# PSZB17-210 - Seminar\_4

## Zoltan Kekecs

March 2, 2021

## 4. Ora - Adatexploracio

Az ora celja az adatexploracios modszerek elsajatitasa.

## Package-ek betoltese

A kovetkezo package-ekre lesz szuksegunk

```
if (!require("gridExtra")) install.packages("gridExtra")
library(gridExtra) # for grid.arrange
if (!require("psych")) install.packages("psych")
library(psych) # for describe
if (!require("tidyverse")) install.packages("tidyverse")
library(tidyverse) # for dplyr and ggplot2
```

## Adatok betoltese

Beolvassuk a WHO altal 2020.09.28-an feltoltott COVID-19 adatokat a read\_csv() funkcioval, es elmentjuk egy COVID\_data nevu objektumba. A **read\_csv()** funkcio a tidyverse resze, es egybol tibble formatumban menti el az adatainkat.

COVID\_data\_raw <- read\_csv("https://raw.githubusercontent.com/owid/covid-19-data/master/public/data/owi

## Adatok attekintese

Mindig erdemes azzal kezdeni, hogy megismerkedunk az adat szerkezetevel es tartalmaval.

A tibble objektum meghivasaval kapthatunk nemi informaciot az adattabla szerkezeterol. Lathatjuk hany sor es hany oszlop van az adattablaban, es lathatjuk milyen class-ba tartoznak (chr, dbl ...)

```
COVID_data_raw
```

```
## # A tibble: 72,096 x 59
##
      iso_code continent location date
                                               total_cases new_cases new_cases_smoot~
##
      <chr>
                <chr>
                          <chr>
                                                      <dbl>
                                                                 <dbl>
                                                                                   <dbl>
                                    <date>
##
    1 AFG
               Asia
                          Afghani~ 2020-02-24
                                                          1
                                                                     1
                                                                                 NA
##
   2 AFG
               Asia
                          Afghani~ 2020-02-25
                                                          1
                                                                     0
                                                                                 NA
   3 AFG
                          Afghani~ 2020-02-26
                                                                     0
                                                                                 NA
##
               Asia
                                                          1
    4 AFG
                          Afghani~ 2020-02-27
                                                                     0
                                                                                 NA
##
               Asia
                                                          1
  5 AFG
                                                                     0
                                                                                 NA
##
                          Afghani~ 2020-02-28
                                                          1
               Asia
   6 AFG
                          Afghani~ 2020-02-29
                                                          1
                                                                     0
               Asia
                                                                                  0.143
##
   7 AFG
                Asia
                          Afghani~ 2020-03-01
                                                          1
                                                                     0
                                                                                  0.143
##
   8 AFG
                Asia
                          Afghani~ 2020-03-02
                                                          1
                                                                     0
## 9 AFG
                          Afghani~ 2020-03-03
                                                          2
                                                                                  0.143
               Asia
                                                                     1
```

```
Afghani~ 2020-03-04
                                                                               0.429
## # ... with 72,086 more rows, and 52 more variables: total_deaths <dbl>,
       new deaths <dbl>, new deaths smoothed <dbl>, total cases per million <dbl>,
       new_cases_per_million <dbl>, new_cases_smoothed_per_million <dbl>,
## #
## #
       total_deaths_per_million <dbl>, new_deaths_per_million <dbl>,
       new_deaths_smoothed_per_million <dbl>, reproduction_rate <dbl>,
## #
       icu patients <lgl>, icu patients per million <lgl>, hosp patients <lgl>,
## #
       hosp_patients_per_million <lgl>, weekly_icu_admissions <lgl>,
## #
## #
       weekly_icu_admissions_per_million <lgl>, weekly_hosp_admissions <lgl>,
## #
       weekly_hosp_admissions_per_million <lgl>, new_tests <dbl>,
## #
       total_tests <dbl>, total_tests_per_thousand <dbl>,
       new_tests_per_thousand <dbl>, new_tests_smoothed <dbl>,
## #
## #
       new_tests_smoothed_per_thousand <dbl>, positive_rate <dbl>,
## #
       tests_per_case <dbl>, tests_units <chr>, total_vaccinations <lgl>,
       people_vaccinated <lgl>, people_fully_vaccinated <lgl>,
## #
## #
       new_vaccinations <lgl>, new_vaccinations_smoothed <lgl>,
       total_vaccinations_per_hundred <lgl>, people_vaccinated_per_hundred <lgl>,
## #
## #
       people fully vaccinated per hundred <lgl>,
       new_vaccinations_smoothed_per_million <lgl>, stringency_index <dbl>,
## #
## #
       population <dbl>, population density <dbl>, median age <dbl>,
## #
       aged_65_older <dbl>, aged_70_older <dbl>, gdp_per_capita <dbl>,
       extreme_poverty <dbl>, cardiovasc_death_rate <dbl>,
## #
## #
       diabetes_prevalence <dbl>, female_smokers <dbl>, male_smokers <dbl>,
       handwashing_facilities <dbl>, hospital_beds_per_thousand <dbl>,
## #
## #
       life_expectancy <dbl>, human_development_index <dbl>
```

#### Leiro statisztikak

##

##

3rd Qu.:

:964

Max. NA's : 82603 :114442646

Ha az egyes valtozok **leiro statisztikaira** (descriptive statistics) vagyunk kivancsiak, kerhetjuk ezt a mar tanult modon.

Peldaul lekerhetjuk a valtozo alapveto legalacsonyabb es legmagasabb erteket, atlagat, medianjat, a kvartiliseket, es hogy hany hianyzo adat van (ha van) a **summary()** funkcioval (miutan a select funkcioval kivalasztottuk, melyik valtozora vagyunk kivancsiak)

```
COVID_data_raw %>%
  select(total_cases) %>%
  summary()
##
     total_cases
##
   \mathtt{Min}.
                      1
                    706
##
   1st Qu.:
## Median:
                   7577
##
   Mean
                610304
```

Vagy megkapthatjuk ugyanezt az osszes valtozora, ha ugyanezt az egesz adattablara futtatjuk le. Persze a karakter osztalyba tartozo valtozoknal mindezeknek a leiro statisztikaknak nincs ertelme, ott csak a class informaciot kaptjuk az output-ban.

```
COVID_data_raw %>%
summary()
```

Az exploració megmutatta hogy van nehany irrealisztikus adat. Ennek az az oka hogy kontinensekre es regiokra lebontott osszefoglalo adatokat is tartalmaz a tablazat. Ezeket ugy tudjuk legkonnyebben kivenni

hogy kivesszuk azokat a sorokat, ahol a continent valtozo NA erteket vesz fel. (Vedd eszre hogy ezt "!" es az is.na() funkciok kombinaciojaval oldjuk meg. A ! jelentese "NOT". )

```
COVID_data <- COVID_data_raw %>%
  filter(!is.na(continent))
COVID_data %>%
  select(total cases) %>%
  summary()
##
     total_cases
##
    Min.
    1st Qu.:
                  628
##
##
   Median:
                 6565
##
   Mean
              203025
    3rd Qu.:
               67334
##
   Max.
           :28664481
   NA's
##
           :950
COVID_data_raw %>%
  select(total_cases) %>%
  summary()
##
     total cases
##
   Min.
                     1
##
    1st Qu.:
                   706
##
   Median :
                  7577
##
    Mean
                610304
           :
##
    3rd Qu.:
                 82603
##
   Max.
           :114442646
##
    NA's
           :964
```

## Gyakorlas

- Hany regisztralt eset volt osszesen Magyarorszagon a tegnapi napig (total\_cases)?
- Mi volt a legmagasabb uj eset-szam Magyarorszagon (new\_cases)?

## Megtobb leiro statisztika

A Psych package segitsegevel a describe() funkcio megtobb hasznos informaciot adhat. Ez a funkcio elsosorban szam-valtozok leirasara szolgal, es karakter tipusu kategorikus valtozok eseten sok warning message-et ad, ezert erdemes a funciot csak a szam-valtozokra lefuttatni (ezt alabb a select() funkcioval erem el.)

```
## total_cases
                                              1 67566
                                                         203024.59
                                                                      1139284.95
## new_cases
                                              2 67559
                                                           1681.76
                                                                         9159.12
## new_cases_smoothed
                                              3 66611
                                                           1689.43
                                                                         9008.48
## total_deaths
                                              4 58643
                                                           6075.65
                                                                        25639.29
```

##	nor dontha	_	58642	43.29	185.58
	new_deaths		66611	43.29 37.76	163.03
	new_deaths_smoothed		67566	7153.58	
	total_cases_per_million		67559	64.78	168.79
	new_cases_per_million		66611	64.77	
	new_cases_smoothed_per_million		58643	168.05	306.43
	total_deaths_per_million				
	new_deaths_per_million		58642	1.36	3.93
	new_deaths_smoothed_per_million		66611	1.19	2.80
	reproduction_rate		57602	1.02	0.35
	icu_patients	14	0	NaN N-N	NA
	icu_patients_per_million	15	0	NaN	NA
	hosp_patients	16	0	NaN	NA
	hosp_patients_per_million	17	0	NaN	NA
	weekly_icu_admissions	18	0	NaN	NA
	weekly_icu_admissions_per_million	19	0	NaN	NA
	weekly_hosp_admissions	20	0	NaN	NA
	weekly_hosp_admissions_per_million	21	0	NaN	NA
	total_vaccinations	22	0	NaN	NA
	people_vaccinated	23	0	NaN	NA
	<pre>people_fully_vaccinated</pre>	24	0	NaN	NA
##	new_vaccinations	25	0	NaN	NA
	new_vaccinations_smoothed	26	0	NaN	NA
	total_vaccinations_per_hundred	27	0	NaN	NA
	<pre>people_vaccinated_per_hundred</pre>	28	0	NaN	NA
##	<pre>people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred</pre>	29	0	NaN	NA
##	new_vaccinations_smoothed_per_million	30	0	NaN	NA
##	stringency_index		61934	58.92	22.15
##	population	32	68516	43599575.60	156432943.82
##	population_density		68516 66980	43599575.60 328.83	156432943.82 1596.52
##		33			1596.52
## ##	population_density	33 34	66980	328.83	1596.52
## ## ##	population_density median_age	33 34 35	66980 65184	328.83 30.57 8.81	1596.52 9.15
## ## ## ##	population_density median_age aged_65_older	33 34 35 36	66980 65184 64428	328.83 30.57 8.81 5.59	1596.52 9.15 6.27 4.28
## ## ## ##	population_density median_age aged_65_older aged_70_older	33 34 35 36 37	66980 65184 64428 64814	328.83 30.57 8.81 5.59 19156.64	1596.52 9.15 6.27 4.28 19740.78
## ## ## ## ##	population_density median_age aged_65_older aged_70_older gdp_per_capita	33 34 35 36 37 38	66980 65184 64428 64814 65362	328.83 30.57 8.81 5.59 19156.64 13.28	1596.52 9.15 6.27 4.28 19740.78 20.00
## ## ## ## ##	population_density median_age aged_65_older aged_70_older gdp_per_capita extreme_poverty	33 34 35 36 37 38 39	66980 65184 64428 64814 65362 44519	328.83 30.57 8.81 5.59 19156.64 13.28 257.23	1596.52 9.15 6.27 4.28 19740.78 20.00 118.73
## ## ## ## ## ##	population_density median_age aged_65_older aged_70_older gdp_per_capita extreme_poverty cardiovasc_death_rate diabetes_prevalence female_smokers	33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40	66980 65184 64428 64814 65362 44519 65973	328.83 30.57 8.81 5.59 19156.64 13.28 257.23	1596.52 9.15 6.27 4.28 19740.78 20.00 118.73 3.94 10.45
## ## ## ## ## ##	population_density median_age aged_65_older aged_70_older gdp_per_capita extreme_poverty cardiovasc_death_rate diabetes_prevalence	33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41	66980 65184 64428 64814 65362 44519 65973 66800	328.83 30.57 8.81 5.59 19156.64 13.28 257.23 7.79	1596.52 9.15 6.27 4.28 19740.78 20.00 118.73 3.94
## ## ## ## ## ## ##	population_density median_age aged_65_older aged_70_older gdp_per_capita extreme_poverty cardiovasc_death_rate diabetes_prevalence female_smokers	33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42	66980 65184 64428 64814 65362 44519 65973 66800 51834	328.83 30.57 8.81 5.59 19156.64 13.28 257.23 7.79	1596.52 9.15 6.27 4.28 19740.78 20.00 118.73 3.94 10.45
## ## ## ## ## ## ##	population_density median_age aged_65_older aged_70_older gdp_per_capita extreme_poverty cardiovasc_death_rate diabetes_prevalence female_smokers male_smokers	33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43	66980 65184 64428 64814 65362 44519 65973 66800 51834 51117	328.83 30.57 8.81 5.59 19156.64 13.28 257.23 7.79 10.59 32.63 50.91	1596.52 9.15 6.27 4.28 19740.78 20.00 118.73 3.94 10.45 13.51 31.95
## ## ## ## ## ## ##	population_density median_age aged_65_older aged_70_older gdp_per_capita extreme_poverty cardiovasc_death_rate diabetes_prevalence female_smokers male_smokers handwashing_facilities	33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44	66980 65184 64428 64814 65362 44519 65973 66800 51834 51117 32902	328.83 30.57 8.81 5.59 19156.64 13.28 257.23 7.79 10.59 32.63 50.91	1596.52 9.15 6.27 4.28 19740.78 20.00 118.73 3.94 10.45 13.51 31.95 2.48
## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##	population_density median_age aged_65_older aged_70_older gdp_per_capita extreme_poverty cardiovasc_death_rate diabetes_prevalence female_smokers male_smokers handwashing_facilities hospital_beds_per_thousand	33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45	66980 65184 64428 64814 65362 44519 65973 66800 51834 51117 32902 60413	328.83 30.57 8.81 5.59 19156.64 13.28 257.23 7.79 10.59 32.63 50.91 3.04	1596.52 9.15 6.27 4.28 19740.78 20.00 118.73 3.94 10.45 13.51 31.95 2.48 7.57
## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##	population_density median_age aged_65_older aged_70_older gdp_per_capita extreme_poverty cardiovasc_death_rate diabetes_prevalence female_smokers male_smokers handwashing_facilities hospital_beds_per_thousand life_expectancy	33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46	66980 65184 64428 64814 65362 44519 65973 66800 51834 51117 32902 60413 68103	328.83 30.57 8.81 5.59 19156.64 13.28 257.23 7.79 10.59 32.63 50.91 3.04 73.14 0.73	1596.52 9.15 6.27 4.28 19740.78 20.00 118.73 3.94 10.45 13.51 31.95 2.48 7.57 0.15
## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##	population_density median_age aged_65_older aged_70_older gdp_per_capita extreme_poverty cardiovasc_death_rate diabetes_prevalence female_smokers male_smokers handwashing_facilities hospital_beds_per_thousand life_expectancy	33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46	66980 65184 64428 64814 65362 44519 65973 66800 51834 51117 32902 60413 68103 65951	328.83 30.57 8.81 5.59 19156.64 13.28 257.23 7.79 10.59 32.63 50.91 3.04 73.14 0.73	1596.52 9.15 6.27 4.28 19740.78 20.00 118.73 3.94 10.45 13.51 31.95 2.48 7.57 0.15 mad
## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##	population_density median_age aged_65_older aged_70_older gdp_per_capita extreme_poverty cardiovasc_death_rate diabetes_prevalence female_smokers male_smokers handwashing_facilities hospital_beds_per_thousand life_expectancy human_development_index	33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46	66980 65184 64428 64814 65362 44519 65973 66800 51834 51117 32902 60413 68103 65951 nedian	328.83 30.57 8.81 5.59 19156.64 13.28 257.23 7.79 10.59 32.63 50.91 3.04 73.14 0.73 trimmed	1596.52 9.15 6.27 4.28 19740.78 20.00 118.73 3.94 10.45 13.51 31.95 2.48 7.57 0.15 mad 9699.17
## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##	population_density median_age aged_65_older aged_70_older gdp_per_capita extreme_poverty cardiovasc_death_rate diabetes_prevalence female_smokers male_smokers handwashing_facilities hospital_beds_per_thousand life_expectancy human_development_index  total_cases	33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46	66980 65184 64428 64814 65362 44519 65973 66800 51834 51117 32902 60413 68103 65951 median 665.00	328.83 30.57 8.81 5.59 19156.64 13.28 257.23 7.79 10.59 32.63 50.91 3.04 73.14 0.73 trimmed 35972.93	1596.52 9.15 6.27 4.28 19740.78 20.00 118.73 3.94 10.45 13.51 31.95 2.48 7.57 0.15 mad 9699.17 74.13
## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##	population_density median_age aged_65_older aged_70_older gdp_per_capita extreme_poverty cardiovasc_death_rate diabetes_prevalence female_smokers male_smokers handwashing_facilities hospital_beds_per_thousand life_expectancy human_development_index  total_cases new_cases	33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 65 65	66980 65184 64428 64814 65362 44519 65973 66800 51834 51117 32902 60413 68103 65951 median 565.00 50.00	328.83 30.57 8.81 5.59 19156.64 13.28 257.23 7.79 10.59 32.63 50.91 3.04 73.14 0.73 trimmed 35972.93 289.35	1596.52 9.15 6.27 4.28 19740.78 20.00 118.73 3.94 10.45 13.51 31.95 2.48 7.57 0.15 mad 9699.17 74.13 89.80
## # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	population_density median_age aged_65_older aged_70_older gdp_per_capita extreme_poverty cardiovasc_death_rate diabetes_prevalence female_smokers male_smokers handwashing_facilities hospital_beds_per_thousand life_expectancy human_development_index  total_cases new_cases_smoothed	33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 65 65	66980 65184 64428 64814 65362 44519 65973 66800 51834 51117 32902 60413 68103 65951 median 565.00 50.00 60.71	328.83 30.57 8.81 5.59 19156.64 13.28 257.23 7.79 10.59 32.63 50.91 3.04 73.14 0.73 trimmed 35972.93 289.35 306.87	1596.52 9.15 6.27 4.28 19740.78 20.00 118.73 3.94 10.45 13.51 31.95 2.48 7.57 0.15 mad 9699.17 74.13 89.80 292.07
## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##	population_density median_age aged_65_older aged_70_older gdp_per_capita extreme_poverty cardiovasc_death_rate diabetes_prevalence female_smokers male_smokers handwashing_facilities hospital_beds_per_thousand life_expectancy human_development_index  total_cases new_cases_smoothed total_deaths	33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 65 65	66980 65184 64428 64814 65362 44519 65973 66800 51834 51117 32902 60413 68103 65951 median 565.00 60.71 202.00	328.83 30.57 8.81 5.59 19156.64 13.28 257.23 7.79 10.59 32.63 50.91 3.04 73.14 0.73 trimmed 35972.93 289.35 306.87 1118.22	1596.52 9.15 6.27 4.28 19740.78 20.00 118.73 3.94 10.45 13.51 31.95 2.48 7.57 0.15 mad 9699.17 74.13 89.80 292.07 1.48
## # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	population_density  median_age  aged_65_older  aged_70_older  gdp_per_capita  extreme_poverty  cardiovasc_death_rate  diabetes_prevalence  female_smokers  male_smokers  handwashing_facilities  hospital_beds_per_thousand  life_expectancy human_development_index  total_cases  new_cases  new_cases_smoothed  total_deaths  new_deaths	33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 66	66980 65184 64428 64814 65362 44519 65973 66800 51834 51117 32902 60413 68103 65951 median 565.00 50.00 60.71 202.00 1.00	328.83 30.57 8.81 5.59 19156.64 13.28 257.23 7.79 10.59 32.63 50.91 3.04 73.14 0.73 trimmed 35972.93 289.35 306.87 1118.22 7.54	1596.52 9.15 6.27 4.28 19740.78 20.00 118.73 3.94 10.45 13.51 31.95 2.48 7.57 0.15 mad 9699.17 74.13 89.80 292.07 1.48 1.27
## # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	population_density  median_age  aged_65_older  aged_70_older  gdp_per_capita  extreme_poverty  cardiovasc_death_rate  diabetes_prevalence  female_smokers  male_smokers  handwashing_facilities  hospital_beds_per_thousand  life_expectancy human_development_index  total_cases  new_cases  new_cases_smoothed  total_deaths  new_deaths_smoothed	33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 66	66980 65184 64428 64814 65362 44519 65973 66800 51834 51117 32902 60413 68103 65951 median 565.00 50.00 60.71 202.00 1.00 0.86	328.83 30.57 8.81 5.59 19156.64 13.28 257.23 7.79 10.59 32.63 50.91 3.04 73.14 0.73 trimmed 35972.93 289.35 306.87 1118.22 7.54 6.03	1596.52 9.15 6.27 4.28 19740.78 20.00 118.73 3.94 10.45 13.51 31.95 2.48 7.57 0.15 mad 9699.17 74.13 89.80 292.07 1.48 1.27 1463.16
######################################	population_density  median_age  aged_65_older  aged_70_older  gdp_per_capita  extreme_poverty  cardiovasc_death_rate  diabetes_prevalence  female_smokers  male_smokers  handwashing_facilities  hospital_beds_per_thousand  life_expectancy  human_development_index  total_cases  new_cases  new_cases_smoothed  total_deaths  new_deaths_smoothed  total_cases_per_million	33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 66	66980 65184 64428 64814 65362 44519 65973 66800 51834 51117 32902 60413 68103 65951 median 565.00 50.00 60.71 202.00 1.00 0.86	328.83 30.57 8.81 5.59 19156.64 13.28 257.23 7.79 10.59 32.63 50.91 3.04 73.14 0.73 trimmed 35972.93 289.35 306.87 1118.22 7.54 6.03 3495.34	1596.52 9.15 6.27 4.28 19740.78 20.00 118.73 3.94 10.45 13.51 31.95 2.48 7.57 0.15 mad 9699.17 74.13 89.80 292.07 1.48 1.27 1463.16 8.23
######################################	population_density median_age aged_65_older aged_70_older gdp_per_capita extreme_poverty cardiovasc_death_rate diabetes_prevalence female_smokers male_smokers handwashing_facilities hospital_beds_per_thousand life_expectancy human_development_index  total_cases new_cases_new_cases_smoothed total_deaths new_deaths_smoothed total_cases_per_million new_cases_per_million	33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 66	66980 65184 64428 64814 65362 44519 65973 66800 51834 51117 32902 60413 68103 65951 median 665.00 50.00 60.71 202.00 1.00 0.86 996.97 5.55	328.83 30.57 8.81 5.59 19156.64 13.28 257.23 7.79 10.59 32.63 50.91 3.04 73.14 0.73 trimmed 35972.93 289.35 306.87 1118.22 7.54 6.03 3495.34 26.75	1596.52 9.15 6.27 4.28 19740.78 20.00 118.73 3.94 10.45 13.51 31.95 2.48 7.57 0.15 mad 9699.17 74.13 89.80 292.07 1.48 1.27 1463.16 8.23 11.27
######################################	population_density  median_age  aged_65_older  aged_70_older  gdp_per_capita  extreme_poverty  cardiovasc_death_rate  diabetes_prevalence  female_smokers  male_smokers  handwashing_facilities  hospital_beds_per_thousand  life_expectancy human_development_index  total_cases  new_cases new_cases_smoothed  total_deaths  new_deaths  new_deaths_smoothed  total_cases_per_million  new_cases_smoothed_per_million	33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 66	66980 65184 64428 64814 65362 44519 65973 66800 51834 51117 32902 60413 68103 65951 median 565.00 50.00 60.71 202.00 1.00 0.86 996.97 5.55 7.62	328.83 30.57 8.81 5.59 19156.64 13.28 257.23 7.79 10.59 32.63 50.91 3.04 73.14 0.73 trimmed 35972.93 289.35 306.87 1118.22 7.54 6.03 3495.34 26.75 29.95	1596.52 9.15 6.27 4.28 19740.78 20.00 118.73 3.94 10.45 13.51 31.95 2.48 7.57 0.15 mad 9699.17 74.13 89.80 292.07 1.48 1.27 1463.16 8.23 11.27 41.08

```
0.50
                                                                         0.15
## new_deaths_smoothed_per_million
                                                0.10
## reproduction_rate
                                                1.03
                                                             1.02
                                                                         0.24
## icu patients
                                                  NA
                                                              NaN
                                                                           NA
## icu_patients_per_million
                                                              NaN
                                                  NΔ
                                                                           NΔ
## hosp_patients
                                                  NA
                                                              NaN
                                                                           NA
## hosp_patients_per_million
                                                              NaN
                                                                           NA
                                                  NΑ
## weekly icu admissions
                                                              NaN
                                                                           NΑ
## weekly icu admissions per million
                                                              NaN
                                                  NΑ
                                                                           NA
## weekly_hosp_admissions
                                                  NA
                                                              NaN
                                                                           NA
## weekly_hosp_admissions_per_million
                                                              NaN
                                                                           NA
                                                  NΑ
## total_vaccinations
                                                  NA
                                                              NaN
                                                                           NA
## people_vaccinated
                                                  NA
                                                              NaN
                                                                           NA
## people_fully_vaccinated
                                                  NA
                                                              NaN
                                                                           NA
## new_vaccinations
                                                              NaN
                                                  NΑ
                                                                           NA
## new_vaccinations_smoothed
                                                  NA
                                                              NaN
                                                                           NA
## total_vaccinations_per_hundred
                                                  NA
                                                              NaN
                                                                           NA
## people_vaccinated_per_hundred
                                                              NaN
                                                                           NA
                                                  NΑ
## people fully vaccinated per hundred
                                                  NA
                                                              NaN
                                                                           NA
## new_vaccinations_smoothed_per_million
                                                  NA
                                                              NaN
                                                                           NA
## stringency index
                                               61.11
                                                            60.24
                                                                        23.34
## population
                                          9660350.00 16582763.24 13023827.05
## population_density
                                               83.48
                                                           113.57
## median_age
                                               29.70
                                                            30.44
                                                                        12.75
## aged 65 older
                                                6.38
                                                             8.14
                                                                         5.06
## aged_70_older
                                                3.86
                                                             5.04
                                                                         3.12
## gdp_per_capita
                                            12951.84
                                                         15810.25
                                                                     14552.01
## extreme_poverty
                                                2.00
                                                             8.89
                                                                         2.67
                                                           246.67
## cardiovasc_death_rate
                                              242.65
                                                                       121.48
                                                7.11
## diabetes_prevalence
                                                             7.42
                                                                         3.45
## female_smokers
                                                6.30
                                                             9.21
                                                                         7.86
## male_smokers
                                               31.40
                                                            32.00
                                                                        14.53
## handwashing_facilities
                                               49.84
                                                            51.14
                                                                        45.66
## hospital_beds_per_thousand
                                                2.40
                                                             2.67
                                                                         1.93
                                               74.62
                                                            73.69
                                                                         7.06
## life_expectancy
## human_development_index
                                                0.75
                                                             0.74
                                                                         0.17
                                                min
                                                              max
                                                                         range skew
## total cases
                                               1.00 2.866448e+07 2.866448e+07 14.41
## new_cases
                                          -46076.00 2.997860e+05 3.458620e+05 15.23
## new cases smoothed
                                           -1121.71 2.497266e+05 2.508483e+05 15.12
## total_deaths
                                               1.00 5.146570e+05 5.146560e+05 9.49
## new deaths
                                           -1918.00 4.398000e+03 6.316000e+03 10.01
## new deaths smoothed
                                            -232.14 3.354140e+03 3.586290e+03 9.64
## total_cases_per_million
                                               0.00 1.409306e+05 1.409306e+05 3.30
## new_cases_per_million
                                           -2153.44 8.652660e+03 1.080609e+04 9.15
## new_cases_smoothed_per_million
                                            -276.82 2.648770e+03 2.925600e+03 4.07
                                               0.00 2.180450e+03 2.180450e+03 2.61
## total_deaths_per_million
## new_deaths_per_million
                                             -76.44 2.183300e+02 2.947700e+02 12.66
## new_deaths_smoothed_per_million
                                             -10.92 6.314000e+01 7.406000e+01 4.79
                                               0.00 6.740000e+00 6.740000e+00 0.96
## reproduction_rate
## icu_patients
                                                Inf
                                                             -Inf
                                                                          -Inf
                                                                                   NA
## icu_patients_per_million
                                                Inf
                                                             -Inf
                                                                          -Inf
                                                                                   NA
## hosp_patients
                                                             -Inf
                                                                          -Inf
                                                Inf
                                                                                   NΑ
## hosp_patients_per_million
                                                Inf
                                                             -Inf
                                                                          -Inf
                                                                                   NA
## weekly icu admissions
                                                Inf
                                                             -Inf
                                                                          -Inf
                                                                                   NA
```

```
## weekly_icu_admissions_per_million
                                                Inf
                                                            -Inf
                                                                          -Inf
                                                                                  NA
## weekly_hosp_admissions
                                                Tnf
                                                            -Inf
                                                                          -Tnf
                                                                                  NΑ
                                                            -Inf
## weekly_hosp_admissions_per_million
                                                Inf
                                                                          -Inf
                                                                                  NA
## total_vaccinations
                                                Inf
                                                            -Inf
                                                                          -Inf
                                                                                  NΔ
## people vaccinated
                                                Inf
                                                            -Inf
                                                                          -Inf
                                                                                  NΑ
## people fully vaccinated
                                                Inf
                                                            -Inf
                                                                          -Inf
                                                                                  NA
## new vaccinations
                                                            -Inf
                                                                          -Inf
                                                                          -Inf
## new vaccinations smoothed
                                                            -Inf
                                                Tnf
                                                                                  NΑ
## total_vaccinations_per_hundred
                                                Inf
                                                            -Inf
                                                                          -Inf
## people_vaccinated_per_hundred
                                                            -Inf
                                                                          -Inf
                                                                                  NA
                                                Inf
## people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred
                                                Inf
                                                            -Inf
                                                                          -Inf
                                                                                  NA
                                                            -Inf
                                                                          -Inf
## new_vaccinations_smoothed_per_million
                                                                                  NA
                                                Inf
                                               0.00 1.000000e+02 1.000000e+02 -0.48
## stringency_index
## population
                                             809.00 1.439324e+09 1.439323e+09 7.88
## population_density
                                               0.14 2.054677e+04 2.054663e+04 10.35
## median_age
                                              15.10 4.820000e+01 3.310000e+01 0.10
## aged_65_older
                                               1.14 2.705000e+01 2.591000e+01 0.78
## aged_70_older
                                               0.53 1.849000e+01 1.797000e+01 0.91
                                             661.24 1.169356e+05 1.162744e+05 1.81
## gdp_per_capita
                                               0.10 7.760000e+01 7.750000e+01 1.65
## extreme poverty
## cardiovasc_death_rate
                                              79.37 7.244200e+02 6.450500e+02 0.87
## diabetes_prevalence
                                               0.99 3.053000e+01 2.954000e+01 1.16
                                               0.10 4.400000e+01 4.390000e+01 0.95
## female_smokers
## male smokers
                                               7.70 7.810000e+01 7.040000e+01 0.54
## handwashing_facilities
                                               1.19 9.900000e+01 9.781000e+01 -0.05
## hospital_beds_per_thousand
                                               0.10 1.380000e+01 1.370000e+01 1.75
## life_expectancy
                                              53.28 8.675000e+01 3.347000e+01 -0.59
## human_development_index
                                               0.39 9.600000e-01 5.600000e-01 -0.38
##
                                          kurtosis
## total_cases
                                            271.15
                                                     4382.97
## new_cases
                                            314.39
                                                       35.24
## new_cases_smoothed
                                            303.00
                                                       34.90
## total_deaths
                                            123.39
                                                      105.88
## new_deaths
                                                        0.77
                                            145.38
## new deaths smoothed
                                            130.45
                                                        0.63
## total_cases_per_million
                                             13.84
                                                       55.07
## new cases per million
                                            250.56
                                                        0.65
## new_cases_smoothed_per_million
                                             23.55
                                                        0.55
## total deaths per million
                                              7.15
                                                        1.27
## new_deaths_per_million
                                            400.14
                                                        0.02
## new deaths smoothed per million
                                             38.91
                                                        0.01
## reproduction rate
                                             11.41
                                                        0.00
## icu_patients
## icu_patients_per_million
                                                NA
                                                          NΑ
## hosp_patients
                                                NA
                                                          NA
## hosp_patients_per_million
                                                NA
                                                          NA
## weekly_icu_admissions
                                                NA
                                                          NA
## weekly_icu_admissions_per_million
                                                NA
                                                          NA
## weekly_hosp_admissions
                                                NA
                                                          NA
## weekly_hosp_admissions_per_million
                                                NA
                                                          NA
## total_vaccinations
                                                NA
                                                          NΑ
## people_vaccinated
                                                NΑ
                                                          NA
## people_fully_vaccinated
                                                NA
                                                          NA
## new vaccinations
                                                NA
                                                          NA
```

##	new_vaccinations_smoothed	NA	NA
##	total_vaccinations_per_hundred	NA	NA
##	people_vaccinated_per_hundred	NA	NA
##	people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred	NA	NA
##	new_vaccinations_smoothed_per_million	NA	NA
##	stringency_index	-0.42	0.09
##	population	65.44	597629.76
##	population_density	115.04	6.17
##	median_age	-1.25	0.04
##	aged_65_older	-0.69	0.02
##	aged_70_older	-0.36	0.02
##	gdp_per_capita	4.14	77.22
##	extreme_poverty	1.68	0.09
##	cardiovasc_death_rate	0.77	0.46
##	diabetes_prevalence	2.42	0.02
##	female_smokers	-0.17	0.05
##	male_smokers	0.26	0.06
##	handwashing_facilities	-1.50	0.18
##	hospital_beds_per_thousand	3.97	0.01
##	life_expectancy	-0.40	0.03
##	human_development_index	-0.89	0.00

• Mi az egy millio fore eso uj esetek (new\_cases\_per\_million) ferdesegi mutatoja (skew/skewness)?

• Hany valid (nem NA) adat szerepel az adatbazisban az egy fore eso gdp-rol (gdp\_per\_capita)?

## **Faktorok**

Nehany karaktervaltozonak csak **korlatozott mennyisegu eleme** lehet, mint peldaul a continent (North America, Asia, Africa, Europe, South America, Oceania). Ezeket megjelolhetjuk faktor (factor) osztalyu valtozokent, es akkor az R tobb informaciot fog adni rola.

```
COVID_data <- COVID_data %>%
              mutate(continent = factor(continent),
                     location = factor(location))
levels(COVID_data$continent)
## [1] "Africa"
                        "Asia"
                                        "Europe"
                                                         "North America"
## [5] "Oceania"
                        "South America"
table(COVID_data$continent)
##
##
                                       Europe North America
                                                                   Oceania
          Africa
                           Asia
##
           18950
                          17244
                                        17439
                                                        8444
                                                                       2035
## South America
            4404
##
COVID_data <- COVID_data %>%
              mutate(continent = factor(continent))
```

A levels() funkcio megmutatja mik a faktorunk szintjei, de lathato ez akkor is ha csak meghivjuk a valtozot magat.

A table() funkcio pedig tablazatot keszit arrol, hogy az egyes csoportokban hany megfigyeles talalhato

Amikor kilistazzuk a faktor valtozot, akkor is kiirja az R a lista aljara, hogy milyen faktorszintek vannak.

```
levels(COVID_data$continent)

table(COVID_data$continent)

COVID_data$continent
```

Alabb csinalunk egy COVID\_data\_latest valtozot, amivel csak az adatbazisban szereplo legutolso napra vonatkozo adatok szerepelnek, hogy kisebb legyen az adattabla amivel dolgozunk.

```
COVID_data_latest = COVID_data %>%
filter(date == max(COVID_data$date))
```

Miutan egy valtozot faktorkent azonositottunk, bizonyos funkciok kepesek felhasznalni ezt az informaciot. Peldaul a summary() function igy mar a fenti **summary()** funkcio is kiadja az **egyes faktorszintekrol** hogy hany megfigyeles tartozik az egyes kategoriakba (faktorszintekbe).

```
COVID_data %>%
mutate(continent = as.character(continent)) %>%
  select(continent) %>%
  summary()
##
     continent
##
   Length: 68516
  Class : character
## Mode :character
# continent is already recognized as a factor variable
COVID_data_latest %>%
  select(continent) %>%
  summary()
##
            continent
```

```
## Africa :54
## Asia :46
## Europe :47
## North America:23
## Oceania : 9
## South America:12
```

Van, hogy szeretnenk kizarni bizonyos faktorszinteket az elemzesbol. Pl. ha valamelyik faktor szintbol nagyon keves megfigyeles van, mondjuk Oceaniat, mondjuk mert ugy gondoljuk hogy az tulsagosan "elszigetelt" a vilag tobbi reszetol, oket lehet hogy szeretnenk kizarni a kesobbi elemzesekbol hogy egyszerusitsuk az eredmenyeink ertelmezeset. Ezt a mar korabban tanult filter() funkcio segitsegevel konnyeden megtehetjuk, azonban arra figyelnunk kell, hogy az R megjegyzi a faktorszinteket, es azt azt kovetoen is a valtozohoz rendelve tartja. A faktorszintek meg akkor is megmaradnak ha nem marad egy megfigyeles sem az adott faktorszinten az adattablaban.

```
COVID_data_latest %>%
  filter(continent != "Oceania") %>%
  select(total_cases, continent) %>%
  summary()
```

```
##
                                continent
    total_cases
##
    Min.
                  27
                                      :54
          :
                        Africa
##
    1st Qu.:
                8595
                        Asia
                                      :46
##
   Median:
               79002
                                      :47
                        Europe
##
    Mean
             632095
                        North America:23
    3rd Qu.: 288267
##
                        Oceania
                                     : 0
           :28664481
                        South America:12
##
   Max.
##
   NA's
           :1
```

Igy ezeket a szinteket ejthetjuk a droplevels() funkcioval.

```
COVID_data_latest_noOceania = COVID_data_latest %>%
  filter(continent != "Oceania") %>%
  mutate(continent = droplevels(continent))

COVID_data_latest_noOceania %>%
  select(continent) %>%
  summary()
```

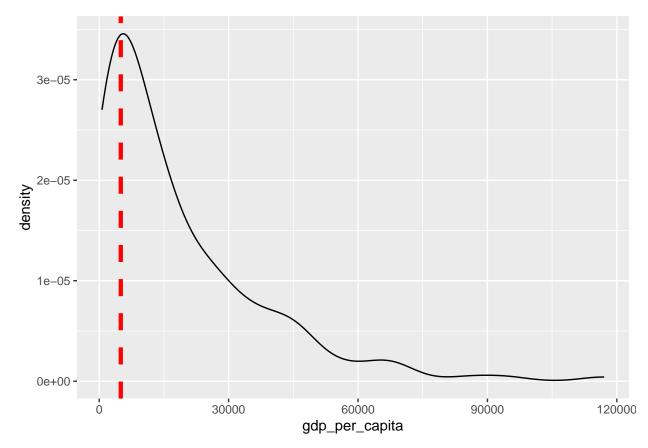
```
## continent
## Africa :54
## Asia :46
## Europe :47
## North America:23
## South America:12
```

## Faktorszintek egymashoz viszonyitott erteke

Legtobbszor a faktorszintek kozott nincs "ertekbeli" kulonbseg, egyszeruen csoportnevekrol van szo, de neha egy meghatarozott relacio van kozottuk, pl. a legmagasabb iskolai vegzettsge lehet vegzettsge nelkuli < altalanos iskolai < kozepiskolai < felsofoku ... Ittfaktorszinteknek van egy meghatarozott hierarchiaja, vagy sorrendje. Ilyen valtozo nincs ebben az adatbazisban, de konnyeden csinalhatunk ilyen faktor valtozot.

Ehhez arra van szuksegunk, hogy egy **numerikus valtozot alakitsunk faktorra**, pl. elkepzelheto hogy ossze akarjuk hasonlitani azokat az orszagokat ahol 5000 alatti a gdp\_per\_capita azokkal akinel e feletti, hogy hogyan kulonboznek a COVID adatok.

```
COVID_data_latest %>%
  select(gdp_per_capita, continent) %>%
  drop_na() %>%
  group_by(continent) %>%
  summarize(mean_gdp = mean(gdp_per_capita))
## `summarise()` ungrouping output (override with `.groups` argument)
## # A tibble: 6 x 2
##
     continent
                   mean_gdp
##
     <fct>
                      <dbl>
## 1 Africa
                      5444.
## 2 Asia
                     22185.
## 3 Europe
                     33361.
## 4 North America
                     17126.
## 5 Oceania
                     12392.
## 6 South America
                     13841.
```

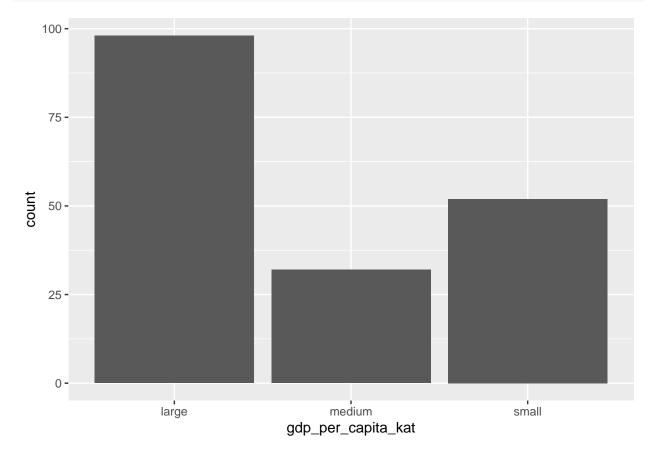


Ilyenkor hasznalhatjuk a **mutate()** es **case\_when()** funkciok kombinaciojat hogy csinaljunk egy uj valtozot. Ebbe a kodba beleepitettem a **factor()** funkciot is, hogy azonnal meghatarozzuk, hogy ez az uj valtozo egy faktor, es nem egy egyszeru karaktervektor. A factor() funkcio nelkul is lefut a kod, de akkor meg kellene egy kulon sor ahol megadjuk hogy ez egy faktorvaltozo.

mutate(gdp\_per\_capita\_kat = factor(

Amikor abrat rajzolunk erreol a valtozorol, lathatjuk hogy a faktorszintek sorrendje "large", "medium", es "small" az abran.

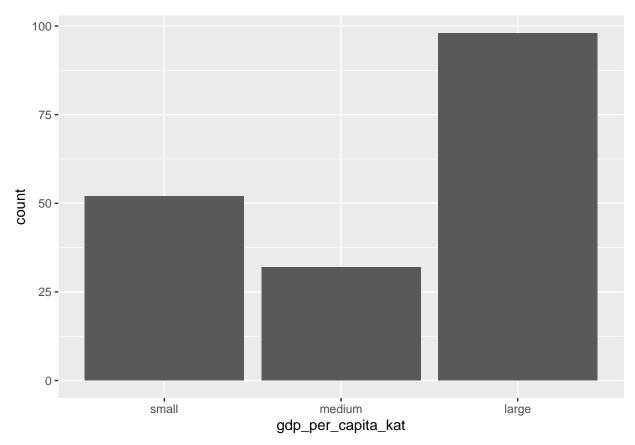
```
COVID_data_latest %>%
  select(gdp_per_capita_kat) %>%
  drop_na() %>%
  ggplot() +
  aes(x = gdp_per_capita_kat) +
  geom_bar()
```



Ez nem feltetlenul legikus abrazolas, hiszen altalaban a kisebbtol a nagyobbig szoktunk haladni balrol jobbra. De az R nem tudja mit jelentenek a faktorszintek nevei. A faktorszintek sorrendjenek meghatarozasanal ezert alapertelmezett modon **abc sorrendet hasznal**.

Specifikalhatjuk maskepp is a faktroszintek sorrendjet a factor funkcioban a levels = c() parameteren keresztul egy vektorban megadva.

```
select(gdp_per_capita_kat) %>%
drop_na() %>%
ggplot() +
aes(x = gdp_per_capita_kat) +
geom_bar()
```



Attol meg hogy megadjuk a levels-el a faktorszintek listazasi sorrendjet, az R meg mindig egyenrangukent kezeli a faktorszinteket. Ha azt szeretnenk ha az R ugy ertekelne hogy a faktorszintek valamilyen hierarchikus sorrendben van, vagyis **ordinalis valtozokent**, akkor ezt a factor() funkcion belul az **ordered** = **T** parameter beallitasaval tehetjuk meg.

Ha ezt teszuk, a faktor valtozo kilistazasakor relacio-jelek kerulnek a faktorszintek koze, es mas funkciok is fel tudjak majd hasznalni ezt az informaciot.

```
##
     [1] small large
                       large
                               <NA>
                                      medium large
                                                           medium large
                                                                          large
                                                    large
##
    [11] large large
                               small
                                      large
                                             large
                                                           medium small
                                                                          medium
                       large
                                                    large
    [21] medium large
                       large
                                      large
                                             large
                                                            small
                                                                   small
                                                                          small
                               large
                                                    small
##
    [31] large medium small
                               small
                                      large
                                             large
                                                    large
                                                            small
                                                                   small
                                                                          large
##
    [41] small
                large
                       <NA>
                               large
                                      large
                                             small
                                                    large
                                                            small
                                                                   medium large
    [51] large
               large medium large
                                      small
                                             large
                                                    medium small
                                                                   medium large
```

```
[61] large large small medium large small large large
##
   [71] small medium small
                            small large
                                          large medium large
                                                              large
                                                medium large
##
   [81] large
               <NA>
                      large
                            large
                                   medium large
   [91] large small medium large
                                   large small
                                                              <NA>
##
                                                small
                                                       large
                                                                     large
## [101] large small
                      small large large
                                         small
                                                large small
                                                              small
                                                                     large
## [111] large small medium <NA>
                                   large large medium small
                                                              medium medium
## [121] small large large medium small medium large
                                                       large
                                                              large
## [131] small large small
                            medium large
                                          medium large
                                                       large
                                                              large
                                                                     large
## [141] large small
                      large
                            large large
                                          medium large
                                                       small
                                                              large
                                                                     small
## [151] large
              large
                      small
                            large
                                   large
                                          large
                                                 small
                                                        <NA>
                                                              large
                                                                     large
## [161] small
              large
                     large
                            small
                                   large
                                          large
                                                        <NA>
                                                              <NA>
                                                                     small
                                                 large
## [171] small
              large medium small
                                   large
                                          large
                                                 large
                                                       small
                                                              medium large
## [181] large large medium small
                                          <NA>
                                                 large
                                                       medium small
## [191] small
## Levels: small < medium < large
```

## Kategorikus valtozo ujrakodolasa

Egy masik funkcio amivel manipulalhatjuk a faktorszinteket, a **recode()**. Ha kategorikus valtozokat szeretnenk atkodolni, mondjuk ha szeretnenk a deli felteket az eszaki feltekevel osszehasonlitani, ezt a kovetkezokeppen tehetjuk:

```
COVID_data = COVID_data %>%
  mutate(continent_south_north = factor(recode(continent,
                                             "Oceania" = "South",
                                             "South America" = "South",
                                             "Africa" = "South",
                                             "Asia" = "North",
                                             "Europe" = "North",
                                             "North America" = "North")))
levels(COVID data$continent south north)
## [1] "South" "North"
COVID data latest = COVID data latest %>%
  mutate(continent south north = factor(recode(continent,
                                             "Oceania" = "South",
                                             "South America" = "South",
                                             "Africa" = "South",
                                             "Asia" = "North".
                                             "Europe" = "North"
                                             "North America" = "North")))
```

#### Gyakorlas

- szurd az adatokat ugy hogy csak a tegnapi adatokkal dolgozzunk.
- csinalj egy uj kategorikus valtozot (nevezzuk ezt <a href="new\_cases\_per\_million\_kat-nak">new\_cases\_per\_million\_kat-nak</a>) a mutate() funkcio hasznalataval amiben azok az orszagok ahol a <a href="new\_cases\_per\_million">new\_cases\_per\_million</a> valtozo 20 alatt van "small", ahol 20 vagy a felett van "large" kategoriaba keruljenek.
- figyelj oda hogy faktorkent jelold meg ezt az uj valtozot (Ezt lehet az elozo lepesben a mutate() funkcion belul, vagy egy kulon lepesben, de mindenkeppen a factor() vagy az as.factor() funkciokat erdemes hozza hasznalni)
- mentsd el ezt a valtozot az eredeti adatobjektumban ugy hogy kesobb is lehessen vele dolgozni

- keszits egy tablazatot arrol, hogy hanyan esnek a new\_cases\_per\_million\_kat egyes kategoriaiba.
- Add meg a faktorszintek helyes sorrendjet: small, large (Ird felul a new\_cases\_per\_million\_kat korabbi valtozatat ezzel a valtozattal ahol a szintek mar helyes sorrendben vannak, vagy ezt a sorrendezest is bele vonhatod az eredeti funkcioba, amivel a valtozot generaltad)
- Ellenorizd, hogy valoban helyes sorrendben szerepelnek-e a faktor szintjei.

## Exploracio vizualizacion keresztul

Az egyes valtozok vizualizacioja es a leiro statisztikak atvizsgalasa elengedhetetlen hogy azonositsuk az esetleges adatbeviteli **hibakat es egyeb nemvart furcsasagokat** az adataink kozott.

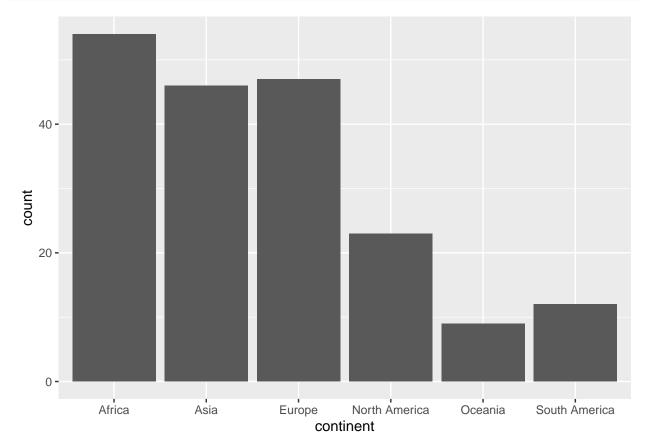
**MINDING** ellenorizd az adataidat ezekkel a modszerekkel mielott komolyabb adatelemzesbe kezdesz, hogy meggyozodj rola, hogy az adatok tisztak es megfelenek az elvarasaidnak.

## Egyes valtozok vizualizacioja

Az egyes valtozok peldaul abrak (plot) segitsegevel megvizsgalhatok.

A kategorikus valtozokat gyakran oszlopdiagrammal (geom\_bar) abrazoljuk,

```
COVID_data_latest %>%
ggplot() +
  aes(x = continent) +
  geom_bar()
```

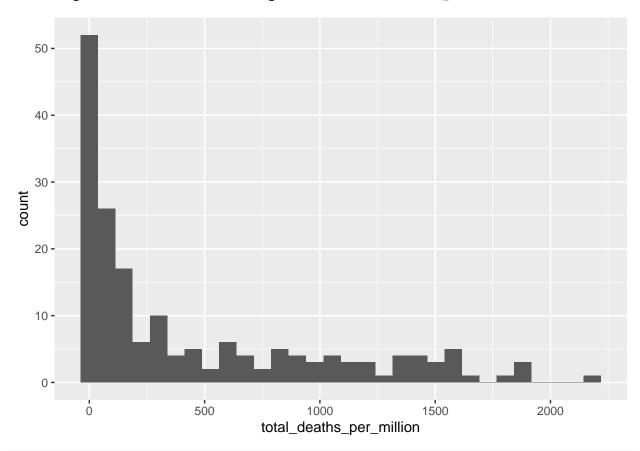


```
COVID_data_latest %>%
ggplot() +
```

```
aes(x = total_deaths_per_million) +
geom_histogram()
```

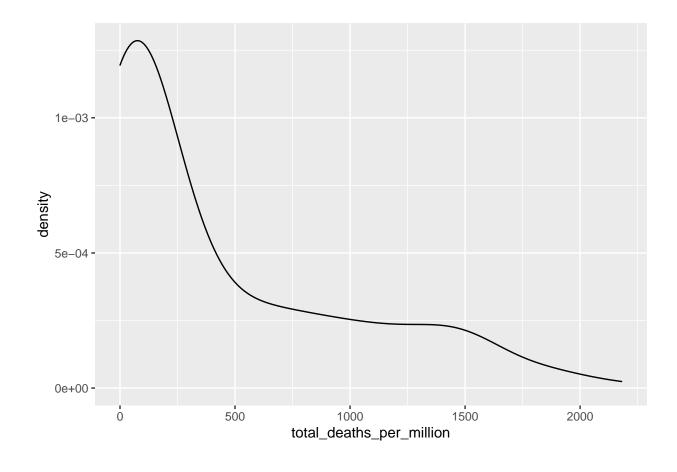
## `stat\_bin()` using `bins = 30`. Pick better value with `binwidth`.

## Warning: Removed 12 rows containing non-finite values (stat\_bin).



```
COVID_data_latest %>%
ggplot() +
  aes(x = total_deaths_per_million) +
  geom_density()
```

## Warning: Removed 12 rows containing non-finite values (stat\_density).



Szurd az adatokat ugy hogy csak a 2020-09-07-en jeletett adatokkal dolgozzunk

Hasznald a fent tanult modszereket, hogy azonositsd az COVID\_data adattablaban levo hibakat vagy nem vart furcsasagokat.

- A vizualizacion tul a View(), describe(), es summary() funciokat erdemes hasznalni az adatok elso attekintesere
- A numerikus (vagy eppen folytonos) valtozoknal vizsgald meg a minimum es maximum erteket es a hianyzo adatok mennyiseget, valamint az eloszlast.
- A kategorikus valtozoknal vizsgald meg az osszes faktorszintet es az egyes szintekhez tartozo megfigyelesek mennyiseget.

## A hibakat a kovetkezokeppen javithatjuk.

A mutate() es a replace() funkciok hasznalataval cserelhetunk ki ertekeket mas ertekekre. Azt, hogy ilyenkor hianyzo adatra (NA), vagy egy masik, valoszinu ertekre kell megvaltoztatni az erteket, a szituaciotol fogg. Altalaban a biztosabb megoldas ha hianyzo adatnak jeloljuk a kerdeses erteket (NA), de ez sok adatveszteshez vezethet. Ha eleg valoszinu hogy mi a helyes valasz, beirhatjuk, DE minden javitast fel kell tuntetni a kutatasi jelentesben (es a ZH soran is), hogy az olvaso szamara tiszta legyen, hogy itt egy adathelyettesites vagy kizaras tortent!

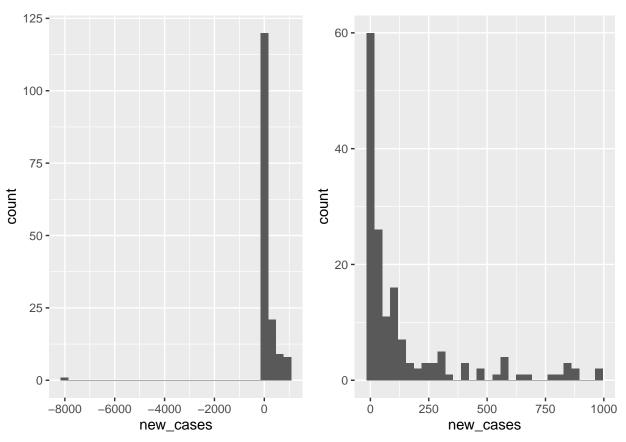
Mindig erdemes a javitott adatokat **uj adattablaba** elmenteni. A mi esetunkben az COVID\_data\_corrected nevet adtuk a javitott objektumnak. Igy a nyers adataink megmaradnak, ami hasznos lehet kesobbi

muveleteknel.

```
COVID_data %>%
  filter(date == "2020-09-07") %>%
  select(new_cases) %>%
  summary()
##
      new_cases
          :-7953
##
   Min.
##
    1st Qu.:
##
    Median:
               62
##
    Mean
           : 1177
##
    3rd Qu.: 400
## Max.
           :75809
## NA's
           :1
COVID_data %>%
  filter(date == "2020-09-07", new_cases < 1000) %>%
  ggplot()+
    aes(x = new_cases) +
    geom_histogram()
   125 -
   100 -
    75 -
 count
    50 -
    25 -
     0 -
                                                            -2000
                                                                               0
          -8000
                           -6000
                                            -4000
                                             new_cases
COVID_data_corrected <- COVID_data %>%
                                          new_cases=="-7953", NA))
  mutate(new_cases = replace(new_cases,
```

Erdemes **megbizonyosodni rola**, hogy az adatcsere sikeres volt. Alabb az adatok vizualizaciojaval gyozodunk meg errol, de az adatok megjelenitesevel, vagy a leiro statisztikak lekerdezesevel is megteheto ez, ha az informativ.

```
# hasznalhatnak meg az alabbiakat is arra,
# hogy megbizonyosodjunk abban, hogy sikeres volt a csere
# View(COVID_data_corrected)
# describe(COVID_data_corrected)
# summary(COVID_data_corrected$szocmedia_3)
# COVID_data_corrected$szocmedia_3
old_plot <-
  COVID_data %>%
  filter(date == "2020-09-07", new_cases < 1000) %>%
  ggplot()+
    aes(x = new_cases) +
    geom_histogram()
new_plot <-
  COVID_data_corrected %>%
  filter(date == "2020-09-07", new_cases < 1000) %>%
  ggplot()+
    aes(x = new_cases) +
    geom_histogram()
grid.arrange(old_plot, new_plot, ncol=2)
```



## Tobb valtozo kapcsolatanak felterkepezese

Tobb valtozo kapcsolatat is felterkepezhetjuk tablazatok es abrak segitsegevel.

## Ket kategorikus (csoportosito) valtozo kapcsolatanak felterkepezese

#### Feltaro elemzes

large

10

24

##

Most vizsgaljuk meg azt, hogy 2020-09-28-an mi az osszefuggese a gdp kategorianak ( $gdp\_per\_capita\_kat$ ) a kontinenssel (continent) ahol az orszag elhelyezkedik.

A legegyszerubb modja ket csoportosito valtozo kapcsolatanak megvizsgalasara a ket valtozo kereszttablazatanak (crosstab) elkezsitese a table() funkcioval.

```
table(COVID_data_latest$gdp_per_capita_kat, COVID_data_latest$continent)
##
##
            Africa Asia Europe North America Oceania South America
##
     small
                 37
                       8
                                             2
                                             6
                                                      2
                                                                    3
                 6
                      12
                              3
##
     medium
```

14

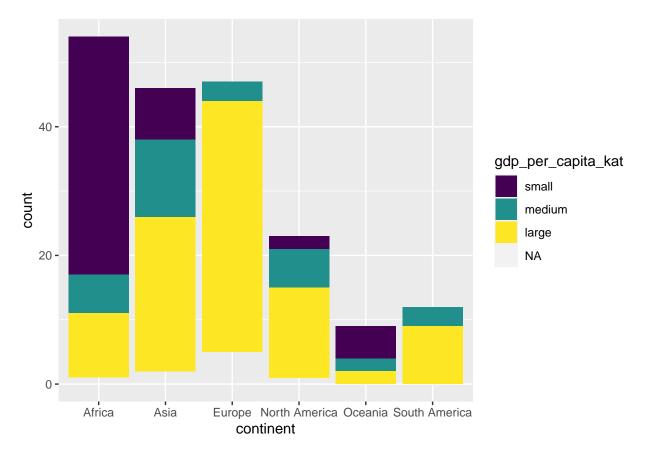
9

Sokszor ennel sokkal szemleletesebb az abrak (plot) hasznalata.

39

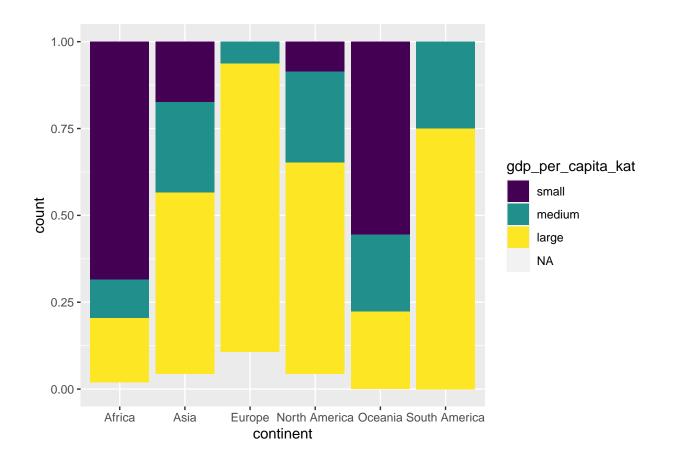
Erre az egyik lehetoseg a **stacked bar chart** (egymasra tornyozott oszlopdiagram, a **geom\_bar()** geomot hasznaljuk) hasznalata. Itt az egyik valtozo kategoriai adjak meg hany oszlop lesz (ez a valtozo lesz az x tengelyen reprezentalva, igy ezt az "x =" reszen adhatjuk meg), a masik valtozo az oszlopokat szinekkel szegmentalja, ezt pedig a "fill =" reszen adhatjuk meg.

```
COVID_data_latest %>%
ggplot() +
  aes(x = continent, fill = gdp_per_capita_kat) +
  geom_bar()
```



Ha az egyes faktorszinteken nagyon **kulonbozo mennyisegu megfigyeles** van, ez a megjelenites neha felrevezeto kovetkeztetesekhez vezethet, igy neha hasznosabb ha az oszlopok nem szamossagot (count), hanem **reszaranyt** (**proportion**) jelolnek. Ha ezt szeretnenk, ahelyett hogy uresen hagynank a geom\_bar() funkciot, a kovetkezot adjuk meg: **geom\_bar(position = "fill")**. Vagy hasznalhatjuk az eltolt oszlopdiagramot (dodged barchart) (a **position = "dodge"** parameter megadasaval a geom\_bar() -on belul)

```
COVID_data_latest %>%
ggplot() +
  aes(x = continent, fill = gdp_per_capita_kat) +
  geom_bar(position = "fill")
```



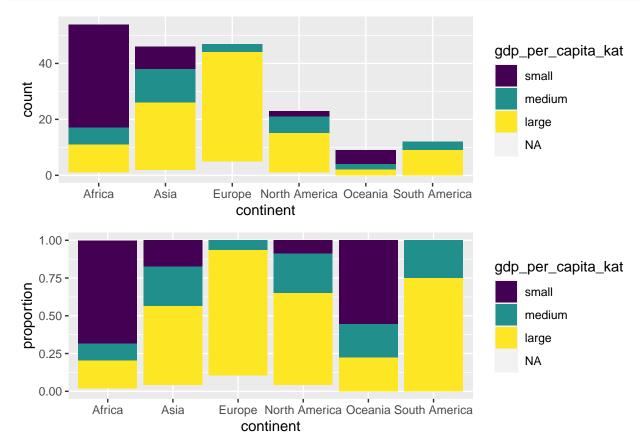
Hasznald a fent tanult modszereket, hogy megvizsgald a COVID\_data\_latest adatbazisban a new\_cases\_per\_million\_kat es a continent valtozok kozotti osszefuggest. - hasznalj geom\_bar() geomot a megjeleniteshez - probald meg mind a szamossagot, mind a reszaranyt kifejezo abrat megvizsgalni geom\_bar(position = "fill") - milyen kovetkeztetest tudsz levonni az abrakrol?

geom\_bar() megjelenitesnel fontos hogy ha az egyes megfigyelesek **keves megfigyelesbol allnak**, az abra megteveszto lehet, mert az abra nem jelzi a megfigyelesek szamat es igy azt, hogy milyen biztosak lehetunk az eredmenyben. Ilyen esetekben az egyik kategoriat ki lehet venni az abrarol, vagy a **szamossagot es a reszaranyt abrazolo abrakat egymas mellet** lehet bemutatni, hogy igy kiegeszitsek egymast. Ehhez hasznalhatjuk a **grid.arrange()** funkciot.

```
szamossag_plot <-
COVID_data_latest %>%
ggplot() +
   aes(x = continent, fill = gdp_per_capita_kat) +
   geom_bar()

reszarany_plot <-
COVID_data_latest %>%
ggplot() +
   aes(x = continent, fill = gdp_per_capita_kat) +
   geom_bar(position = "fill") +
   ylab("proportion")

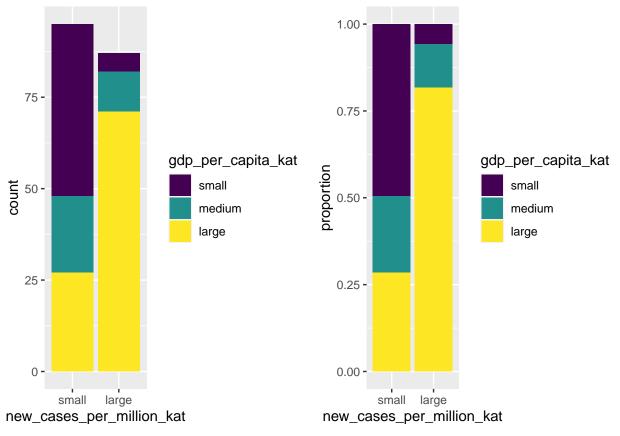
grid.arrange(szamossag_plot, reszarany_plot, nrow=2)
```



A theme(legend.position) es a guides() funciok hasznalataval kontrollalhatjuk hogy hol es hogyan jelenjen meg a **jelmagyarazat** az abran. Az abra **interpretalhatosaga** attol fuggoen is **valtozhat**, hogy melyik valtozot tesszuk az x-tengelyre es melyiket szinkent abrazolva.

Az alabbi abrakon az egymillio fore vetitett uj esetek szamanak kapcsolatat nezzuk meg a gdp-vel. Mindket valtozo eseten a csoportositott valtozot ( kat) hasznaljuk.

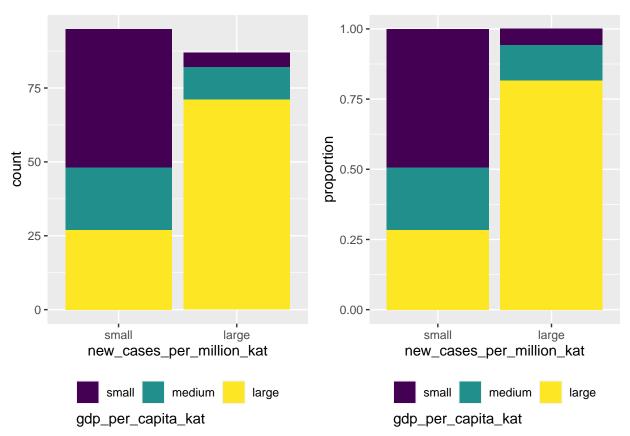
```
barchart_plot_3 <-</pre>
COVID_data_latest %>%
  select(new_cases_per_million_kat, gdp_per_capita_kat) %>%
  drop_na() %>%
ggplot() +
  aes(x = new_cases_per_million_kat, fill = gdp_per_capita_kat) +
  geom_bar()
barchart_plot_4 <-</pre>
COVID_data_latest %>%
  select(new_cases_per_million_kat, gdp_per_capita_kat) %>%
  drop_na() %>%
ggplot() +
  aes(x = new_cases_per_million_kat, fill = gdp_per_capita_kat) +
  geom_bar(position = "fill") +
  ylab("proportion")
grid.arrange(barchart_plot_3, barchart_plot_4, ncol=2)
```



```
# a theme(legend.position) es a guides() funciok
# hasznalataval kontrollalhatjuk hogy hol es hogyan
# jelenjen meg a jelmagyarazat az abran

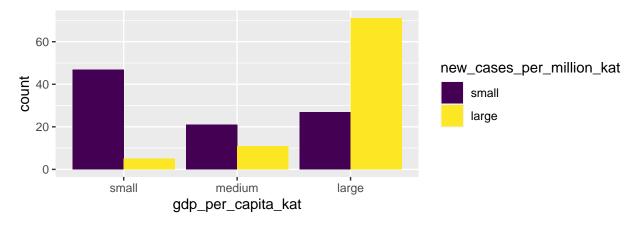
barchart_plot_3 <-
COVID_data_latest %>%
```

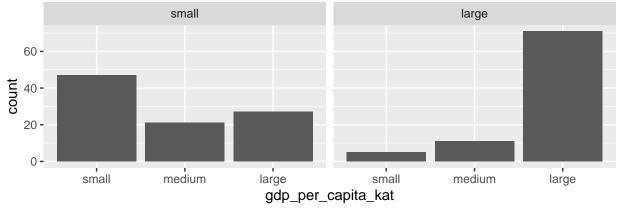
```
select(new_cases_per_million_kat, gdp_per_capita_kat) %>%
  drop_na() %>%
ggplot() +
    aes(x = new_cases_per_million_kat, fill = gdp_per_capita_kat) +
    geom_bar() +
    theme(legend.position="bottom") +
    guides(fill = guide_legend(title.position = "bottom"))
barchart_plot_4 <-</pre>
COVID_data_latest %>%
  select(new_cases_per_million_kat, gdp_per_capita_kat) %>%
  drop_na() %>%
ggplot() +
  aes(x = new_cases_per_million_kat, fill = gdp_per_capita_kat) +
  geom_bar(position = "fill") +
  theme(legend.position="bottom") +
  guides(fill = guide_legend(title.position = "bottom")) +
  ylab("proportion")
grid.arrange(barchart_plot_3, barchart_plot_4, ncol=2)
```



Ujabb modja a barchart segitsegevel valo megjelenitesnek ha az oszlopok nem egymasra tornyozva, hanem egymas mellett jelennek meg, vagy ha a masodik valtozo szerint kulon paneleken (facet) jelennek meg.

```
barchart_plot_5 <-</pre>
COVID_data_latest %>%
  select(new_cases_per_million_kat, gdp_per_capita_kat) %>%
  drop na() %>%
ggplot() +
  aes(x = gdp_per_capita_kat, fill = new_cases_per_million_kat) +
  geom_bar(position = "dodge")
barchart_plot_6 <-</pre>
COVID_data_latest %>%
  select(new_cases_per_million_kat, gdp_per_capita_kat) %>%
  drop_na() %>%
ggplot() +
  aes(x = gdp_per_capita_kat) +
  geom_bar() +
  facet_wrap(~ new_cases_per_million_kat)
grid.arrange(barchart_plot_5, barchart_plot_6, nrow=2)
```





## Egy kategorikus es egy numerikus valtozo kapcsolata

Vizsgaljuk meg hogy hogyan alakul az egy fore juto GDP kontinensenkent. A GDP ebben az esetben egy folytonos valtozó (gdp\_per\_capita), es ennek az osszefuggeset szeretnenk megvizsgalni egy kategorikus valtozoval (continent).

Az exploraciot kezdhetjuk leiro statisztikak lekerdezesevel csoportonkent. Peldaul ha arra vagyunk kivancsiak,

milyen a GDP atlaga es szorasa kontinensenkent, ezt megvizsgalhatjuk a **group\_by()** es a **summarize()** segitsegevel.

```
COVID_data_latest %>%
  select(continent, gdp_per_capita) %>%
  drop_na() %>%
  group_by(continent) %>%
    summarize(mean = mean(gdp_per_capita),
              sd = sd(gdp per capita))
## `summarise()` ungrouping output (override with `.groups` argument)
## # A tibble: 6 x 3
##
     continent
                     mean
                              sd
##
     <fct>
                    <dbl>
                           <dbl>
## 1 Africa
                    5444.
                          6183.
## 2 Asia
                   22185. 25406.
## 3 Europe
                   33361. 18030.
## 4 North America 17126. 12871.
## 5 Oceania
                   12392. 16121.
## 6 South America 13841. 5110.
```

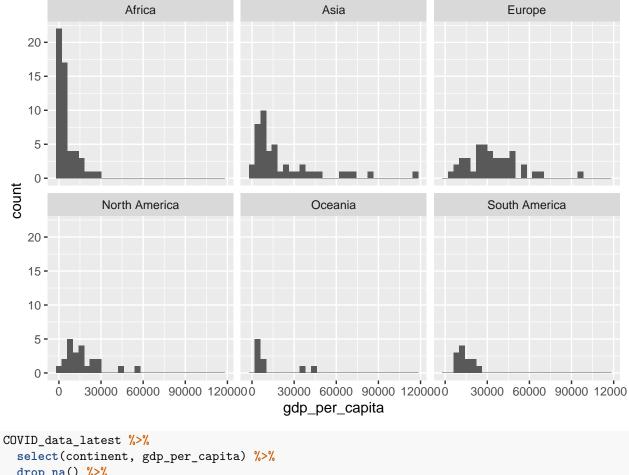
A ket valtozo kapcsolatat megvizsgalhatjuk abrakkal is. Pl. hasznalhatjuk a

- facet\_wrap() fuggvenyt egy geom\_histogram()-al kobinalva
- a **geom\_boxplot()** -ot
- esetleg hasznalhatunk egy egymasra illesztett **geom\_density()** plot-ot ahol a kategoriak mas mas szinnel vannak jelolve.
- talan ebben az esetben a legtisztabb kepet a **geom\_violin()** mutatja, ami a geom\_boxplot() es a geom\_density() keverekenek tekintheto. Ezt kiegeszithetunk egy **geom\_point()** -al, hogy pontosan latsszon, hany megfigyelesen alapulnak az abra adatai.
- az egyik kedvencem a **geom\_violin()** a **geom\_jitter()**-el valo kombinacioban

Mindig erdemes **tobb megkozelitest** is hasznalni az adat-exploracio kozben, hogy minel reszletesebb kepet kaphassunk, es csokkentsuk a valoszinuseget hogy egyik vagy masik megkozelites hianyossagai felrevezetnek minket.

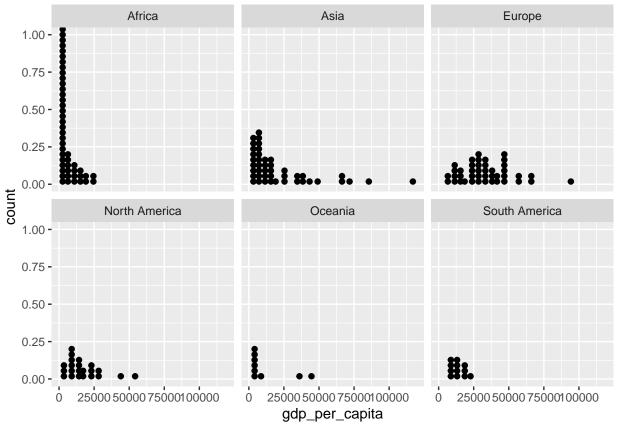
```
COVID_data_latest %>%
  select(continent, gdp_per_capita) %>%
  drop_na() %>%
  ggplot() +
   aes(x = gdp_per_capita) +
   geom_histogram() +
  facet_wrap(~ continent)
```

## `stat\_bin()` using `bins = 30`. Pick better value with `binwidth`.

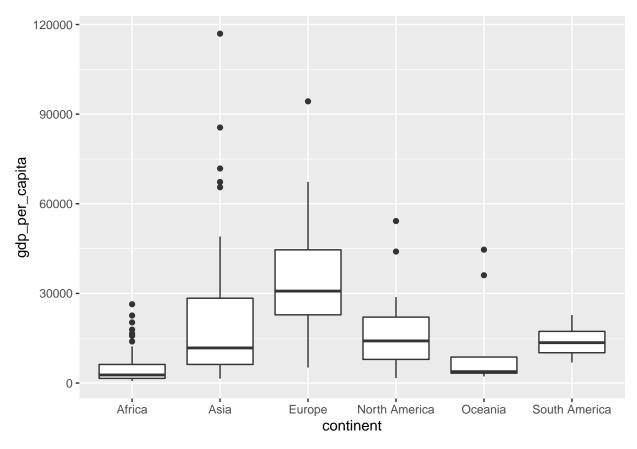


```
COVID_data_latest %>%
  select(continent, gdp_per_capita) %>%
  drop_na() %>%
  ggplot() +
   aes(x = gdp_per_capita) +
   geom_dotplot() +
  facet_wrap(~ continent)
```

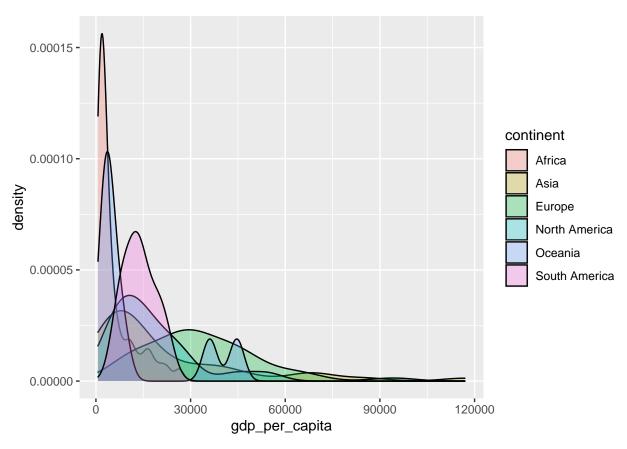
## `stat\_bindot()` using `bins = 30`. Pick better value with `binwidth`.



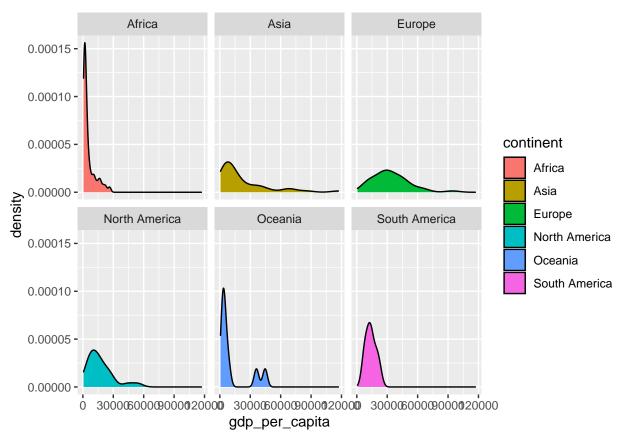
```
COVID_data_latest %>%
  select(continent, gdp_per_capita) %>%
  drop_na() %>%
  ggplot() +
   aes(x = continent, y = gdp_per_capita) +
   geom_boxplot()
```



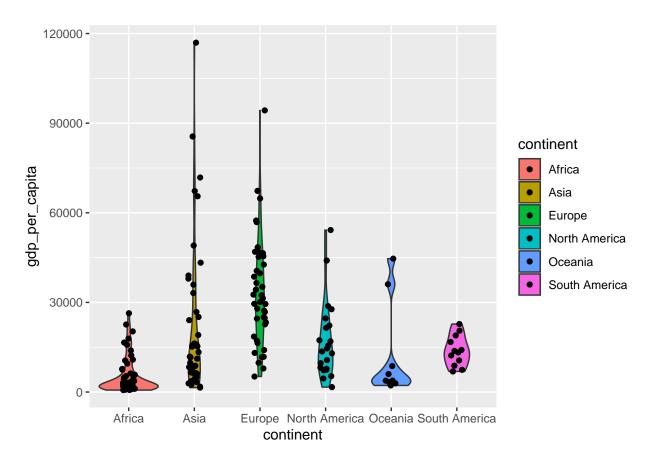
```
COVID_data_latest %>%
  select(continent, gdp_per_capita) %>%
  drop_na() %>%
  ggplot() +
   aes(x = gdp_per_capita, fill = continent) +
   geom_density(alpha = 0.3)
```



```
COVID_data_latest %>%
    select(continent, gdp_per_capita) %>%
    drop_na() %>%
    ggplot() +
    aes(x = gdp_per_capita, fill = continent) +
        geom_density()+
    facet_wrap(~continent)
```



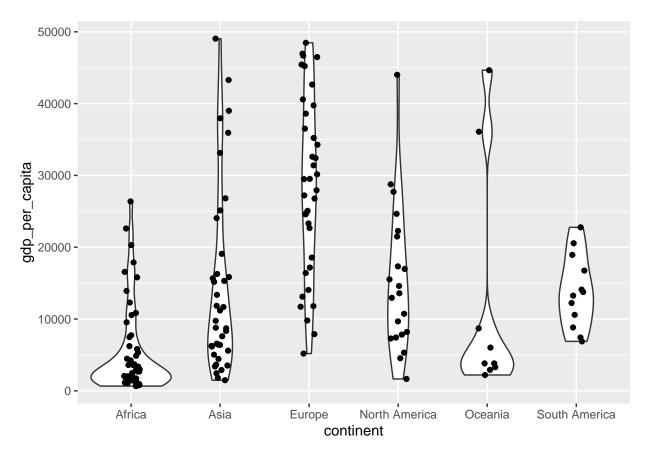
```
COVID_data_latest %>%
  select(continent, gdp_per_capita) %>%
  drop_na() %>%
  ggplot() +
   aes(x = continent, y = gdp_per_capita, fill = continent) +
   geom_violin() +
   geom_jitter(width = 0.1)
```



A fenti abran latszik, hogy Azsiaban a legtobb orszagban viszonylag alacsony a gdp, viszont van nehany **kiurgo ertek**, az atlagot felhuzza ebben a csoportban.

Ha szeretnenk **kizarni az elemzesunkbol** az extrem ertekekt, a **filter()** funkcio beekelesevel a pipe-ba megepithetjuk a fenti abrankat es tablazatokat ugy, hogy csak a 50000-nel alancsonyabb GDP-ju orszagok keruljenek az abrara.

```
COVID_data_latest %>%
  select(continent, gdp_per_capita) %>%
  drop_na() %>%
  filter(gdp_per_capita < 50000) %>%
    ggplot() +
    aes(x = continent, y = gdp_per_capita) +
    geom_violin() +
    geom_jitter(width = 0.1)
```



```
COVID data latest %>%
  select(continent, gdp_per_capita) %>%
  drop_na() %>%
  filter(gdp_per_capita < 50000) %>%
    group_by(continent) %>%
      summarize(mean = mean(gdp_per_capita),
                sd = sd(gdp_per_capita))
   `summarise()` ungrouping output (override with `.groups` argument)
## # A tibble: 6 x 3
##
     continent
                     mean
                               sd
     <fct>
##
                    <dbl>
                            <dbl>
                    5444.
                           6183.
## 1 Africa
## 2 Asia
                   14591. 12710.
## 3 Europe
                   28661. 12390.
## 4 North America 15359. 10092.
## 5 Oceania
                   12392. 16121.
## 6 South America 13841. 5110.
```

Ha szeretnenk latni hogy a kisebb vagy nagyobb uj esetszammal jellemezheto orszagok (new\_cases\_per\_million\_kat) hogyan kulonboznek a GDP tekinteteben kontinensenkent akkor mar **harom valtozo** kapcsolatat kell abrazolnunk. Ehhez a facet\_grid() funkciot lehet hasznalni, vagy kulonbozo esztetikai elemeket (aes()) lehet a kulonbozo valtozokhoz rendelni.

Hasznald a fent tanult modszereket, hogy megvizsgald a **total\_cases\_per\_million** es a **gdp\_per\_capita\_kat** valtozok kozotti osszefuggest.

• hasznald a fenti geomokat, es keszits legalabb ket kulonbozo abrat mas-mas geomokkal

## Ket numerikus valtozo kapcsolata

**Ket numerikus valtozo** kozotti kapcsolat jellemzesere altalaban a korrelacios egyutthatot szoktuk hasznalni (cor()). A **cor()** funkciot akar tobb mint ket valtozo paronkenti korrelaciojanak meghatarozasara is lehet hasznalni.

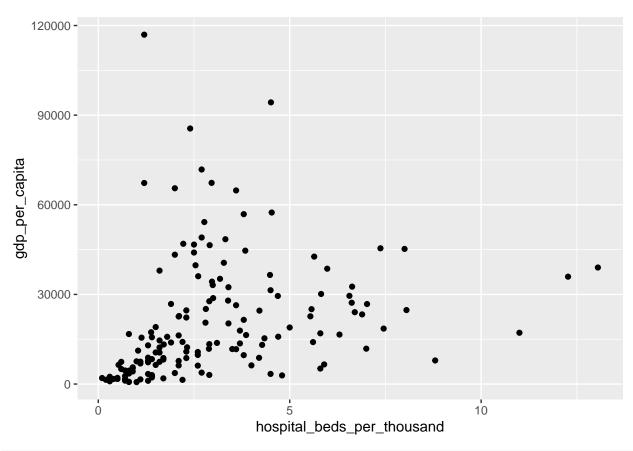
A drop\_na() funkcioval kiejthetjuk azokat a megfigyeleseket, ahol a valtozok barmelyikeben hianyzo adat (NA) van. Ha ezt nem tesszuk meg, a cor() fuggveny NA eredmenyt adhna ha valamelyik valtozoban NA-val talalkozik.

```
COVID data latest %>%
  select(new_cases_per_million, gdp_per_capita) %>%
  drop_na() %>%
      cor()
##
                         new_cases_per_million gdp_per_capita
## new cases per million
                                      1.0000000
                                                     0.3296953
## gdp_per_capita
                                      0.3296953
                                                     1.0000000
COVID_data_latest %>%
  select(new_cases_per_million, gdp_per_capita, hospital_beds_per_thousand) %>%
  drop na() %>%
      cor()
##
                              new_cases_per_million gdp_per_capita
## new cases per million
                                           1.0000000
                                                          0.3082168
## gdp_per_capita
                                           0.3082168
                                                          1.0000000
                                                          0.2995055
## hospital_beds_per_thousand
                                           0.2026815
##
                              hospital_beds_per_thousand
## new_cases_per_million
                                                0.2026815
                                                0.2995055
## gdp_per_capita
## hospital_beds_per_thousand
                                                1.0000000
```

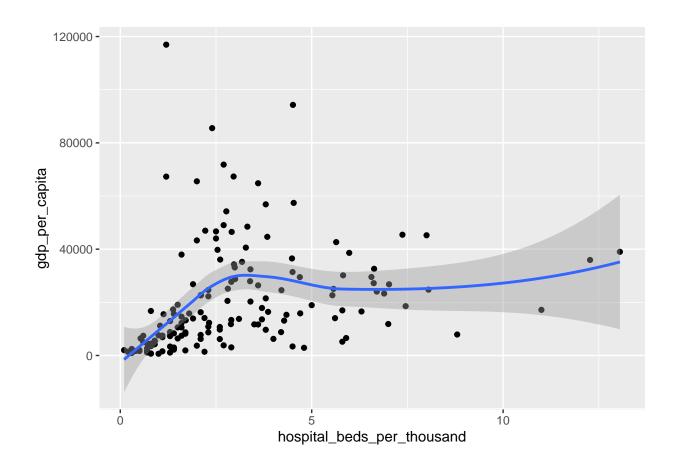
A numerikus valtozok kozotti kapcsolatot altalaban pont diagrammal szoktuk abrazolni (geom\_point())

A **geom\_smooth()** layer hozzaadasaval kaphatunk a pontok kozott meghuzodo trendrol egy kepet. A kek vonal az ugyevezett trendvonal, a szurke sav a konfidencia intervallum. Ezekrol kesobb meg reszletesebben beszelunk majd

```
COVID_data_latest %>%
  select(hospital_beds_per_thousand, gdp_per_capita) %>%
  drop_na() %>%
  ggplot() +
   aes(x = hospital_beds_per_thousand, y = gdp_per_capita) +
   geom_point()
```



```
COVID_data_latest %>%
  select(hospital_beds_per_thousand, gdp_per_capita) %>%
  drop_na() %>%
  ggplot() +
   aes(x = hospital_beds_per_thousand, y = gdp_per_capita) +
   geom_point() +
   geom_smooth()
```



Milyen eros a kapcsolat a aged\_70\_older es a gdp\_per\_capita kozott?

- hatarozd meg a korrelacios egyutthatot a valtozok kozott
- abrazold a valtozok kapcsolatat

**Tobb folytonos valtozo kapcsolata** megjelenitheto peldaul ugy, hogy az egyik valtozot egy szinskalahoz rendeljuk az alabbi modon.

```
COVID_data_latest %>%
  select(hospital_beds_per_thousand, gdp_per_capita, aged_70_older) %>%
  drop_na() %>%
  ggplot() +
   aes(x = hospital_beds_per_thousand, y = gdp_per_capita, col = aged_70_older) +
   geom_point()+
  scale_colour_gradientn(colours=c("green","black"))
```

