# HW2 - Exercise 3 (Covid-19)

#### MATH 345-545

#### Spring 2022

### Question 1

Import the data:

```
covid <- read.table("world-covid-2022-02-04.txt", header = TRUE)</pre>
```

Note: the argument header = TRUE tells R that the first line of the data file contains the variables' names -not data.

Attach the data frame for easier manipulation:

```
attach(covid)
```

### Question 2

## [1] 225

Number of rows (cases) and columns (variables) in dataset:

```
dim(covid)
```

```
str(covid) # to get information on variable names and types
```

```
'data.frame':
                    225 obs. of 14 variables:
                              "USA" "India" "Brazil" "France" ...
   $ Country
                             77150412 41952712 26099735 20147341 17689885 12452765 11940695 11449601 1
   $ Total.Cases
                       : int
   $ New.Cases
                              NA NA NA NA 84.1 ...
   $ Total.Deaths
                              921 500 630 132 158 ...
                       : num
                              NA NA NA NA 254 682 NA 433 26 NA ...
##
   $ New.Deaths
                       : int
   $ Total.Recovered : int
##
                              47313736 40017088 22602506 13437823 14977096 10449181 11173406 9083090 79
                             NA NA NA NA 145655 58449 NA 210353 84000 NA ...
  $ New.Recovered
                       : int
                              28915847 1435537 2867228 6577666 2554805 1669545 679225 2218344 2526949 3
##
  $ Active.Cases
                       : int
   $ Serious..Critical: num
                             21.64 8.94 8.32 3.64 478 ...
   $ Tot.Cases.1M.pop : num
                              230.9 29.9 121.4 307.6 258.4
```

9.10e+08 7.36e+08 6.38e+07 2.32e+08 4.58e+08 ...

2724296 524986 296687 3536455 6697523 1695496 1546631 2895261 1064272 141

334088290 1401569003 214961303 65503153 68452931 146033957 85781430 60320

## Question 3

\$ Deaths.1M.pop

\$ Tests.1M.pop

\$ Total.Tests

\$ Population

Plot population size (x axis) versus total number of cases (y axis):

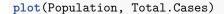
: num

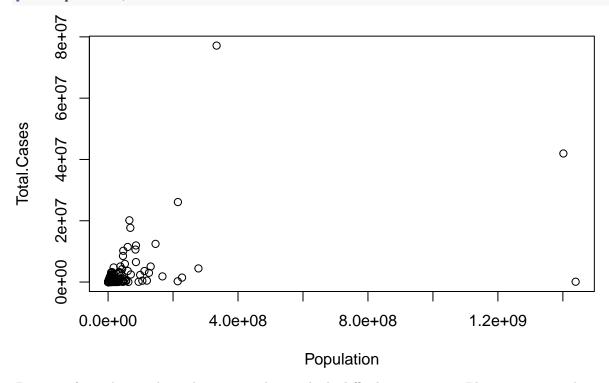
: num

: int

: int

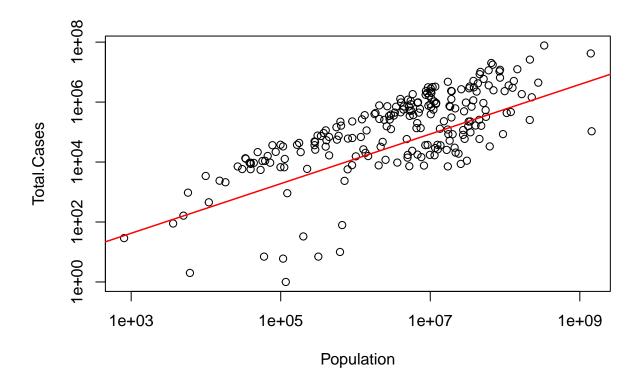
2.76 357 2.93 2.01 2.31 ...





Because of very large values, this scatter plot is a little difficult to interpret. Plot it again on a logarithmic scale:

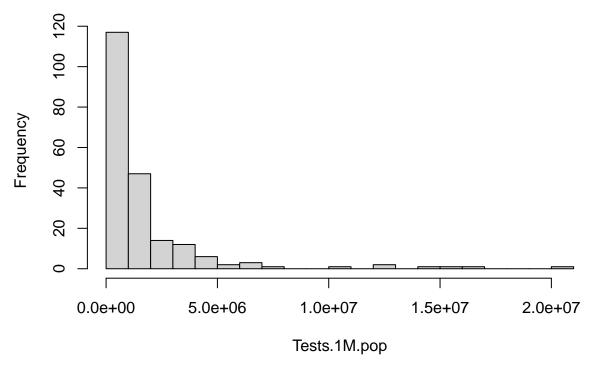
```
plot(Population, Total.Cases, log = "xy")
## Add a regression line
reg <- lm(log(Total.Cases) ~ log(Population))</pre>
summary(reg)
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = log(Total.Cases) ~ log(Population))
##
## Residuals:
##
       Min
                1Q
                   Median
                                3Q
                                        Max
                   0.7599
##
  -8.7976 -1.2914
                            1.5552
                                    2.7845
##
## Coefficients:
##
                   Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)
                    -0.8587
                                0.8332
                                        -1.031
                                                   0.304
                                0.0545 15.182
## log(Population)
                     0.8275
                                                  <2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:
                   0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 2.162 on 221 degrees of freedom
     (2 observations deleted due to missingness)
##
## Multiple R-squared: 0.5105, Adjusted R-squared: 0.5083
## F-statistic: 230.5 on 1 and 221 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16
abline(reg, col = "red", lwd = 1.5)
```



## Question 4

hist(Tests.1M.pop, breaks = 20)

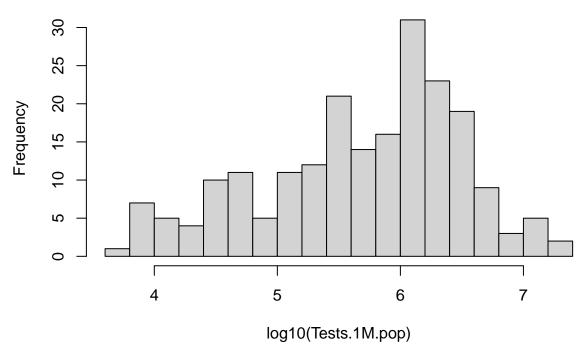
# **Histogram of Tests.1M.pop**



This histogram is skewed to the right (it has a long right tail). While most countries have under 5 millions

hist(log10(Tests.1M.pop), breaks = 20)

# Histogram of log10(Tests.1M.pop)



This histogram shows the same data on a logarithmic scale base 10). As a result, it shows much more detail on the lower values (say, under 1M test per M people) which make up most of the data. Here, the histogram appears skewed to the left (long left tail, shorter right tail).

List the countries by increasing order of testing (not asked in the homework):

```
o <- order(Tests.1M.pop)
data.frame(Country[o], Tests.1M.pop[o])</pre>
```

##		Country.o.	Tests.1M.pop.o.
##	1	Algeria	5118
##	2	Eritrea	6537
##	3	Solomon Islands	7170
##	4	Macao	7864
##	5	Syria	8048
##	6	Niger	8507
##	7	Yemen	8593
##	8	DRC	9019
##	9	Chad	11141
##	10	Burkina Faso	11201
##	11	Haiti	11393
##	12	Sudan	12379
##	13	Madagascar	12859
##	14	CAR	16379
##	15	Nigeria	19213
##	16	Afghanistan	21382
##	17	Somalia	24129
##	18	Liberia	26651

"" 40		00001
## 19	Malawi	26691
## 20	Papua New Guinea	27034
## 21	Burundi	27764
## 22	Mali	28340
## 23	South Sudan	28446
## 24	Sierra Leone	31569
## 25	Egypt	35041
## 26	Ethiopia	36556
## 27	Mozambique	37734
## 28	Angola	40235
## 29	Uzbekistan	40243
## 30	Guinea	42594
## 31	Benin	47857
## 32	Uganda	49301
## 33	Ivory Coast	49620
## 34	Gambia	53718
## 35	Senegal	56434
## 36	Kenya	58355
## 37	Guinea-Bissau	58492
## 38	Congo	60661
## 39	Cameroon	63482
## 40	Ghana	69822
## 41	Vanuatu	72204
## 42	Bangladesh	75629
## 43	Togo	77624
## 44	Mexico	108984
## 45	Pakistan	110927
## 46	China	111163
## 47	Honduras	117175
## 48	Myanmar	117654
## 49	Venezuela	118660
## 50	Sao Tome and Principe	128692
## 51	Laos	130960
## 52	Zimbabwe	131458
## 53	Ecuador	136710
## 54	Mauritania	143469
## 55	Cambodia	164071
## 56	Zambia	166554
## 57	Timor-Leste	166656
## 58	Lesotho	175534
## 59	Nepal	175641
## 60	Equatorial Guinea	185240
## 61	Antigua and Barbuda	190500
## 62	Guatemala	197023
## 63	Bolivia	222470
## 64	Philippines	244381
## 65	Thailand	246449
## 66	El Salvador	248980
## 67	Indonesia	264852
## 68	Jamaica	269181
## 69	Dominican Republic	269806
## 70	Djibouti	272370
## 71	Japan	273567
## 72	Mauritius	281286

дд 70	W	004000
## 73	Kyrgyzstan	284860
## 74	Sri Lanka	285573
## 75	Brazil	296687
## 76	Morocco	298810
## 77	S. Korea	307835
## 78	Libya	322184
## 79	Paraguay	328991
## 80	Rwanda	336671
## 81	Tunisia	340600
## 82	New Caledonia	341420
## 83	Namibia	354571
## 84	Suriname	366763
## 85	South Africa	369841
## 86	Eswatini	389941
## 87	Trinidad and Tobago	395907
## 88	Iraq	420942
## 89	Ukraine	424888
## 90	Taiwan	441895
## 91	Bosnia and Herzegovina	505870
## 92	Iran	521513
## 93	India	524986
## 94	Bahamas	528017
## 95	Fiji	543665
## 96	Palestine	559385
## 97	Albania	569936
## 98	Kazakhstan	604956
## 99	Azerbaijan	605564
## 100	_	624568
## 101	Colombia	624806
## 102		643265
## 103		645963
## 104	J	669338
## 105		690386
## 106		691281
## 107		707642
## 108		708970
## 109		716011
## 103		761160
## 110		782670
## 111		825760
## 112		835132
## 113		865723
		872054
## 115 ## 116		929658
		953068
## 118		1026867 1047026
## 119		1047026
## 120		
## 121	Hungary	1060916
## 122	•	1064272
## 123		1077570
## 124		1126937
## 125		1128520
## 126	Caribbean Netherlands	1132131

## 127	Belize	1146226
## 128	Qatar	1181507
## 129	Panama	1190909
## 130	Mongolia	1198647
## 131	Saint Kitts and Nevis	1210867
## 132	Slovenia	1212250
## 133	New Zealand	1222964
## 134	Netherlands	1227520
## 135	Bulgaria	1251978
## 136	Belarus	1256917
## 137	Malaysia	1355655
## 138	Monaco	1384941
## 139	Palau	1387088
## 140	Spain	1415323
## 141	Sint Maarten	1421672
## 142	Jordan	1443794
## 143	Canada	1481925
## 144	Uruguay	1518256
## 145	Turkey	1546631
## 146	Montserrat	1560136
## 147	Chile	1570045
## 148	Réunion	1572987
## 149	Brunei	1588150
## 150	Kuwait	1605687
## 151	Martinique	1608153
## 152	Aruba	1654944
## 153	Sweden	1676740
## 154	Russia	1695496
## 155	Finland	1715985
## 156	Isle of Man	1758093
## 157	Montenegro	1787323
## 158	Norway	1794999
## 159	French Guiana	1836863
## 160	Wallis and Futuna	1876991
## 161	Barbados	1892389
## 162	Bhutan	1914241
## 163	Saint Martin	1973259
## 164 ## 165	Switzerland Guadeloupe	1982050 2075094
## 165	Dominica	2078027
## 166	Liechtenstein	2078027
## 167	Estonia	2168517
## 169	Ireland	2191939
## 109	Australia	2367673
## 170	Falkland Islands	2370777
## 172	Belgium	2616465
## 172	USA	2724296
## 173	Malta	2732117
## 175	Curaçao	2757683
## 176	Lithuania	2763855
## 177	Italy	2895261
## 178	Greenland	2897149
## 179	Saint Pierre Miquelon	3004523
	British Virgin Islands	3215836
	3	

##	181	Andorra	3225298
##	182	Cayman Islands	3225784
##	183	Portugal	3291729
##	184	Latvia	3348829
##	185	Anguilla	3376840
##	186	France	3536455
##	187	San Marino	3675831
##	188	Georgia	3715505
##	189	Maldives	3745915
##	190	Singapore	3845655
##	191	Hong Kong	4252404
##	192	Israel	4436346
##	193	Iceland	4705311
##	194	Oman	4705606
##	195	Czechia	4726332
##	196	Bahrain	4942417
##	197	Greece	5647290
##	198	St. Barth	5691788
##	199	Luxembourg	6225329
##	200	UK	6697523
##	201	Channel Islands	6742260
##	202	Cyprus	7759687
##	203	Turks and Caicos	10614478
##	204	Bermuda	12346040
##	205	UAE	12566172
##	206	Gibraltar	14651314
##	207	Faeroe Islands	15317954
##	208	Austria	16039782
##	209	Denmark	20762507
##	210	French Polynesia	NA
##	211	Seychelles	NA
##	212	Tanzania	NA
##	213	Nicaragua	NA
##	214	Tajikistan	NA
##	215	Comoros	NA
##	216	Kiribati	NA
##	217	Diamond Princess	NA
	218	Samoa	NA
	219	Vatican City	NA
	220	Western Sahara	NA
	221	MS Zaandam	NA
	222	Marshall Islands	NA
	223	Tonga	NA
	224	Saint Helena	NA
##	225	Micronesia	NA

## ${\bf Question}~{\bf 5}$

Calculate the ratio of active cases over population size:

```
r <- Active.Cases / Population
```

What is the largest value of this ratio?

#### max(r) # does not work because of missing values

## [1] NA

max(r, na.rm = TRUE) # this work but we don't which country this corresponds to

## [1] 0.2796086

Find the corresponding country:

```
idx <- which.max(r)
Country[idx]</pre>
```

### ## [1] "Faeroe Islands"

In light of the fact that Denmark has the highest testing rate (question 4), it makes sense that the Faeroe Islands, an autonomous territory of Denmark, has the highest rate of active infections. This is because more testing implies more detection of the virus, all other things being equal.

Finally, don't forget to detach the data frame when you are done with your analysis:

detach(covid)