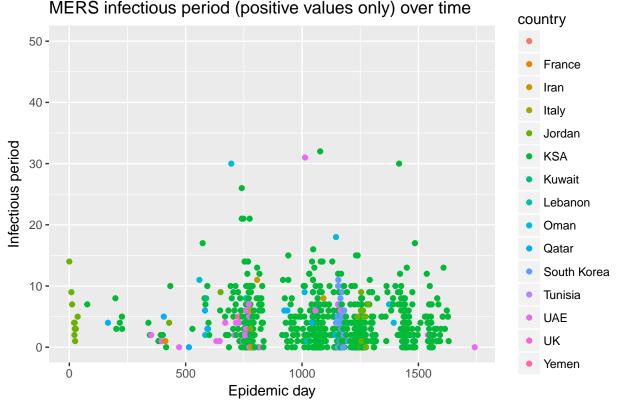
Visualization solutions*

Introduction

This is a (partial) key for the exercises in the handout Visualization

Exercise. Use our corrected infectious period variable (infectious.period2) to study the change in the inectious period over the course of the MERS epidemic.

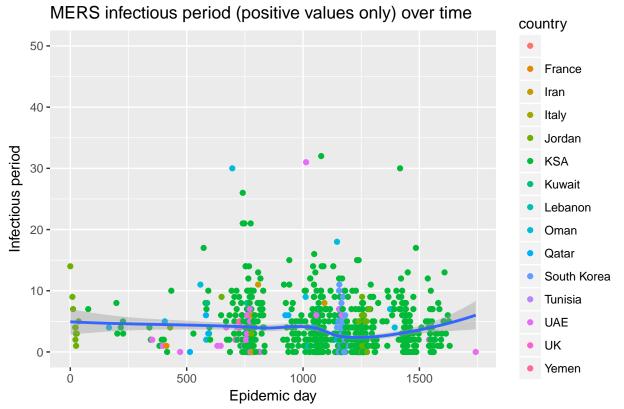


Data from: https://github.com/rambaut/MERS-Cases/blob/gh-pages/data/cases.csv

Exercise. In data from many outbreaks it can be seen that there is a kind of *societal learning*. When the infection first emerges it is not quickly recognized, public health resources have not been mobilized, it is not known what symptoms are diagnostic, how to treat, etc. But, quickly, this information is collected and the utbreak is contained. Is there evidence of this kind of

^{*}Contributions to lectures and practicals by Andrew W. Park, John M. Drake and Ana I. Bento

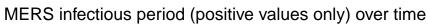
societal learning in the mers data. Add a curve fit using geom_smooth to explore this question. Hint: I solved using the loess method because the default smoother (gam) failed.

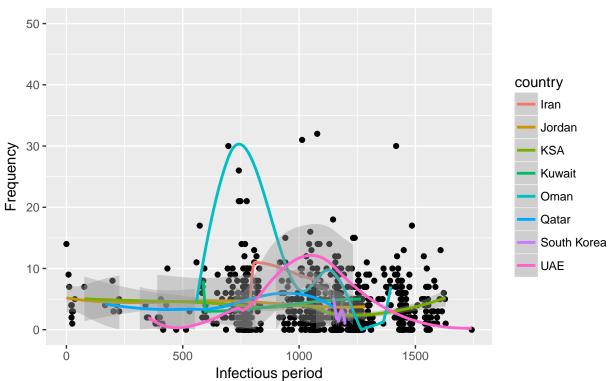


Data from: https://github.com/rambaut/MERS-Cases/blob/gh-pages/data/cases.csv

Exercise. Plot infectious.period2 against time, as before, but this time add a separate smooth fit for each country.

```
ggplot(data=mers, mapping=aes(x=epi.day, y=infectious.period2)) +
geom_point() +
geom_smooth(method='loess', mapping = aes(color=country)) +
scale_y_continuous(limits = c(0, 50)) +
labs(x='Infectious period', y='Frequency',
     title='MERS infectious period (positive values only) over time', caption="Data from: https://git.
```





Data from: https://github.com/rambaut/MERS-Cases/blob/gh-pages/data/cases.csv