

# Part C: Visualizing COVID-19

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# Generic Plot() Function

- ▶ Basic function in R
- ▶ 2D format
- ▶ Correlation
- ▶ Scatter plots and line graphs

The generic syntax for the Plot function is:

**Plot(x,y...)**

# Advanced Plot() Function

Advanced Plot function syntax is:

**plot(x, y, type, main, sub, xlab, ylab)**

where...

“**p**”: points

“**l**”: lines

“**b**”: both point and lines in a single place

“**c**”: join empty point by the lines

“**o**”: both lines and over-plotted point

“**h**”: histogram “**s**”: stair steps

“**n**”: no plotting

“**xlab**”: x-axis legends

“**ylab**”: y-axis legends

## Example Exercise

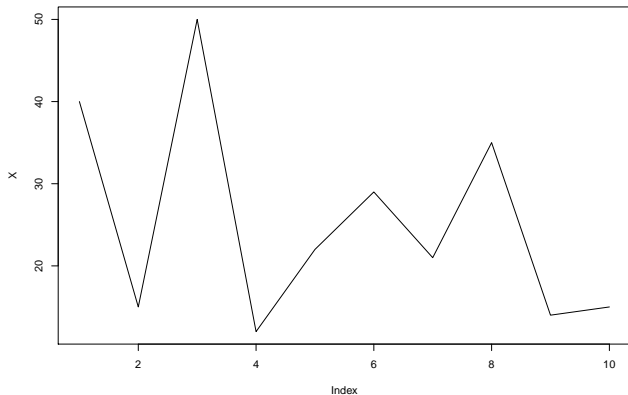
Exam grades of 10 students in two courses, X and Y, respectively

$X = 40, 15, 50, 12, 22, 29, 21, 35, 14, 15$

$Y = 41, 42, 32, 14, 42, 27, 13, 50, 33, 22$

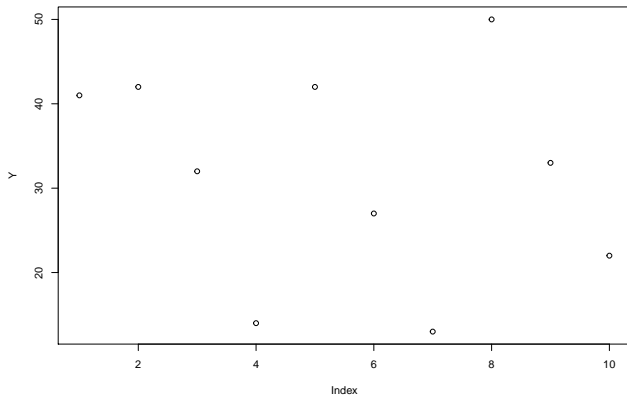
## Exercise 1: Define X and plot as lines plot

```
X = c(40, 15, 50, 12, 22, 29, 21, 35, 14, 15)  
plot(X ,type = "l")
```

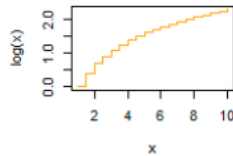
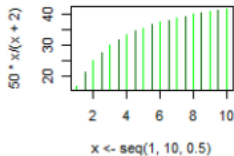
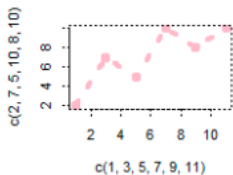
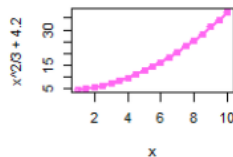
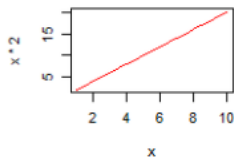
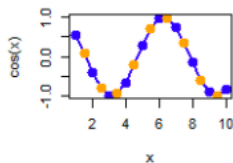


## Exercise 2: Define Y and plot as points plot

```
Y = c(41, 42, 32, 14, 42, 27, 13, 50, 33, 22)  
plot(Y ,type = "p")
```



# Plot() Function Capabilities



## ggplots() package

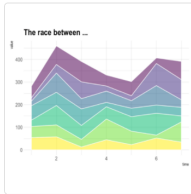
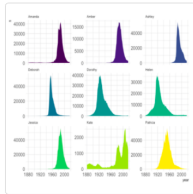
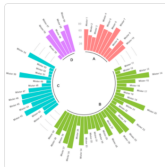
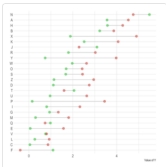
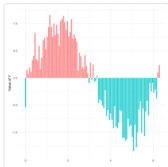
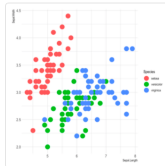
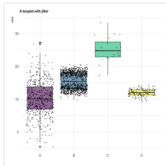
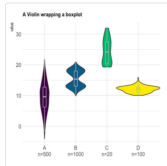
```
# The easiest way to get ggplot2 is to install the whole tidyverse
install.packages("tidyverse")
```

```
# Alternatively, install just ggplot2:
install.packages("ggplot2")
```

```
# Or the development version from GitHub:
# install.packages("devtools")
devtools::install_github("tidyverse/ggplot2")
```



# ggplot() capabilities



# Case Study

Package: nCov2019

By: Dr. Guangchuang Yu (Southern Medical University)

Install and load package

```
remotes::install_github("GuangchuangYu/nCov2019")
```

```
library(nCov2019)
```

```
get_nCov2019()
```

```
load_nCov2019()
```

# 1st Impression of dataset

Assign  $x$  and  $y$

```
x <- get_nCov2019()  
y <- load_nCov2019()
```

Check results for  $x$  and  $y$

$x$

```
China (total confirmed cases): 95901  
last update: 2020-12-21 20:45:32
```

$y$

```
nCov2019 historical data  
last update: 2020-11-26
```

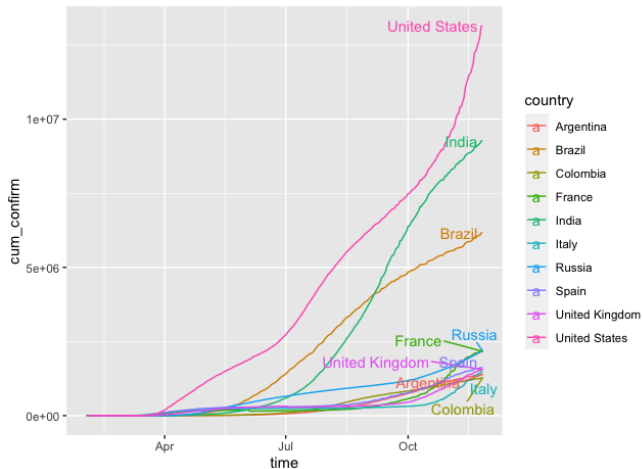
## Impression of worldwide data

```
x['global']
```

	name	confirm	suspect	dead	deadRate	show
1	China	95901	7	4771	4.97	FALS
2	United States	18277433	0	324898	1.78	FALS
3	India	10055560	0	145810	1.45	FALS
4	Brazil	7238600	0	186764	2.58	FALS
5	Russia	2850042	0	50723	1.78	FALS
6	France	2529756	0	60665	2.4	FALS
7	United Kingdom	2079564	0	67718	3.26	FALS
8	Turkey	2043704	0	18351	0.9	FALS
9	Italy	1964054	0	69214	3.52	FALS
10	Spain	1817448	0	48926	2.69	FALS
11	Argentina	1541285	0	41813	2.71	FALS
12	Germany	1531998	0	26655	1.74	FALS

# Visualize with line graph using ggplot

Using ggplot2, we can see the growth of confirmed cases



## Visualize a static map with plot()

Package: maps

```
install.packages("maps")
```

```
require(nCov2019)
```

```
require(dplyr)
```

```
x <- get_nCov2019()
```

## Visualize a static map with plot()

```
# we assigned x <- get_nCov2019(), so now we plot them  
plot(x)
```

COVID-19

confirmed cases: 77451451

