

Week 10 Challenge

Ariel Quek

2023-10-30

```
knitr::opts_chunk$set(echo = TRUE)
```

Week 10 Challenge

Step 1

Downloading data set (API)

```
library(httr)
```

```
## Warning: package 'httr' was built under R version 4.2.3
```

```
library(jsonlite)
```

```
## Warning: package 'jsonlite' was built under R version 4.2.3
```

```
library(tidyverse)
```

```
## Warning: package 'tidyverse' was built under R version 4.2.3
```

```
## Warning: package 'ggplot2' was built under R version 4.2.3
```

```
## Warning: package 'tibble' was built under R version 4.2.1
```

```
## Warning: package 'tidyr' was built under R version 4.2.2
```

```
## Warning: package 'readr' was built under R version 4.2.3
```

```
## Warning: package 'purrr' was built under R version 4.2.2
```

```
## Warning: package 'dplyr' was built under R version 4.2.2
```

```
## Warning: package 'stringr' was built under R version 4.2.2
```

```
## Warning: package 'forcats' was built under R version 4.2.3
```

```
## Warning: package 'lubridate' was built under R version 4.2.3
```

```
## — Attaching core tidyverse packages — tidyverse 2.0.0 —
## ✓ dplyr      1.1.0      ✓ readr      2.1.4
## ✓ forcats    1.0.0      ✓ stringr    1.5.0
## ✓ ggplot2    3.4.3      ✓ tibble     3.1.8
## ✓ lubridate  1.9.2      ✓ tidyr      1.3.0
## ✓ purrr      1.0.1
## — Conflicts — tidyverse_conflicts() —
## ✗ dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## ✗ purrr::flatten() masks jsonlite::flatten()
## ✗ dplyr::lag()     masks stats::lag()
## ⓘ Use the http://conflicted.r-lib.org/ to force all conflicts to become errors
```

Retrieving data

```
historic_state_data_url <- "https://api.covidactnow.org/v2/states.timeseries.json?apiKey=aee461090f09499f86335e3630089532"

raw_data <- GET(historic_state_data_url)
```

Step 2

Converting data to a dataframe

```
data <- fromJSON(rawToChar(raw_data$content))
```

Step 3

Get a glimpse of data-set

```
glimpse(data)
```

```
## Rows: 53
## Columns: 25
## $ fips          <chr> "02", "01", "05", "04", "06", "08", "09...
## $ country       <chr> "US", "US", "US", "US", "US", "US", "US...
## $ state         <chr> "AK", "AL", "AR", "AZ", "CA", "CO", "CT...
## $ county        <lg1> NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA,...
## $ hsa           <lg1> NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA,...
## $ hsaName       <lg1> NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA,...
## $ level         <chr> "state", "state", "state", "state", "st...
## $ lat           <lg1> NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA,...
## $ locationId    <chr> "iso1:us#iso2:us-ak", "iso1:us#iso2:us-...
## $ long          <lg1> NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA,...
## $ population    <int> 731545, 4903185, 3017804, 7278717, 3951...
## $ hsaPopulation <int> NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA,...
## $ metrics       <df[,14]> <data.frame[26 x 14]>
## $ riskLevels    <df[,6]> <data.frame[26 x 6]>
## $ cdcTransmissionLevel <int> 2, 4, 3, 3, 1, 4, 4, 1, 4, 4, 2, 3,...
## $ communityLevels <df[,2]> <data.frame[26 x 2]>
## $ actuals       <df[,19]> <data.frame[26 x 19]>
## $ annotations   <df[,30]> <data.frame[26 x 30]>
## $ lastUpdatedDate <chr> "2023-10-30", "2023-10-30", "2023-10...
## $ url           <chr> "https://covidactnow.org/us/alaska-ak",...
## $ metricsTimeseries <list> [<data.frame[1334 x 14]>], [<data.fr...
## $ actualsTimeseries <list> [<data.frame[1334 x 20]>], [<data.f...
## $ riskLevelsTimeseries <list> [<data.frame[1334 x 3]>], [<data.fr...
## $ cdcTransmissionLevelTimeseries <list> [<data.frame[1334 x 2]>], [<data.frame[...
## $ communityLevelsTimeseries <list> [<data.frame[1334 x 3]>], [<data.frame[...
```

Step 4

We will work on the following questions:

- i. What is the population in various states of U.S.A?
- ii. What fraction of the population was infected ?
- iii. What fraction of infected persons recovered ?
- iv. What fraction of the population is currently vaccinated ? *the above do not need historical data*
- v. What was the transmission-like in the various states ?
- vi. How did the disease progress since it started ? *the above needs us to plot values of transmission and cases on a periodical basis – requires time-series values*

Step 5

Extracting time-series data from the data-frame

```
time_series <- data %>% unnest(actualsTimeseries)
# <- to unravel the contents of a dataframe within a dataframe, use unnest
```

Creating a new dataframe with the needed data

```
time_series_transmission <- tibble(Date=time_series$cdcTransmissionLevelTimeseries[[which(data
a$state=="CA")]]$date)

# Transmission Levels in each state
time_series_transmission$Alaska <- time_series$cdcTransmissionLevelTimeseries[[which(data$sta
te=="AK")]]$cdcTransmissionLevel

time_series_transmission$California <- time_series$cdcTransmissionLevelTimeseries[[which(data
$state=="CA")]]$cdcTransmissionLevel

time_series_transmission$New_Jersey <- time_series$cdcTransmissionLevelTimeseries[[which(data
$state=="NJ")]]$cdcTransmissionLevel

time_series_transmission$Tennessee <- time_series$cdcTransmissionLevelTimeseries[[which(data
$state=="TN")]]$cdcTransmissionLevel

time_series_transmission$District_of_Columbia <- time_series$cdcTransmissionLevelTimeseries
[[which(data$state=="DC")]]$cdcTransmissionLevel

print(head(time_series_transmission))
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 × 6
##   Date      Alaska California New_Jersey Tennessee District_of_Columbia
##   <chr>      <int>      <int>      <int>      <int>      <int>
## 1 2020-03-01      0          0          0          0          0
## 2 2020-03-02      0          0          0          0          0
## 3 2020-03-03      0          0          0          0          0
## 4 2020-03-04      0          0          0          0          0
## 5 2020-03-05      0          0          0          0          0
## 6 2020-03-06      0          0          0          0          0
```

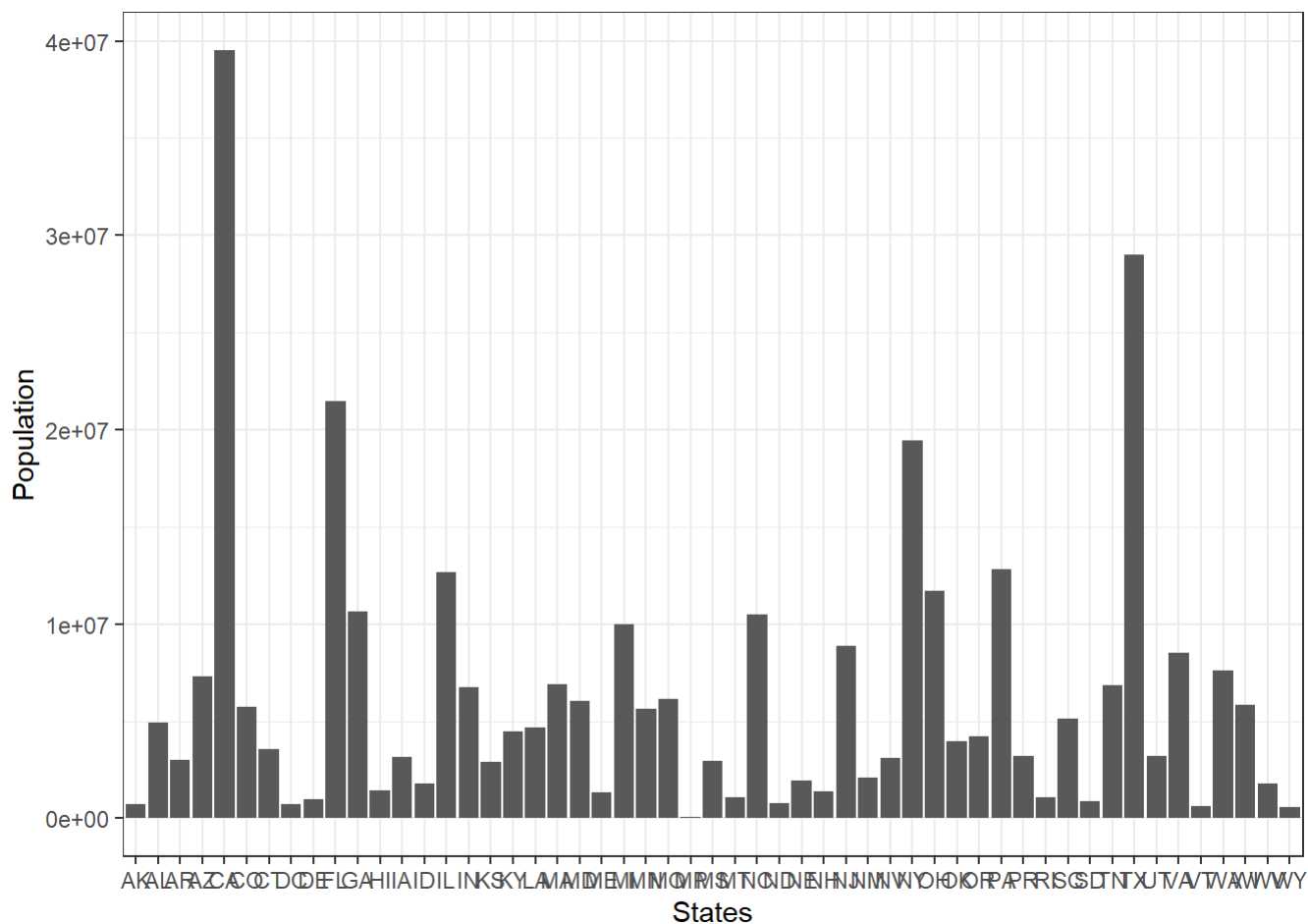
Selecting cases of each states from a new data-frame with dates

```
# New data-frame with dates
time_series_cases <- list(Alaska = time_series %>% filter(state=="AK") %>% select(date,cases))
# Cases of each state
time_series_cases$California <- time_series %>% filter(state=="CA") %>% select(date,cases)
time_series_cases$New_Jersey <- time_series %>% filter(state=="NJ") %>% select(date,cases)
time_series_cases$Tennessee <- time_series %>% filter(state=="TN") %>% select(date,cases)
time_series_cases$District_of_Columbia <- time_series %>% filter(state=="DC") %>% select(date,cases)
```

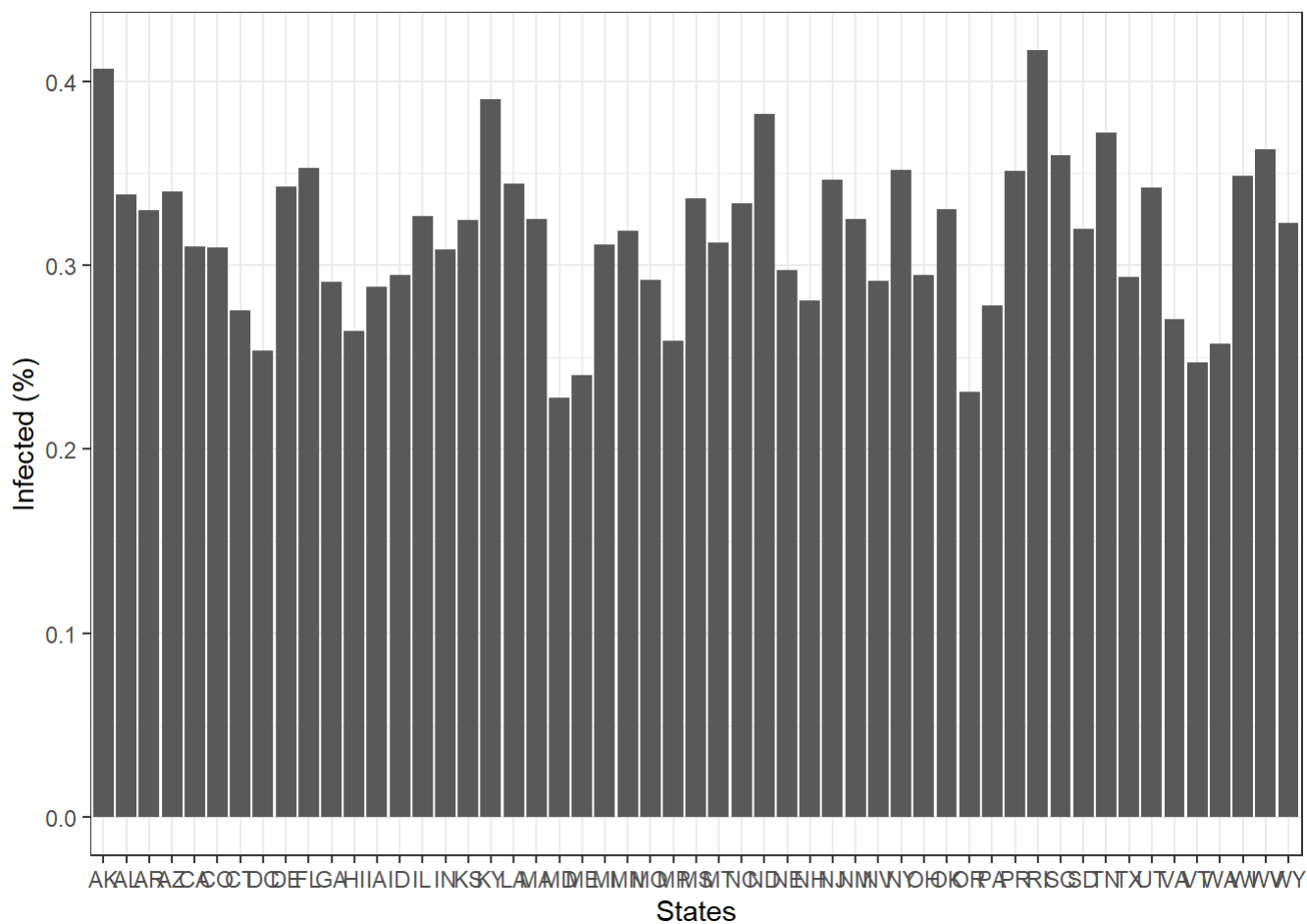
Step 6

Visualising the data

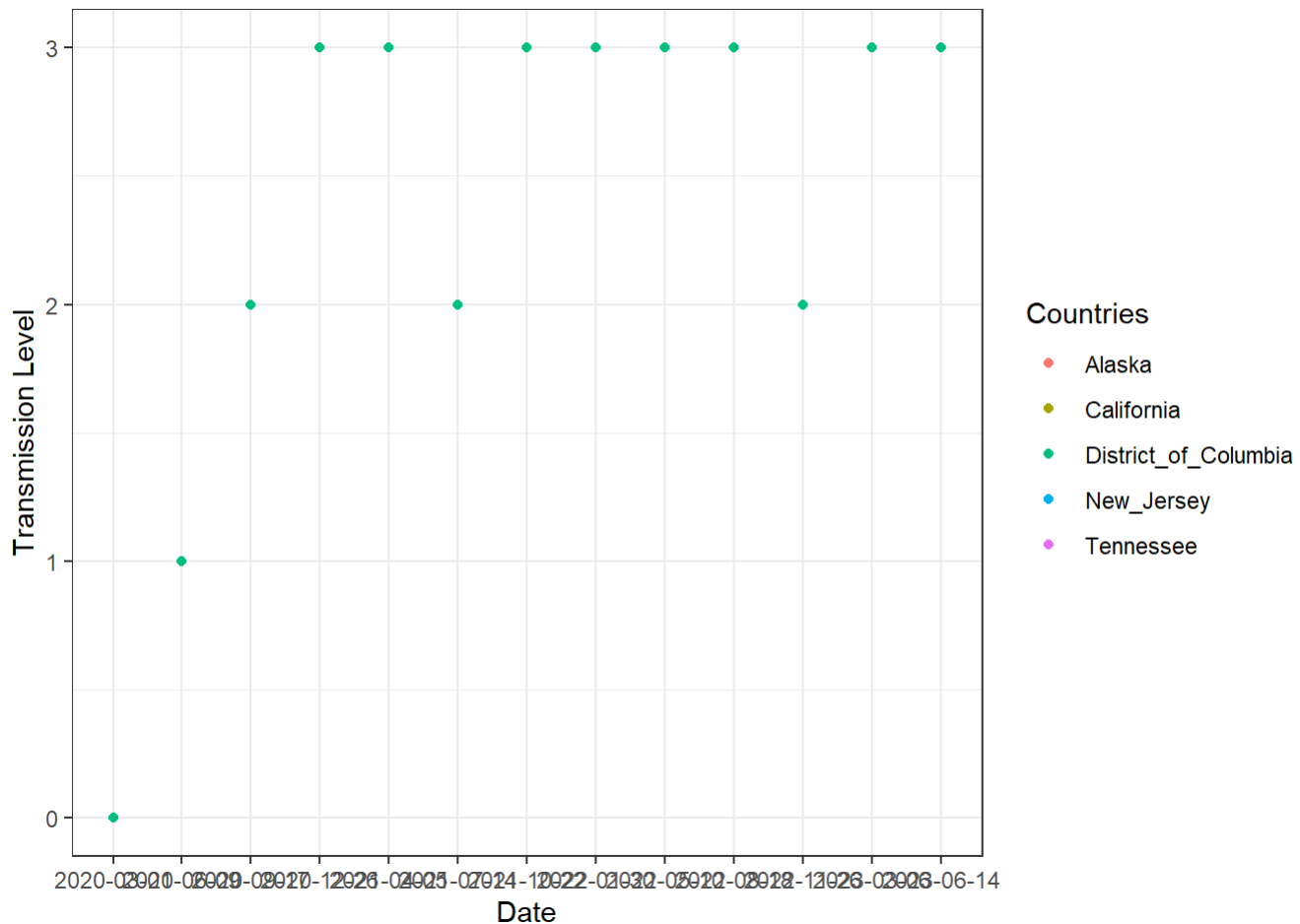
```
ggplot(data, aes(x=state,y=population)) + geom_bar(stat="identity") +labs(x="States",y="Population") + theme_bw()
```



```
ggplot(data, aes(x=state,y=(data$actuals$cases/population))) + geom_bar(stat="identity") + labs(x="States",y="Infected (%)")+theme_bw()
```



```
time_series_transmission[seq(1,1300,by=100),]%>%
  pivot_longer(cols=Alaska:District_of_Columbia,names_to="Countries",values_to="Transmission") %>%
  ggplot(aes(x=Date,y=Transmission,colour=Countries,group=Countries)) +
  geom_point(show.legend=TRUE) +
  labs(x="Date",y="Transmission Level") +
  theme_bw()
```



Representing the data

```
data_to_plot <- tibble(Date_Alaska = time_series_cases$Alaska$date[seq(1,1300,by=100)],
                       Cases_Alaska = time_series_cases$Alaska$cases[seq(1,1300,by=100)],
                       Date_California = time_series_cases$California$date[seq(1,1300,by=100)],
                       Cases_California = time_series_cases$California$cases[seq(1,1300,by=100)],
                       Date_New_Jersey = time_series_cases$New_Jersey$date[seq(1,1300,by=100)],
                       Cases_New_Jersey = time_series_cases$New_Jersey$cases[seq(1,1300,by=100)],
                       Date_Tennessee = time_series_cases$Tennessee$date[seq(1,1300,by=100)],
                       Cases_Tennessee = time_series_cases$Tennessee$cases[seq(1,1300,by=100)],
                       Date_District_of_Columbia = time_series_cases$District_of_Columbia$date[seq(1,1300,by=100)],
                       Cases_District_of_Columbia = time_series_cases$District_of_Columbia$cases[seq(1,1300,by=100)])

data_to_plot
```

```
## # A tibble: 13 × 10
##   Date_Alaska Cases_Alaska Date_California Cases_California Date_New_Jersey
##   <chr>          <int> <chr>          <int> <chr>
## 1 2020-03-01      NA 2020-01-25      1 2020-03-01
## 2 2020-06-09      620 2020-05-04     56333 2020-06-09
## 3 2020-09-17     7413 2020-08-12    595097 2020-09-17
## 4 2020-12-26    45247 2020-11-20   1096427 2020-12-26
## 5 2021-04-05    63486 2021-02-28   3569578 2021-04-05
## 6 2021-07-14    71539 2021-06-08   3798225 2021-07-14
## 7 2021-10-22   132393 2021-09-16   4629146 2021-10-22
## 8 2022-01-30   211117 2021-12-25   5291605 2022-01-30
## 9 2022-05-10   252847 2022-04-04   9110544 2022-05-10
## 10 2022-08-18   289203 2022-07-13  10365785 2022-08-18
## 11 2022-11-26   299841 2022-10-21  11338846 2022-11-26
## 12 2023-03-06   307377 2023-01-29  11980312 2023-03-06
## 13 2023-06-14      NA 2023-05-09  12242634 2023-06-14
## # i 5 more variables: Cases_New_Jersey <int>, Date_Tennessee <chr>,
## #   Cases_Tennessee <int>, Date_District_of_Columbia <chr>,
## #   Cases_District_of_Columbia <int>
```

Plotting subplots

```
install.packages("cowplot", repos = "http://cran.us.r-project.org")
```

```
## Installing package into 'C:/Users/Ariel/AppData/Local/R/win-library/4.2'
## (as 'lib' is unspecified)
```

```
## package 'cowplot' successfully unpacked and MD5 sums checked
##
## The downloaded binary packages are in
## C:\Users\Ariel\AppData\Local\Temp\Rtmps1JSAw\downloaded_packages
```

```
library(cowplot)
```

```
## Warning: package 'cowplot' was built under R version 4.2.3
```

```
##
## Attaching package: 'cowplot'
```

```
## The following object is masked from 'package:lubridate':
##
##   stamp
```

```
fig1<- ggplot(data_to_plot, aes(x=Date_Alaska,y=Cases_Alaska)) +
  geom_point() + labs(x="Date",y="Cases", title="Alaska") + theme_bw()

fig2<- ggplot(data_to_plot, aes(x=Date_California,y=Cases_California)) +
  geom_point() + labs(x="Date",y="Cases", title="California") + theme_bw()

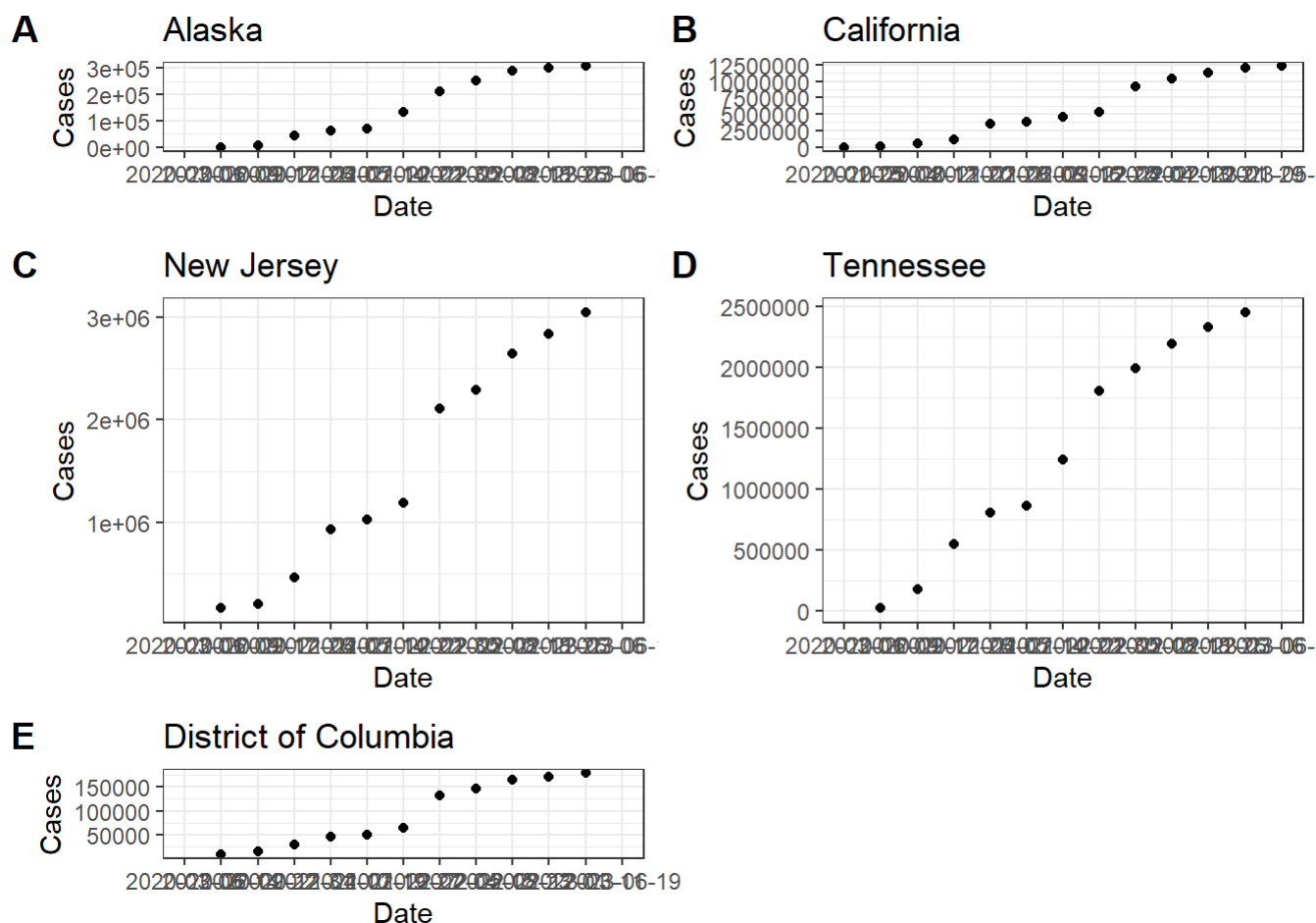
fig3<- ggplot(data_to_plot, aes(x=Date_New_Jersey,y=Cases_New_Jersey)) +
  geom_point() + labs(x="Date",y="Cases", title="New Jersey") + theme_bw()

fig4<- ggplot(data_to_plot, aes(x=Date_Tennessee,y=Cases_Tennessee)) +
  geom_point() + labs(x="Date",y="Cases", title="Tennessee") + theme_bw()

fig5<- ggplot(data_to_plot, aes(x=Date_District_of_Columbia,y=Cases_District_of_Columbia)) +
  geom_point() + labs(x="Date",y="Cases", title="District of Columbia") + theme_bw()

plot_grid(fig1 + theme(legend.justification = c(0,1)),
  fig2 + theme(legend.justification = c(1,0)),
  fig3 + theme(legend.justification = c(0,1)),
  fig4 + theme(legend.justification = c(1,0)),
  fig5 + theme(legend.justification = c(0,1)),
  align = "v", axis = "lr", nrow=3, ncol = 2, labels = LETTERS[1:5], rel_heights = c
(1,2))
```

```
## Warning: Removed 2 rows containing missing values (`geom_point()`).
## Removed 2 rows containing missing values (`geom_point()`).
## Removed 2 rows containing missing values (`geom_point()`).
## Removed 2 rows containing missing values (`geom_point()`).
```



Varying the size to play with the resolution


```
new_resolution <-
  plot_grid(
    fig1 + theme(legend.justification = c(0, 1), axis.text.x = element_text(size = 3)),
    fig2 + theme(legend.justification = c(1, 0), axis.text.x = element_text(size = 3)),
    fig3 + theme(legend.justification = c(0, 1), axis.text.x = element_text(size = 3)),
    fig4 + theme(legend.justification = c(1, 0), axis.text.x = element_text(size = 3)),
    fig5 + theme(legend.justification = c(0, 1), axis.text.x = element_text(size = 3)),
    align = "v", axis = "lr", nrow = 3, ncol = 2, labels = LETTERS[1:5], rel_heights = c(40, 5
0)
  )
```

```
## Warning: Removed 2 rows containing missing values (`geom_point()`).
## Removed 2 rows containing missing values (`geom_point()`).
## Removed 2 rows containing missing values (`geom_point()`).
## Removed 2 rows containing missing values (`geom_point()`).
```

```
ggsave("new_resolution.png", new_resolution, width = 10, height = 8, units = "in")
```

Varying the colours

```
# Modify the color for each plot using the fill color for points as an example
fig1<- ggplot(data_to_plot, aes(x=Date_Alaska,y=Cases_Alaska)) +
  geom_point(color="royalblue", shape=8) + labs(x="Date",y="Cases", title="Alaska")

fig2<- ggplot(data_to_plot, aes(x=Date_California,y=Cases_California)) +
  geom_point(color="darkseagreen4", shape=8) + labs(x="Date",y="Cases", title="California")

fig3<- ggplot(data_to_plot, aes(x=Date_New_Jersey,y=Cases_New_Jersey)) +
  geom_point(color="darkorchid4", shape=8) + labs(x="Date",y="Cases", title="New Jersey")

fig4<- ggplot(data_to_plot, aes(x=Date_Tennessee,y=Cases_Tennessee)) +
  geom_point(color="hotpink", shape=8) + labs(x="Date",y="Cases", title="Tennessee")

fig5<- ggplot(data_to_plot, aes(x=Date_District_of_Columbia,y=Cases_District_of_Columbia)) +
  geom_point(color="coral", shape=8) + labs(x="Date",y="Cases", title="District of Columbia")

new_with_colors <-
  plot_grid(
    fig1 + theme(legend.justification = c(0, 1), axis.text.x = element_text(size = 3)),
    fig2 + theme(legend.justification = c(1, 0), axis.text.x = element_text(size = 3)),
    fig3 + theme(legend.justification = c(0, 1), axis.text.x = element_text(size = 3)),
    fig4 + theme(legend.justification = c(1, 0), axis.text.x = element_text(size = 3)),
    fig5 + theme(legend.justification = c(0, 1), axis.text.x = element_text(size = 3)),
    align = "v", axis = "lr", nrow = 3, ncol = 2, labels = LETTERS[1:5], rel_heights = c(40, 5
0)
  )
```

```
## Warning: Removed 2 rows containing missing values (`geom_point()`).
## Removed 2 rows containing missing values (`geom_point()`).
## Removed 2 rows containing missing values (`geom_point()`).
## Removed 2 rows containing missing values (`geom_point()`).
```

```
# Save the combined plot with increased size  
ggsave("new_with_colors.png", new_with_colors, width = 10, height = 8, units = "in")
```