e2 MNP 580
## 4 PR Puerto Rico "Adju~ 18.2 -66.8 0 6.31e7 PRI 630
## 5 PR Puerto Rico "Agua~ 18.4 -67.2 0 6.31e7 PRI 630
## 6 PR Puerto Rico "Agua~ 18.5 -67.1 0 6.31e7 PRI 630
## 7 PR Puerto Rico "Agua~ 18.3 -66.1 0 6.31e7 PRI 630
## 8 PR Puerto Rico "Aibo~ 18.1 -66.3 0 6.31e7 PRI 630
## 9 PR Puerto Rico "Anas~ 18.3 -67.1 0 6.31e7 PRI 630
## 10 PR Puerto Rico "Arec~ 18.4 -66.7 0 6.31e7 PRI 630
## # i 3,315 more rows
## # i 2,293 more variables: FIPS.x <dbl>, Country_Region.x <chr>,
## # Combined_Key.x <chr>, X1.22.20.x <int>, X1.23.20.x <int>, X1.24.20.x <int>,
## # X1.25.20.x <int>, X1.26.20.x <int>, X1.27.20.x <int>, X1.28.20.x <int>,
## # X1.29.20.x <int>, X1.30.20.x <int>, X1.31.20.x <int>, X2.1.20.x <int>,
## # X2.2.20.x <int>, X2.3.20.x <int>, X2.4.20.x <int>, X2.5.20.x <int>,
## # X2.6.20.x <int>, X2.7.20.x <int>, X2.8.20.x <int>, X2.9.20.x <int>, ...
```

```
#View(current_tally)
```

Objective 3

In current_tally, create a new variable, unaccounted, as the absolute difference between confirmed and deaths for each city. Determine the number of unaccounted for each state using grouped operation.

Objective 4

Using the package kable, create a table showing the top 5 unaccounted states.

Objective 5

Create any visualization you like using the data sets used in this laboratory. Provide your visualization with a title and custom axis labels. Describe how this visualization conveys information that is not readily apparent from looking at the data alone.