**First Visualization:**

Chart

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

This first graph is a representation of the number of individuals fully vaccinated against COVID-19, indicating that they received not one but two doses. Overall, the graph is clear, and in a well-chosen orientation and format. It is arranged by decreasing order. The scheme that is used is a single hue, with warm colors, which minimizes distractions and creates a good overall flow. Interactivity is added by allowing the user to select the day in question, all the way from January 2020 to December 2021, and the graph changes accordingly. The graph shows that the United States and the United Kingdom were the forerunners in getting individuals vaccinated, with the former continuing to fly ahead, while the latter maintained a steady pace. All of the other countries on the list have less individuals fully vaccinated combined than the United States.

**Second Visualization:**

Map

Description automatically generated

The second graph demonstrates how the countries around the globe have responded to the COVID-19 pandemic, namely through enacting stay-at-home requirements. All of them are broken into four categories, ranging from no stay-at-home measures to required ones, with each country falling into a particular category. A divergent color scheme was used, with two main colors and their hues to make visualization easier. This graph also features interactivity, by allowing the user to change between any date from January 2020 to December 2021, with the graph adjusting accordingly. To demonstrate, the displayed image represents the situation for November 28th, 2020.

In addition, a further functionality of the graph is that, while using the Dashboard 1 section of Tableau, if the user clicks on one of the four categories in the legend at the top of the dashboard (labelled ‘STAY AT HOME REQUIREMENTS SELECTION’), the graph only shows the countries that belong to that particular category. Clearly, most countries stayed at a more intermediate level of restrictions throughout, with rare cases of extreme regulations. Some countries shift around with respect to these positions, sometimes slipping into the harshest category while then emerging from it a few weeks later. The color choice was chosen to aid any colorblind individuals, while retaining a status of the red color indicating increased severity of restrictions. This was done based on some societal customs which classify red as a color associated with warning and danger.

**Third Visualization:**

Map

Description automatically generated

The third visualization displays the COVID-19 vaccination policy of every country in the world. The various countries are broken not sections, ranging from no availability to universal availability of vaccines. The colors used show contrast, while the scale features only one color, blue, which provides the necessary contrast while not distracting the user excessively. Interactivity in this particular visualization comes from both the user being able to scroll through any given day from January 2020 to December 2021, as well though the ‘Vaccination Policy’ legend, where the particular category selected highlights only the countries from the world map that correspond to this segment of data.

The chart shows how most countries are now in some sort of arrangement regarding vaccinations, with only some African countries being the only ones which do not have any eligible groups. There are only a few individual countries which vaccinate everyone, such as Israel. World maps such as this one are a great way to view distributions of a particular variable category throughout the whole world.

**Fourth Visualization:**

Chart, bar chart

Description automatically generated

This visualization was not found on the website and features a comparison of the total case rates of COVID-19 as well as the death rates, all for the top ten most populous countries in the world. It is organized in increasing order and features well-defined spaces between bars as well as boundaries. The color choice was simple given that there were only two necessary colors, which display a fair level of contrast. This graph also features interactivity, permitting the user to see how these amounts changed over time, going back to January 2020 all the way to the end of December 2021. The distinction between the cases and deaths columns shows how there are far more cases than actual deaths, which can be a positive sign. Overall, this provides a very useful representation of how the death rates are related to case rates for major countries and could easily have been expanded to fit more countries if needed.