PollingViz

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Basic Setup

Data Manipulation

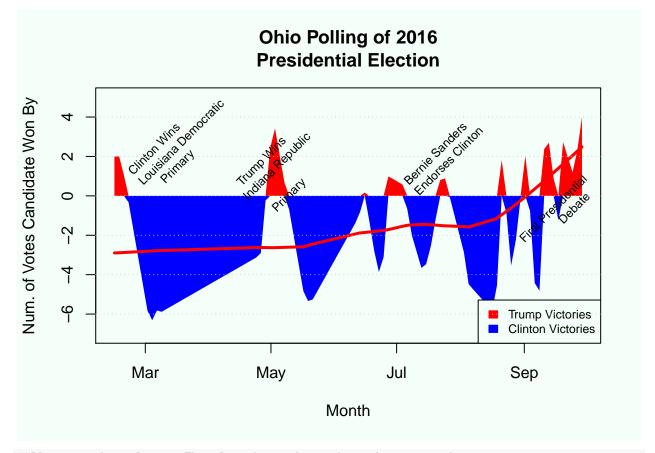
```
polls$Rdate <- mdy(polls$Middate)
polls$competitiveness <- polls$trump-polls$clinton
polls$colors = "black"
polls$colors[polls$competitiveness>0]="red"
polls$colors[polls$competitiveness<0]="blue"

#Create new columns to measure "competitiveness": the difference
#between support for Trump and Clinton. Pollers with a positive
#competitiveness rate show support for Trump, colored red, while
#negative is support for Clinton, colored blue.</pre>
```

Polygon Setup

```
hi.res.date <- approx(polls$Rdate, polls$competitiveness, n=100)$x
hi.res.comp <- approx(polls$Rdate, polls$competitiveness, n=100)$y
comp.poly.plus <- hi.res.comp
comp.poly.minus <- hi.res.comp
comp.poly.plus[comp.poly.plus < 0] <- 0
comp.poly.minus[comp.poly.minus>0] <- 0
x.comp.poly.plus <- c(hi.res.date, rev(hi.res.date))
y.comp.poly.plus <- c(comp.poly.plus, rep(0, 100))
x.comp.poly.minus <- c(hi.res.date, rev(hi.res.date))
y.comp.poly.minus <- c(comp.poly.minus, rep(0,100))
##Creating a polygon for the plot.
```

Plot



##Plotting the polygon. The plot shows the number of votes each #candidate won by in the polls, measured by the variable #Competitiveness. Several campaign events are listed to show impact #on voters. The red abline is a loess regression plot. Loess #regressions are a nonparametric regression technique that are #useful in revealing underlying trends in data. In this case, the #overall data shows massive support for Clinton over Trump, but the #loess curve shows an overall pattern of increasing support for #Trump over Clinton.