Fig 2.2 shows the plotting of the New York dataset after the latitude, longitude and geojson zip codes transformations were completed. This shows another way of encoding influenza rates as color coded dots, similarly to figure 2.1 with the small difference that they are solid colored dots. Once again, color encodes the number of influenza cases where yellow is high and purple is low. One issue seen within this example is the values are too similar so finding the difference in rates is not clear.