# $EDLD652\_Lab\_5$

Michelle Cui

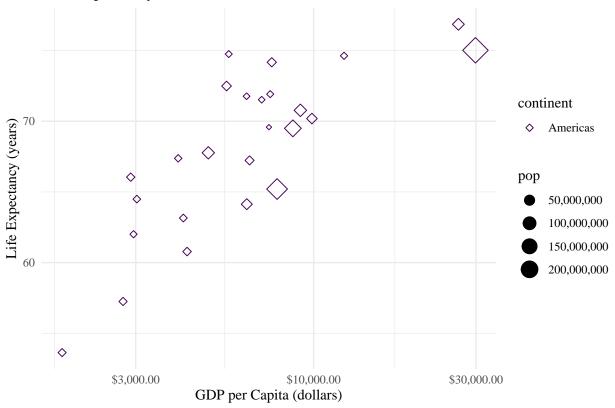
2025-02-05

```
gap <- read_csv(here("data/gapminder.csv"))</pre>
```

#### Lab Tasks

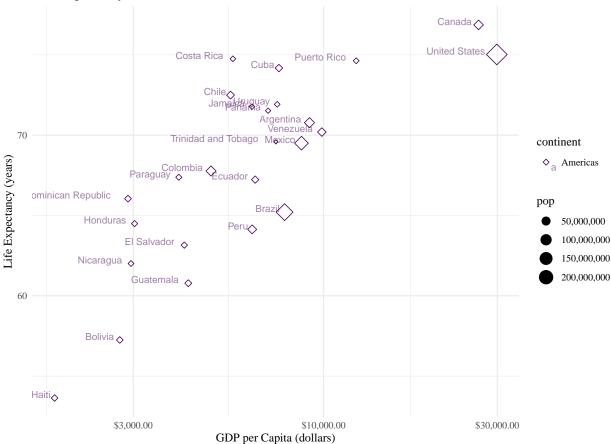
1. Recreate the final plot you generated in Lab PS-2 with just the countries in the American Continent

# Life Expectancy at Birth in the America Countries over GDP



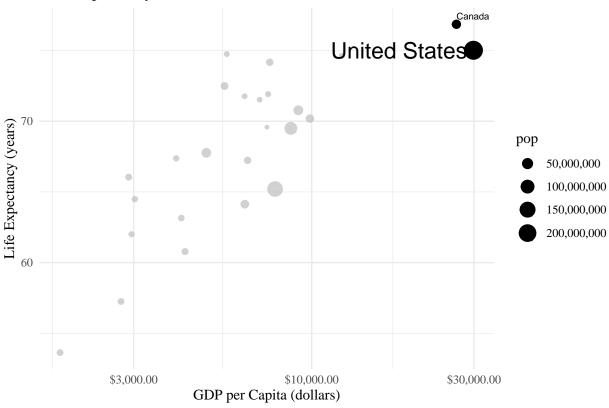
2. Add labels to the countries as there are fewer categories to compare

### Life Expectancy at Birth in the America Countries over GDP



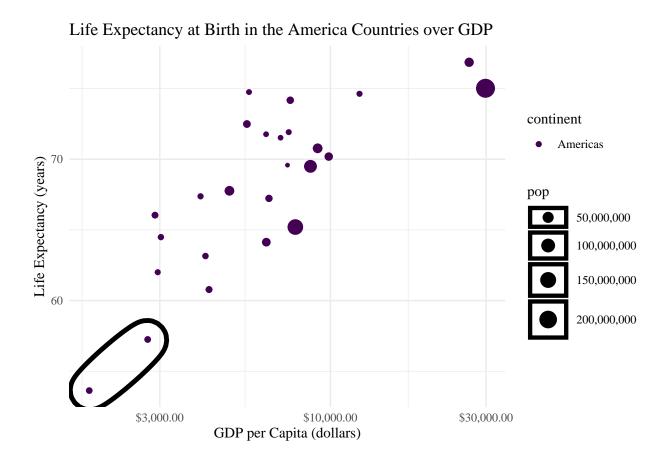
3. Highlight (hint: use gghighlight) only those countries that have life expectancy greater than 75.

## Life Expectancy at Birth in the America Countries over GDP



4. Try a marked up elipse(hint: use ggforce library) and geom\_mark\_elipse) to highlight the two outliers on the SW grid of the plot instead of gghighlight

```
gap_1987_am %>%
ggplot(aes(x = gdpPercap, y = lifeExp, size = pop)) +
geom_point(aes(color = continent)) +
scale_color_viridis_d()+
scale_shape_manual(values = c(2))+
scale_size_continuous(labels = label_comma())+
scale_x_log10(labels = label_dollar()) +
geom_mark_ellipse(
  data = filter(gap_1987_am, lifeExp < 60 & gdpPercap < 3000),
  aes(x = gdpPercap, y = lifeExp))+
labs(title = "Life Expectancy at Birth in the America Countries over GDP",
  x = "GDP per Capita (dollars)",
  y = "Life Expectancy (years)")</pre>
```



### Which one do you prefer between #3 and #4?

Answer: I like plot #3 more than #4 because the visualization on #3 is much clear and neat. It presents the outliers with a simple and direct approach. It might also because the outliers are not large in the dataset.