

ggplots-nCoV

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Plotting Global nCoV Cases

Perform a fuller exploratory analysis on your dataset for your project. You should aggregate the data in some way with dplyr (if your dataset doesn't have any categorical variables, then make some) and make four distinct figures using ggplot2. Make sure you include:

- A plot with continuous variables
- A plot with discrete variables
- A plot where you use color or size to represent a quantity
- A faceted plot

Include text between your plots to tell a story about the data. What insights do these plots give us into your data?

Assumptions:

Note: The original data had multiple observations for some dates, seen here. In these cases, we will only consider the latest observation for that date. This is valid since these are always increasing quantities.

```
## [1] "1/21/20 22:00" "1/22/20 12:00" "1/23/20 12:00" "1/24/20 0:00"
## [5] "1/24/20 12:00" "1/25/20 0:00" "1/25/20 12:00" "1/25/20 22:00"
## [9] "1/26/20 11:00" "1/26/20 23:00" "1/27/20 9:00" "1/27/20 19:00"
## [13] "1/27/20 20:30" "1/28/20 13:00" "1/28/20 18:00" "1/28/20 23:00"
## [17] "1/29/20 13:30" "1/29/20 14:30" "1/29/20 21:00" "1/30/20 11:00"
## [21] "1/31/20 14:00" "02/01/20 10:00" "02/02/20 21:00" "02/03/20 21:00"
## [25] "02/04/20 9:40" "02/04/20 22:00" "02/05/20 9:00" "02/05/20 23:00"
## [29] "02/06/20 9:00" "02/06/20 14:20" "02/07/20 20:13" "02/07/20 22:50"
## [33] "02/08/20 22:04" "02/08/20 23:04" "02/09/20 10:30" "02/09/20 23:20"

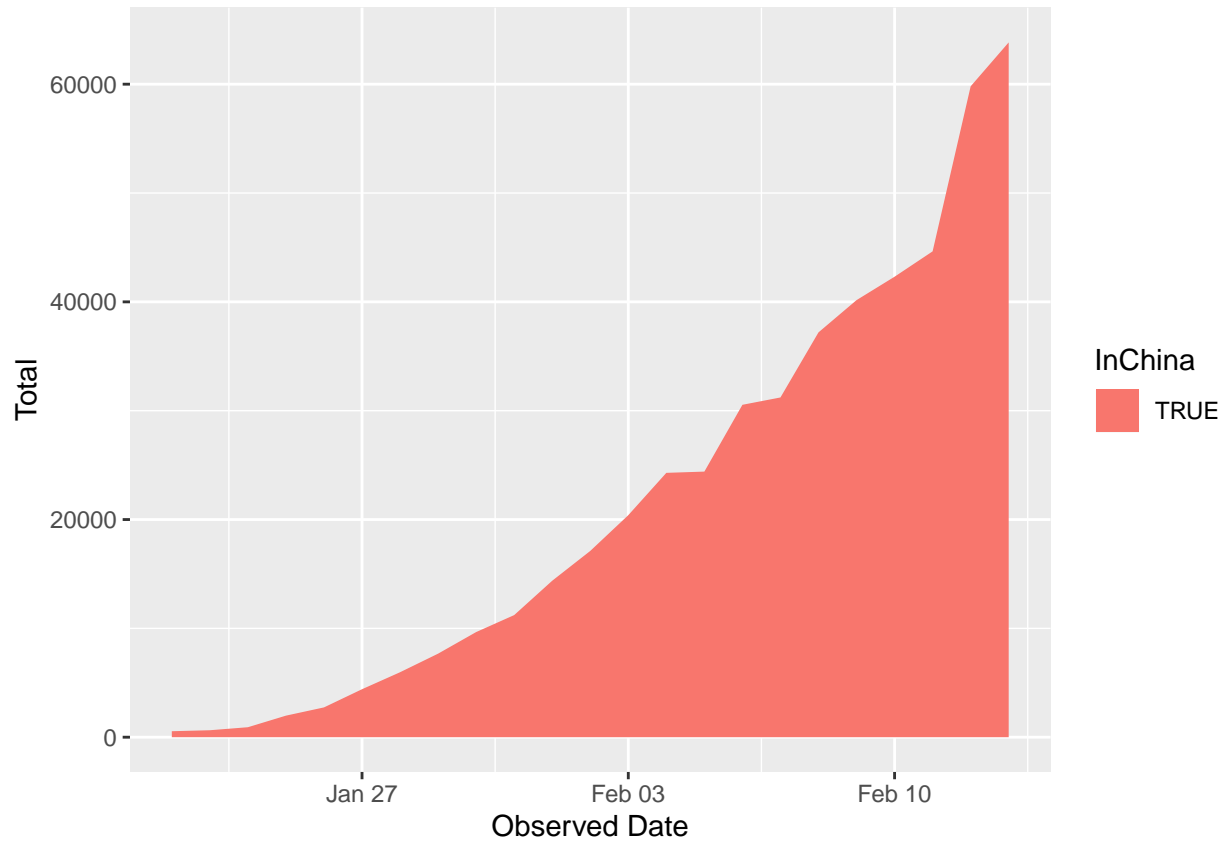
## [1] "Summary"

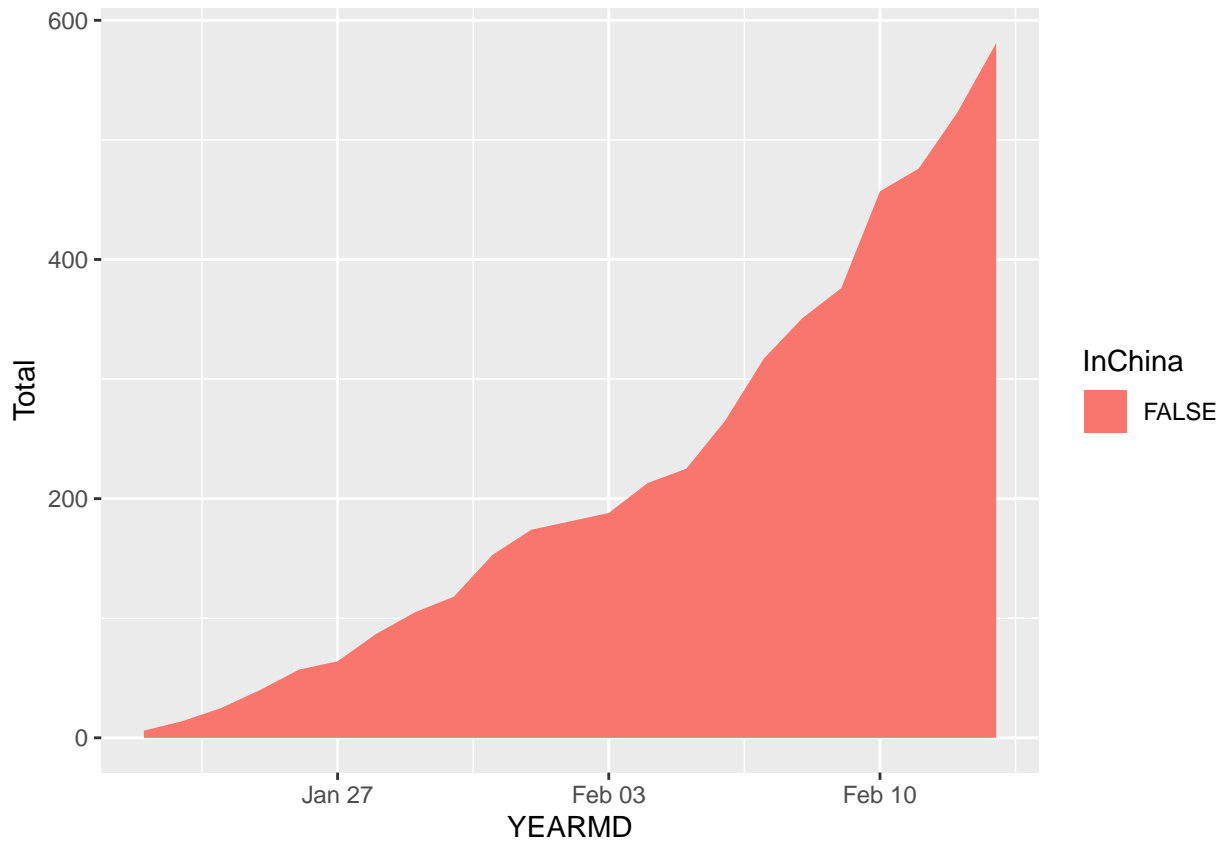
## # A tibble: 46 x 3
## # Groups:   YEARM [23]
##   YEARM InChina Total
##   <date> <lgl> <dbl>
## 1 2020-01-22 FALSE 6
## 2 2020-01-22 TRUE 549
## 3 2020-01-23 FALSE 14
## 4 2020-01-23 TRUE 639
## 5 2020-01-24 FALSE 25
## 6 2020-01-24 TRUE 916
## 7 2020-01-25 FALSE 40
## 8 2020-01-25 TRUE 1979
```

```
## 9 2020-01-26 FALSE      57
## 10 2020-01-26 TRUE      2737
## # ... with 36 more rows
```

Plots

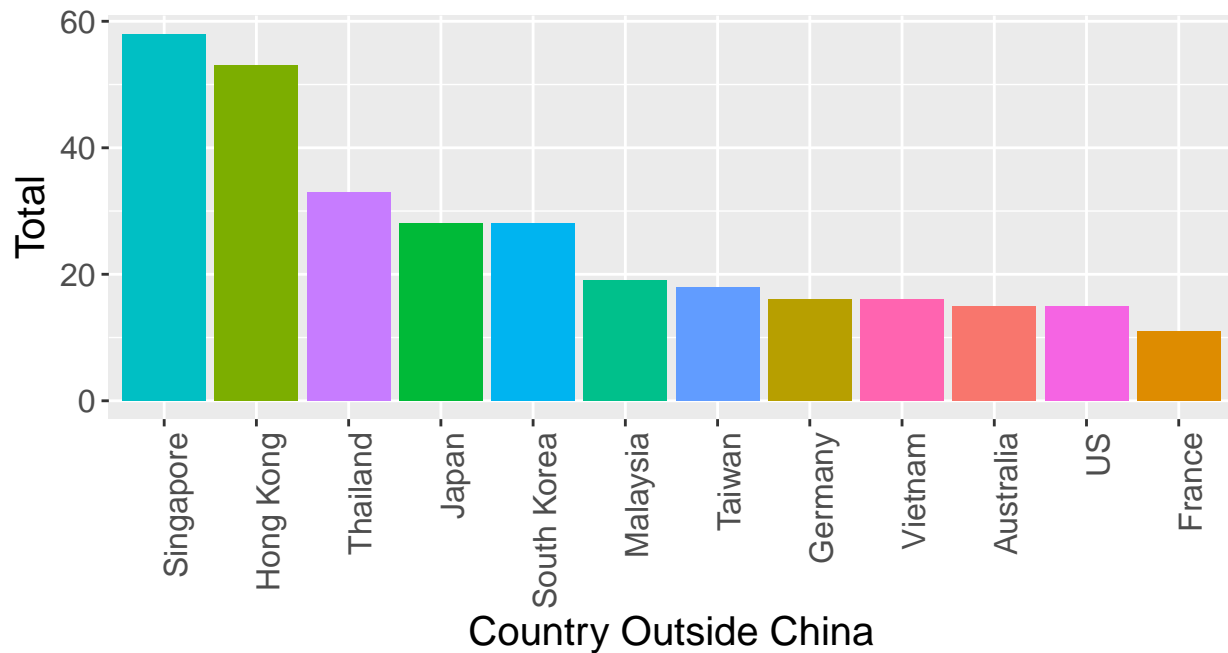
- Cases observed over the period. Plots with continuous variables





Plot with Discrete Variables Note: We have removed “Other” and “China” from this plot to show countries in the same scale. “Other” referred to patients on cruise ships who came from multiple countries. “China” Totals are too high to plot on the same scale as other countries.

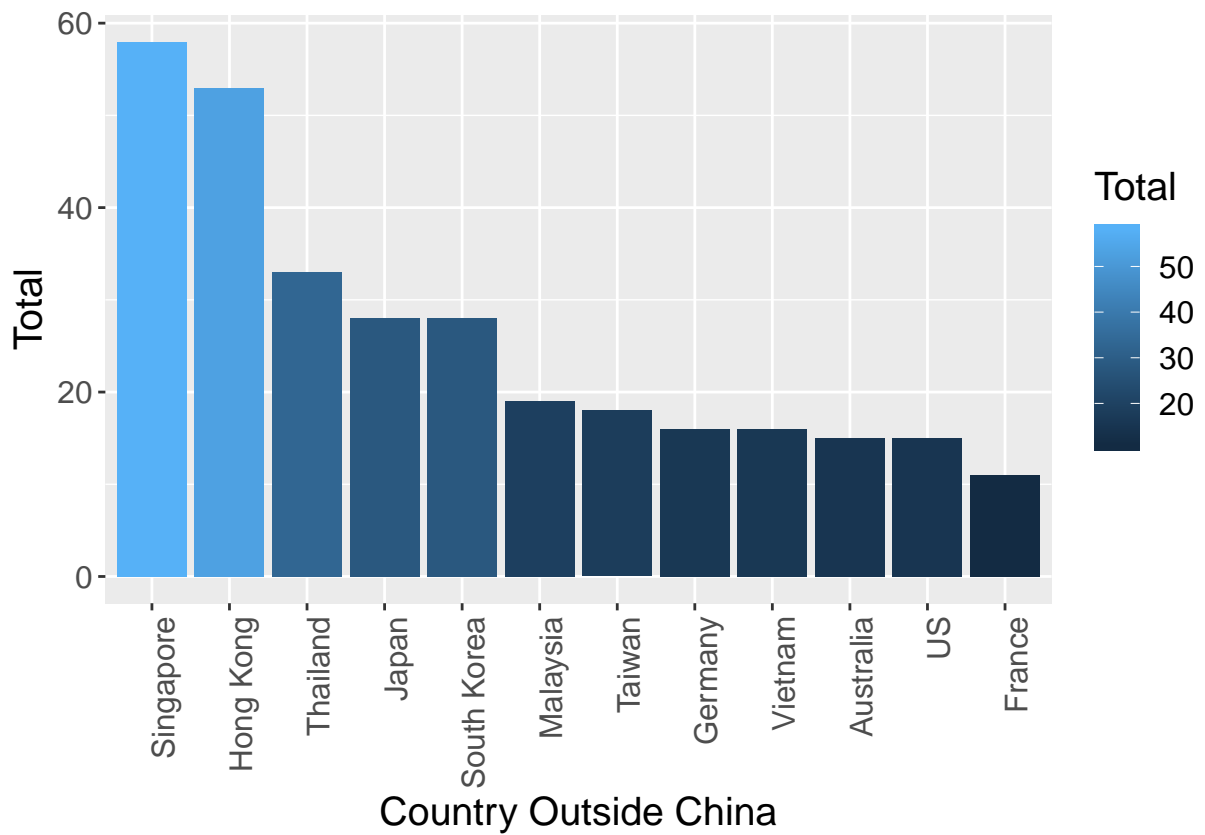
We can see that the spread of nCoV follows the same curve inside and outside of China. This also show that the curve is increasing slope during this period of spread. A typical virus will spread increasingly and then slow down before fading away. We can see that cases in China are starting to decrease in slope but outside are still on the rise.



```
## # A tibble: 12 x 2
##   Country      Total
##   <chr>      <dbl>
## 1 Singapore    58
## 2 Hong Kong    53
## 3 Thailand     33
## 4 Japan        28
## 5 South Korea  28
## 6 Malaysia     19
## 7 Taiwan       18
## 8 Germany      16
## 9 Vietnam      16
## 10 Australia   15
## 11 US          15
## 12 France      11
```

This graph shows that countries geographically close to China have the most cases so far. This is to be expected since travel volumes are high between Wuhan and Hong Kong, Singapore, and other neighbor countries.

- A plot where you use color or size to represent a quantity This show also shows the high number of cases in Singapore and Hong Kong but is colored so it is visually clear.



```
## # A tibble: 12 x 2
##   Country      Total
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## 1 Singapore    58
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## 5 South Korea  28
## 6 Malaysia     19
## 7 Taiwan       18
## 8 Germany      16
## 9 Vietnam      16
## 10 Australia    15
## 11 US           15
## 12 France       11
```

- A faceted plot

This plot shows that the increase in each of these countries is following the same pattern during this early stage of the virus spread.

