

REGIONAL TRAINING ON CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT OF DATA ANALYTICS AND DISSEMINATION USING “R” SOFTWARE

AMMAN, JORDAN, 3 - 7 DECEMBER, 2023

Day #4

Outline

- Wrap-up
- Data visualization using ggplot2 packages
- Report generation with RMarkdown
- Q & A

Data visualization with ggplot2

Session 4 Agenda

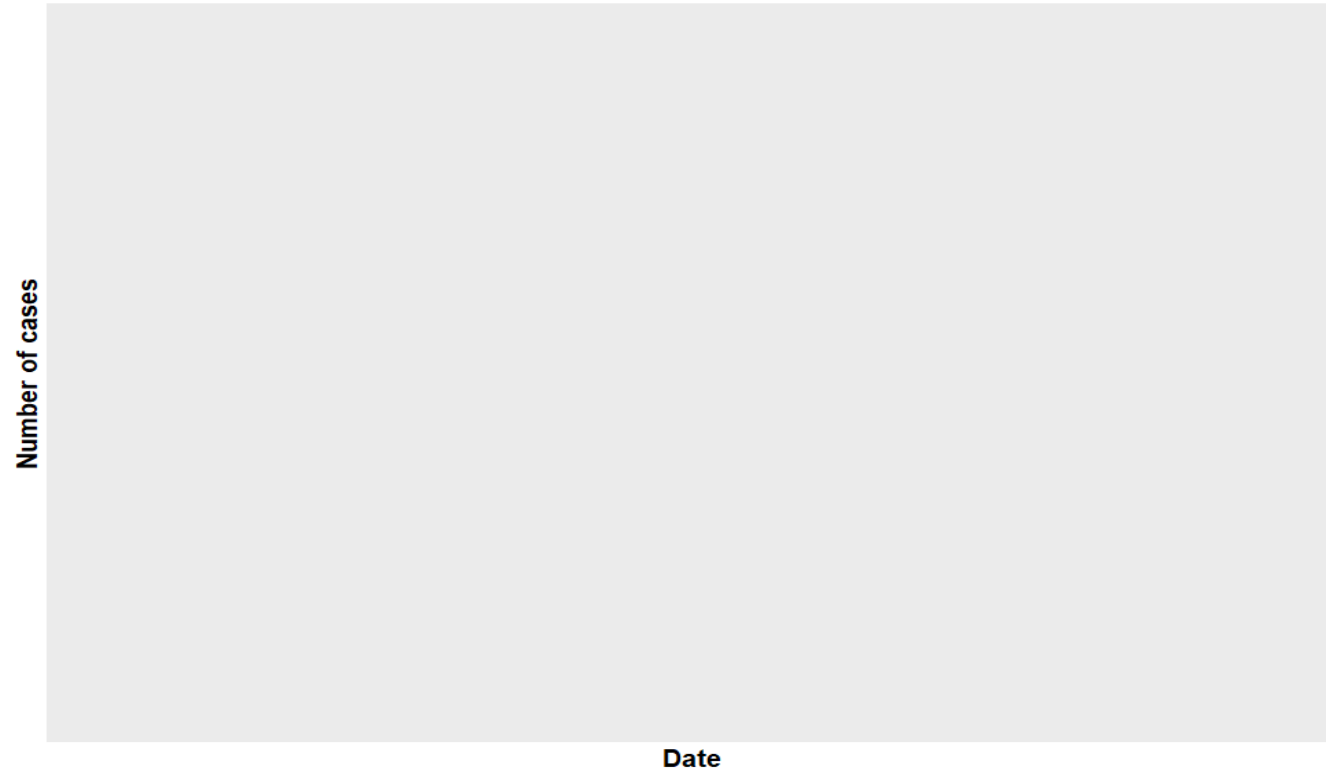
- 9:00 – 9:30 (30 min): **Wrap-up**
- 9:30 – 9:50 (20 min): **Presentation “Data visualization with ggplot2”**
- 9:50 – 10:20 (30 min): **Demonstration**
- 10:20 – 10:40 (20 min): **Stretching / coffee break**
- 10:40 – 12:30 (1.8 hr): **Practice/Exercise**
- 12:30 – 13:00 (30 min): **Quick debrief/ Q&A**
- 13:00 – 14:00 (60 min): **Lunch**
- 14:00 – 14:20 (20 min): presentation “Report generation with RMarkdown”
- 14:20 – 14:50 (30 min): Demonstration
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- 15:10 – 16:30 (80 min): Practice/Exercise
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3. Time

Epidemic curve:

➤ Components

1. Number of cases (Y-axis)
2. Time (X-axis)
3. Grouping by another variable (e.g. sex, country, hospital) [optional]

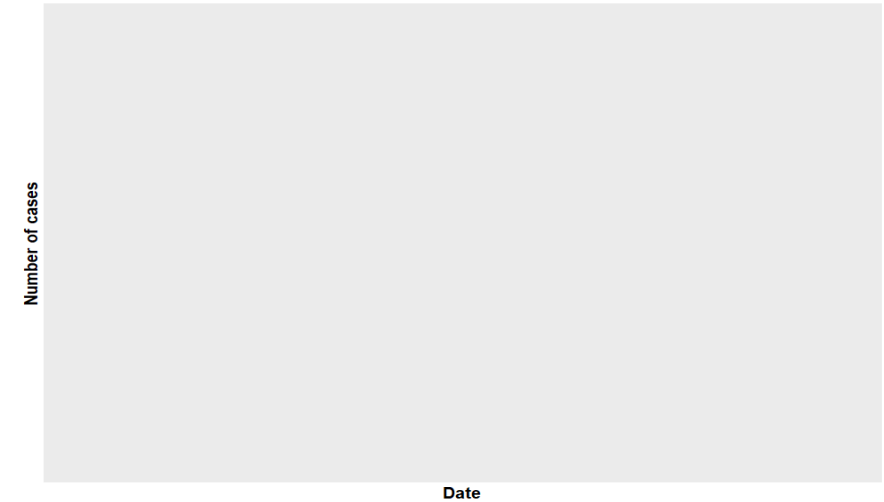


3. Time

Epidemic curve:

➤ Components

1. Number of cases (Y-axis)
 1. Data from line list: each row is a case
 2. Aggregated data
2. Time to be displayed
 1. Which time? (date of admission, date of onset,...)
 2. Class is date (YYYY-MM-DD)
 3. Completeness of the date (NA and/or sequence)
 4. What is the time interval you want to display cases by? (for example, daily, weekly, biweekly, monthly)

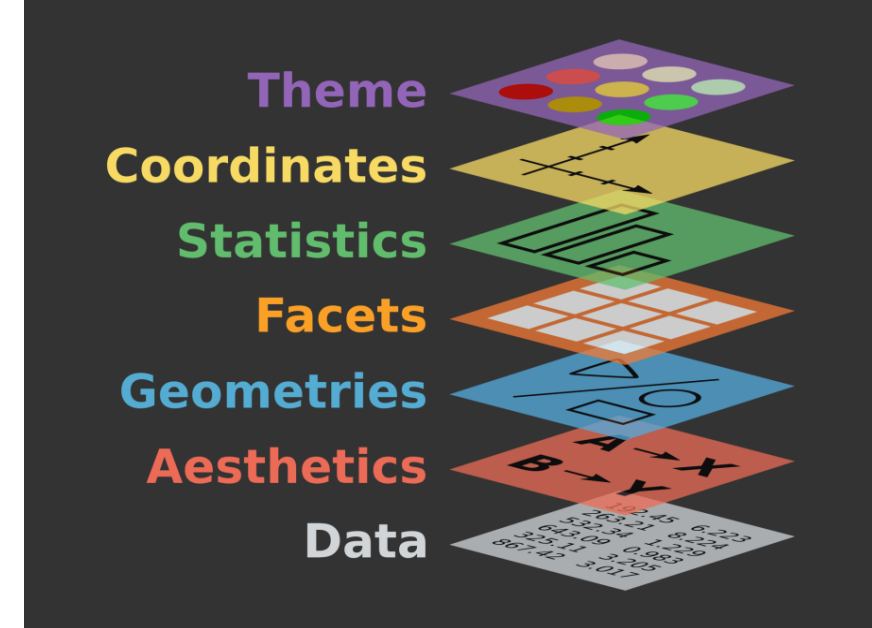
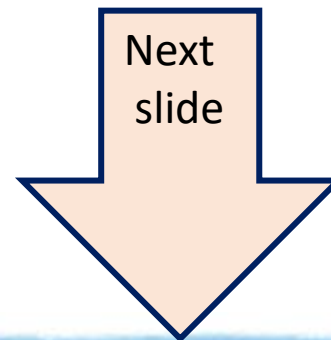


3. Time

Epidemic curve:

➤ Create epi curve

- **First option:** `ggplot2::ggplot()`
 1. Data (your dataset) -----> inside the `ggplot()` +
 2. Aesthetics (X & Y) -----> need only to assign the date to the x-axis (|> in case of line list data) +
 3. Geometries and binwidth -----> `geom_histogram()` +
 4. Coordinated and themes



3. Time

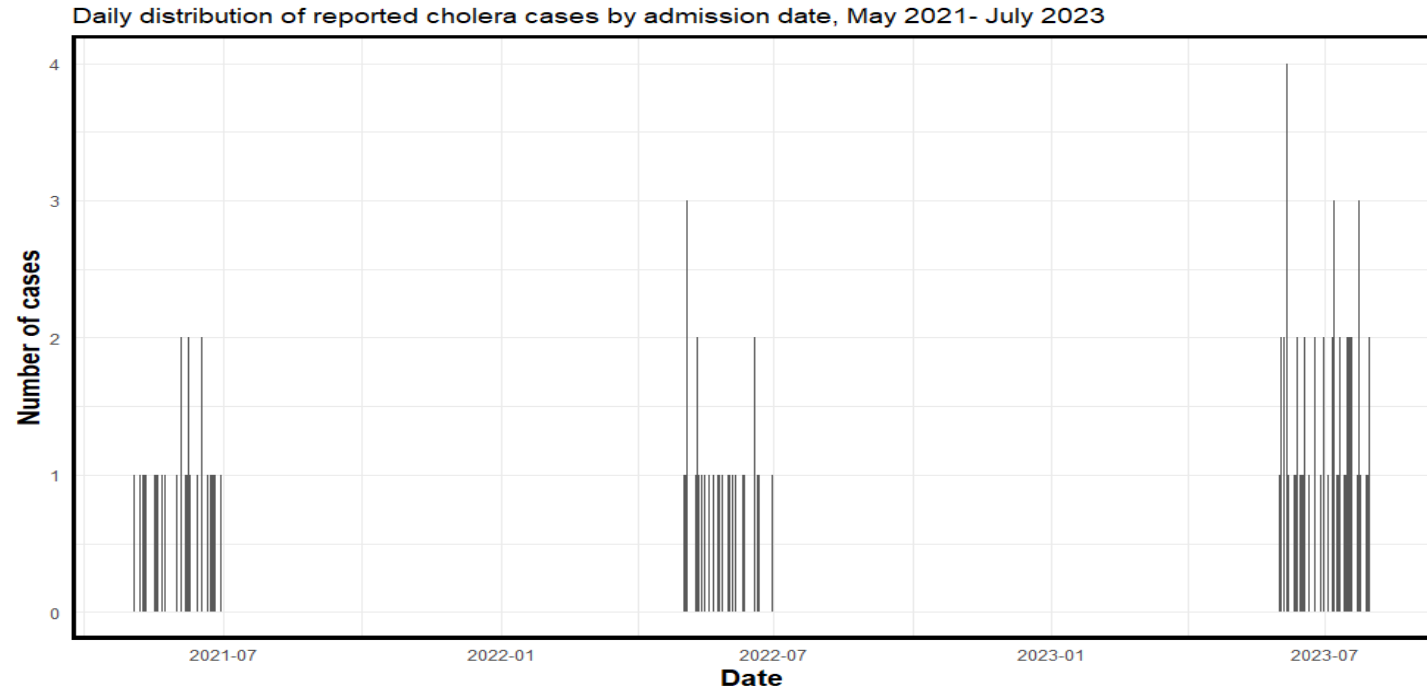
Epidemic curve:

First option:

ggplot2::ggplot()

Aggregate data to 1 day

```
cholera %>% ggplot()+  
  geom_histogram(aes(adm_date), binwidth = 1)+  
  labs(title= "Daily distribution of reported cholera cases by admission date, May 2021- July 2023",  
        x= "Date",  
        y= "Number of cases",  
        caption = "Mock data for training purposes")+  
  theme_minimal()+  
  theme(axis.title = element_text(face = "bold", size = 14),  
        panel.border = element_rect(colour = "black", fill=NA, size=2))
```



3. Time

Epidemic curve:

First option: ggplot2::ggplot()

Aggregate data to week:

Here we need to create the weekly breaks beforehand to ensure that data (cases) are aggregated to the appropriate epi week with the following code

```
weekly_breaks <- seq.Date(  
  from = floor_date(min(cholera$adm_date, na.rm = T), unit = "week", week_start = 7),  
  to = ceiling_date(max(cholera$adm_date, na.rm = T), unit = "week", week_start = 7),  
  by = "week"  
)
```

Then, to use these weekly breaks as bins

A full code and epi cure in the next slide...

3. Time

Epidemic curve:

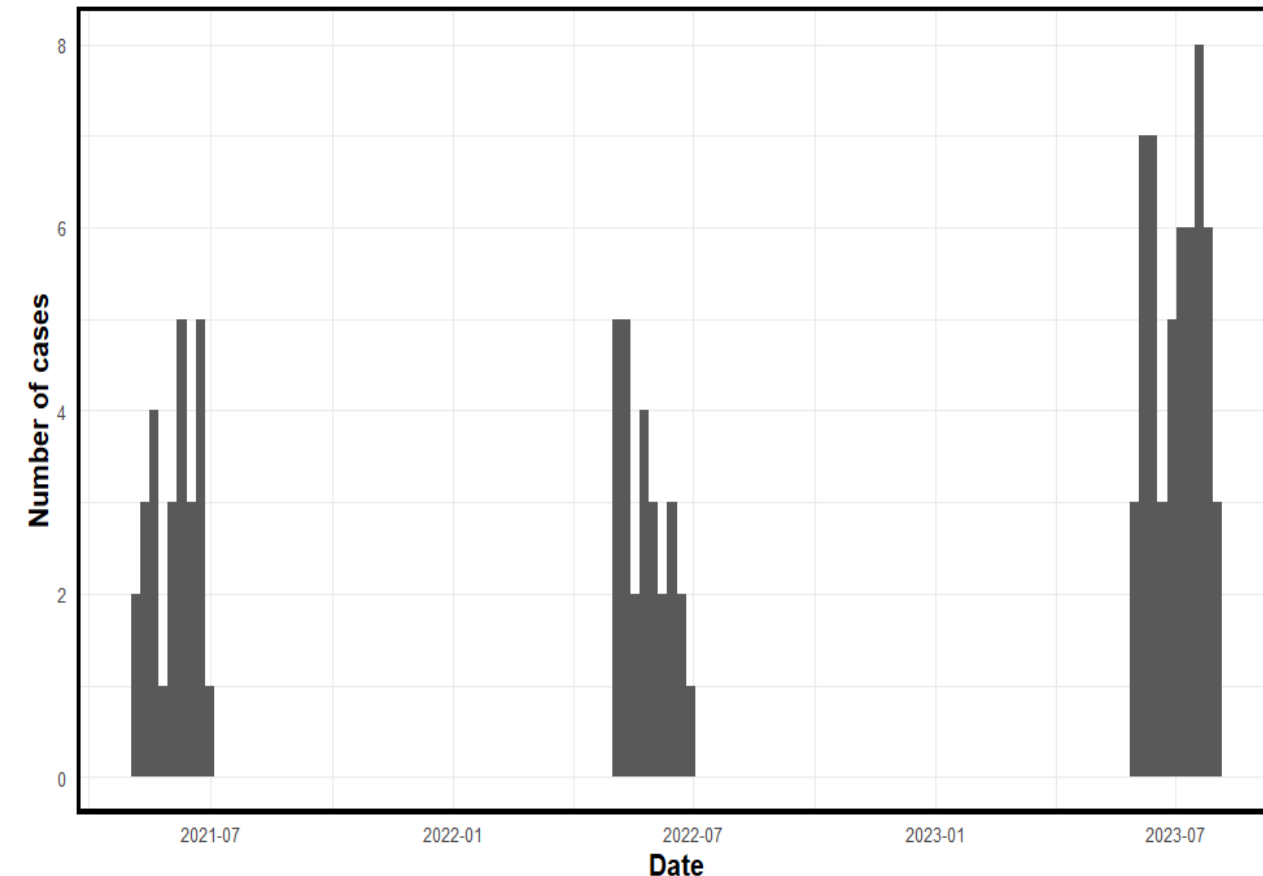
First option: `ggplot2::ggplot()`

Aggregate data to week:

```
weekly_breaks <- seq.Date(  
  from = floor_date(min(cholera$adm_date, na.rm = T), unit = "week", week_start = 7),  
  to = ceiling_date(max(cholera$adm_date, na.rm = T), unit = "week", week_start = 7),  
  by = "week"  
)  
  
cholera %>%  
  ggplot(aes(adm_date)) +  
  geom_histogram(breaks = weekly_breaks,  
                 closed = "left")
```

- 💡 Week_start = 7 >>> Sunday weeks
- 💡 Week_start = 1 >>> Monday weeks

Weekly distribution of reported cholera cases by admission date, May 2021- July 2023



Mock data for training purposes

3. Time

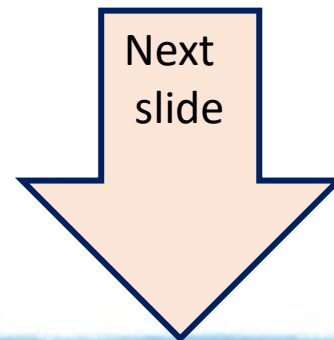
Epidemic curve:

➤ Create epi curve

- **Second option:** incidence::incidence()
 1. Data\$date (your dataset)-----> inside the incidence()
 2. Interval (to aggregate data to) -----> inside the incidence()

+

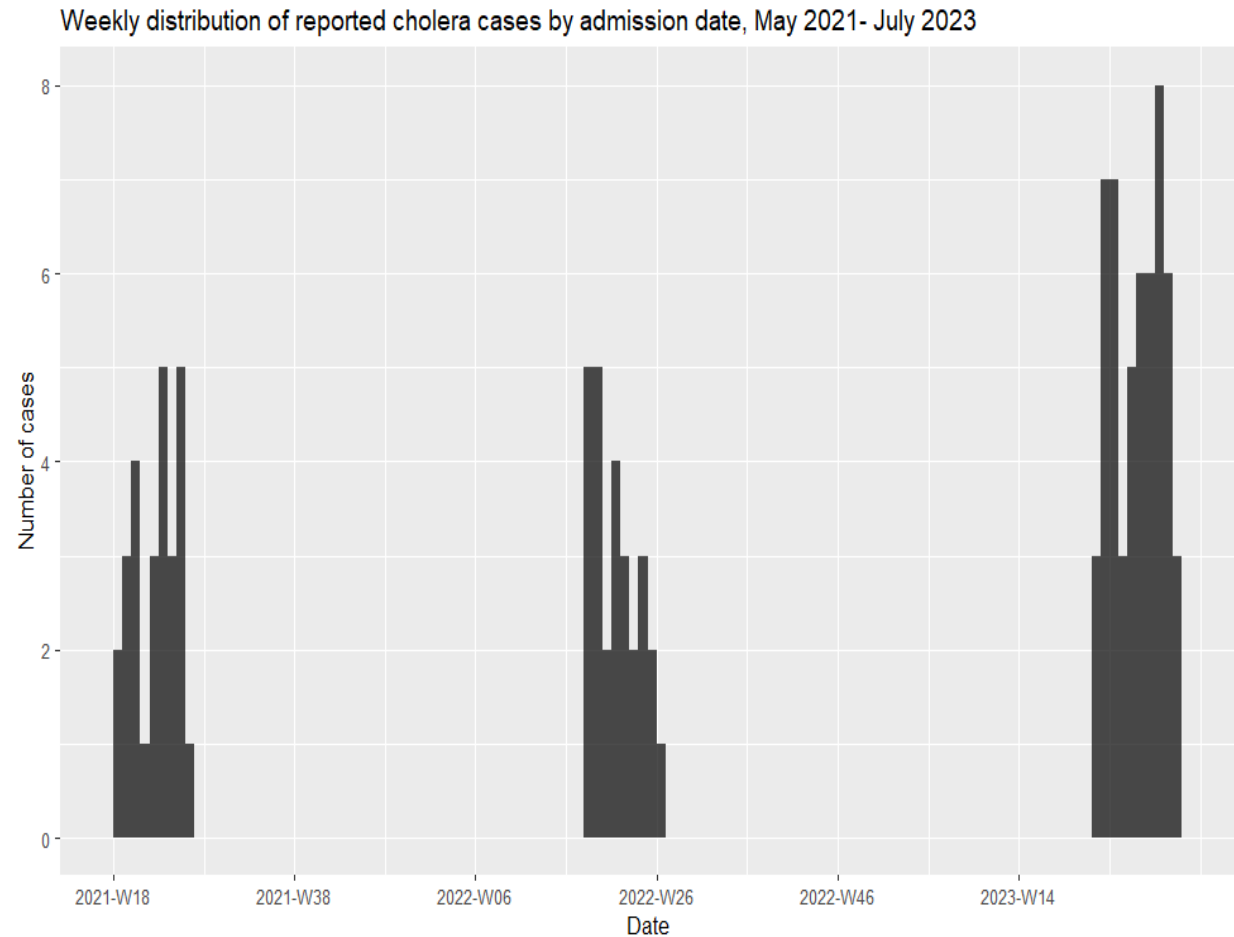
 3. Plot ()



3. Time

Epidemic curve: Second option: Incidence package

```
weekly_epi <- incidence(dates = cholera$adm_date, interval = "Sunday week")
|
plot(weekly_epi) +
  labs(title= "Weekly distribution of reported cholera cases by admission date, May 2021- July 2023",
    x= "Date",
    y= "Number of cases",
    caption = "Mock data for training purposes")
```



Mock data for training purposes

Exercise

- Open your training R project
- Create a new section “Time”
- Create an epi curve of daily distribution of reported cases by admission date
- Create an epi curve of the weekly distribution of reported cases by admission week
- Options:
 - `ggplot2::ggplot()`
 - `incidence::incidence()`

Report generation with RMarkdown

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RMarkdown

- It combines text (narrative) and R code outputs into an output document (word, pdf, HTML, PowerPoint)
- It creates automated, reproducible reports
- **It works with 2 main packages;**
 - **{rmarkdown}**: render the .Rmd into output
 - + • **{knitr}**: knit the code chunks into the document
 - **Pandoc**: software to convert the output into desired file type (*already installed with Rstudio*)

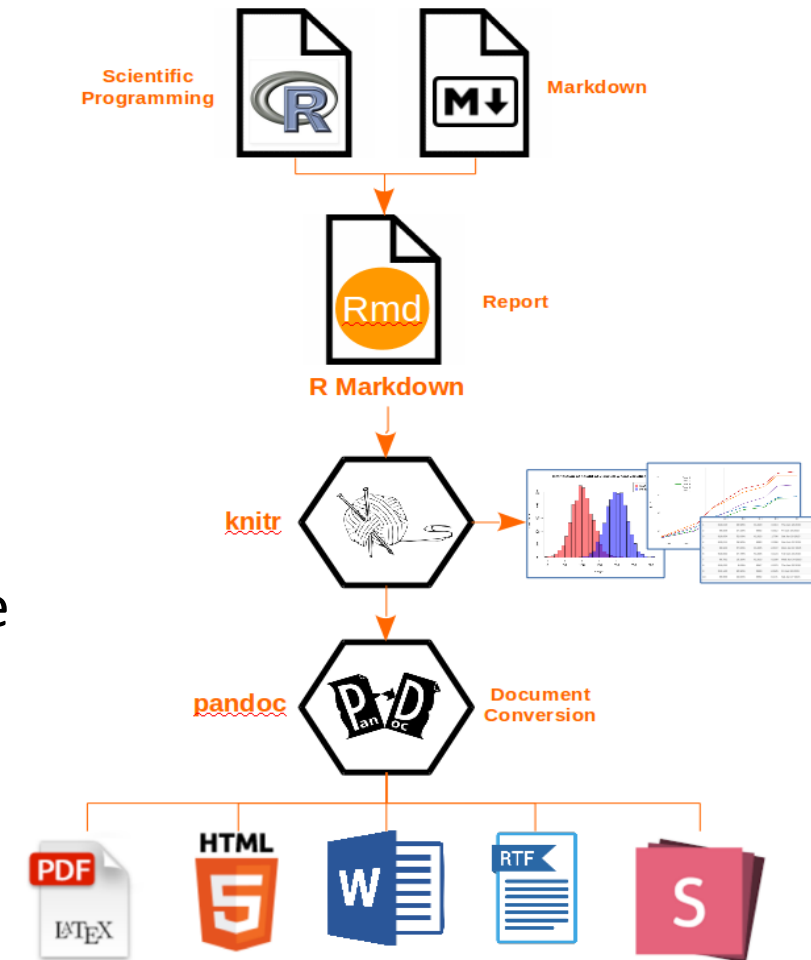
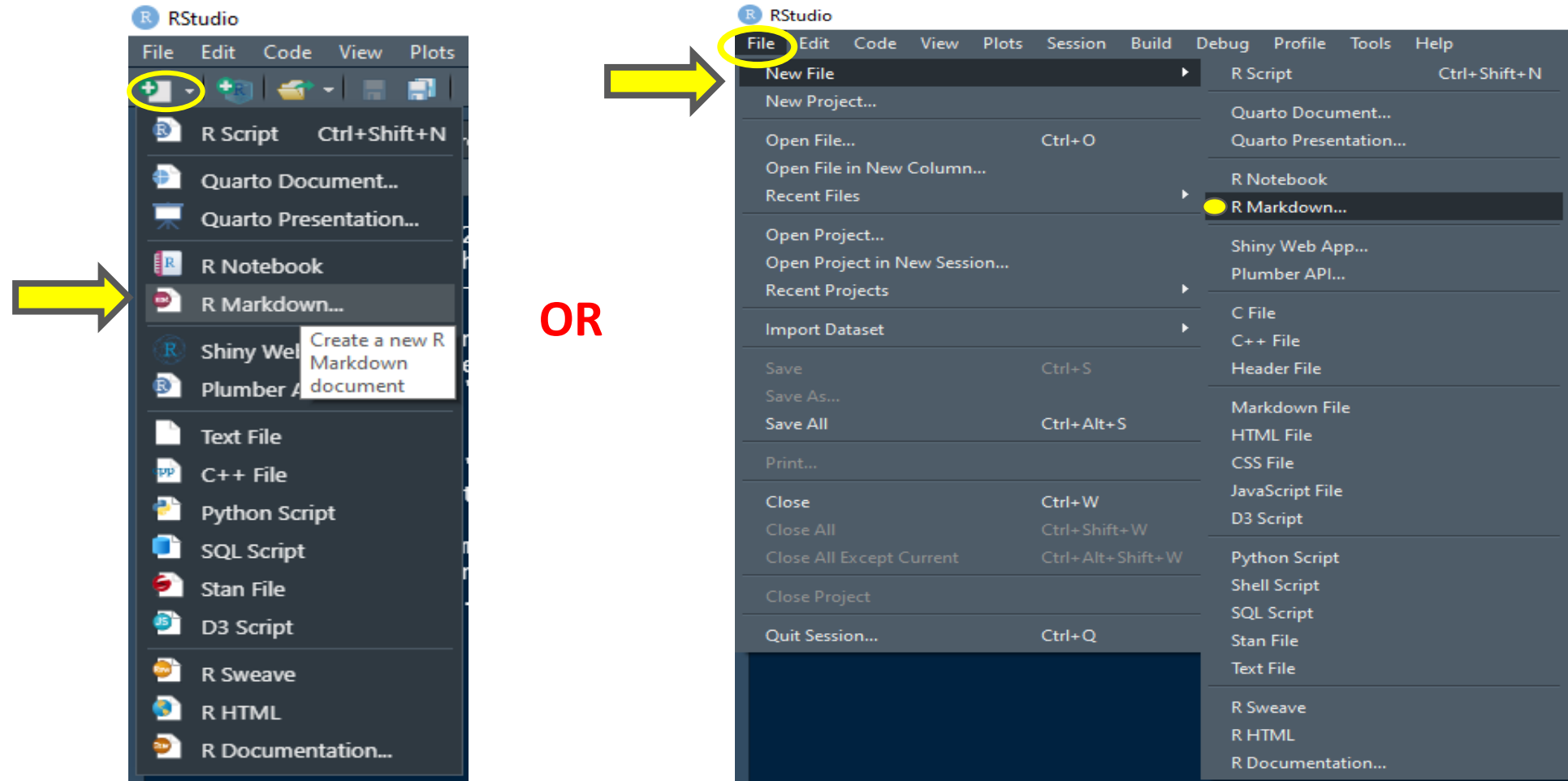


Image source: [Make your research reproducible](#)

Create new RMarkdown report



Create new RMarkdown report

New R Markdown

Document

Presentation

Shiny

From Template

Title:

Author:

Date:

☐ Use current date when rendering document

Default Output Format:

☒ HTML
Recommended format for authoring (you can switch to PDF or Word output anytime).

☐ PDF
PDF output requires TeX (MiKTeX on Windows, MacTeX 2013+ on OS X, TeX Live 2013+ on Linux).

☐ Word
Previewing Word documents requires an installation of MS Word (or Libre/Open Office on Linux).

Create Empty Document

OK

Cancel

← Title of the report

← Date of issuance, can be edited/ linked to current date (check the box)

} Format of the report document

Click OK to create the RMarkdown file (next slide)

RMarkdown

Produce the output document (final report)



YAML metadata

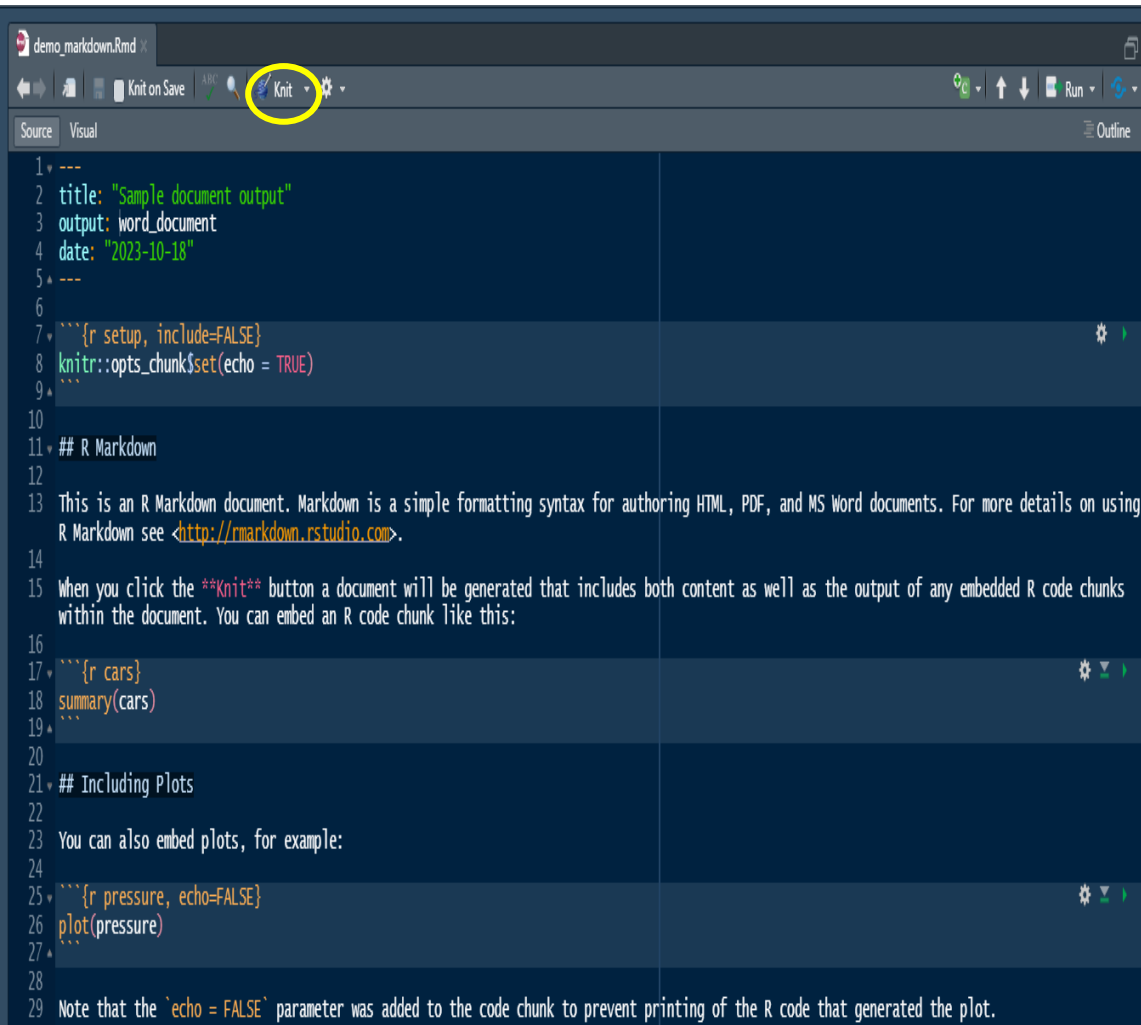
R-code chunk

Report Content
(markdown text)

```
1 ---
2 title: "Untitled"
3 author: "Basma AbdElGawad"
4 date: "2023-07-04"
5 output: html_document
6 ---
7
8 ```{r setup, include=FALSE}
9 knitr::opts_chunk$set(echo = TRUE)
10 ```
11
12 ## R Markdown
13
14 This is an R Markdown document. Markdown is a simple formatting syntax for authoring HTML, PDF, and MS
15 word documents. For more details on using R Markdown see <http://rmarkdown.rstudio.com>.
16
17 when you click the Knit button a document will be generated that includes both content as well as
18 the output of any embedded R code chunks within the document. You can embed an R code chunk like this:
19
20 ```{r cars}
21 summary(cars)
22 ```
23
24 ## Including plots
25
26 You can also embed plots, for example:
27
28 ```{r pressure, echo=FALSE}
29 plot(pressure)
30 ```
31
32 Note that the `echo = FALSE` parameter was added to the code chunk to prevent printing of the R code
33 that generated the plot. In line code can be inserted as follow `r max(cars$pressure, na.rm=T)`
```

In-line code

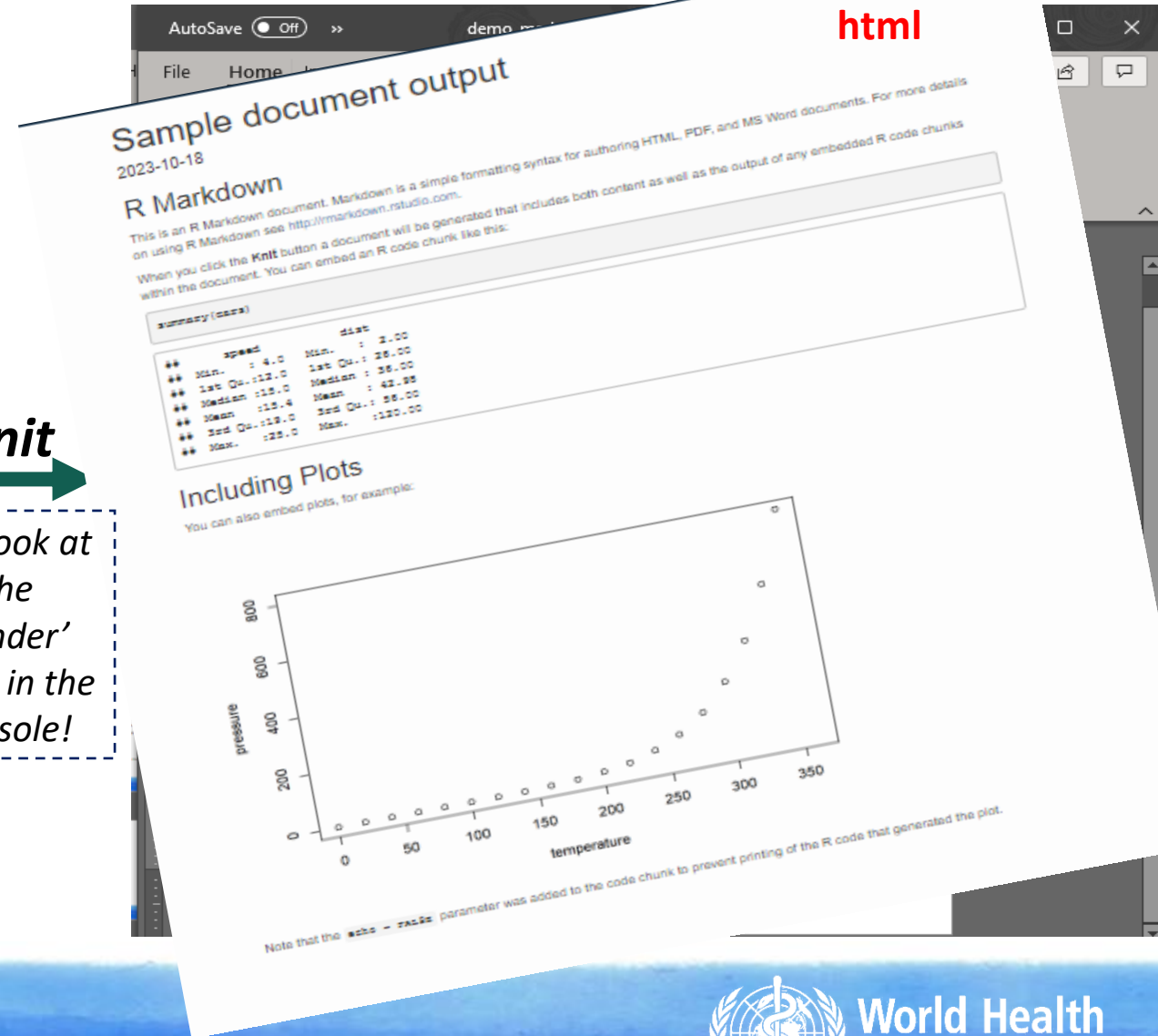
Knitting to get output document report



```
1 ---
2 title: "Sample document output"
3 output: word_document
4 date: "2023-10-18"
5 ---
6
7 ```{r setup, include=FALSE}
8 knitr::opts_chunk$set(echo = TRUE)
9 ```
10
11 ## R Markdown
12
13 This is an R Markdown document. Markdown is a simple formatting syntax for authoring HTML, PDF, and MS Word documents. For more details on using
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28 plot(pressure)
29 ```
30
31 Note that the `echo = FALSE` parameter was added to the code chunk to prevent printing of the R code that generated the plot.
```

Knit

Look at
the
'render'
pane in the
console!



html

Sample document output

2023-10-18

R Markdown

This is an R Markdown document. Markdown is a simple formatting syntax for authoring HTML, PDF, and MS Word documents. For more details on using R Markdown see <http://rmarkdown.rstudio.com>.

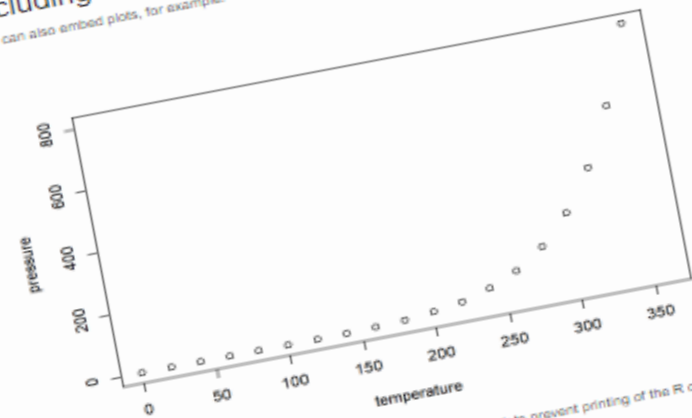
When you click the **Knit** button a document will be generated that includes both content as well as the output of any embedded R code chunks within the document. You can embed an R code chunk like this:

```
summary(cars)
```

	speed	dist
##	min. : 4.0	min. : 2.00
##	1st Qu.: 12.0	1st Qu.: 26.00
##	Median : 15.0	Median : 42.00
##	Mean : 15.4	Mean : 42.98
##	3rd Qu.: 19.0	3rd Qu.: 56.00
##	Max. : 25.0	Max. : 120.00

Including Plots

You can also embed plots, for example:



Note that the `echo = FALSE` parameter was added to the code chunk to prevent printing of the R code that generated the plot.

Specific RMarkdown terminologies/shortcut

Term/shortcut	Meaning
• YAML	The top part of the document, start & end with - - -
• Inline code	Embed codes in markdown text, shown as <code>`r`</code>
• Code chunk	Includes R code sections, shown as <code>```{r}```</code>
○ include = TRUE	Print R output to document
○ eval = TRUE	Run/evaluate R code
○ echo = TRUE	Print R code to the document
○ warning = TRUE	Print warnings to the document
○ message = TRUE	Print messages to the document
Ctrl + Alt + i	Create a new code chunk
Ctrl + shift + c	Comment/inactivate the markdown text

Narrative formatting in RMarkdown

Syntax

Plain text

End a line with two spaces
to start a new paragraph.

`*italics*` and `_italics_`

`**bold**` and `__bold__`

`superscript^2^`

`~~strikethrough~~`

`[link](www.rstudio.com)`

`# Header 1`

`## Header 2`

`### Header 3`

`#### Header 4`

`##### Header 5`

`##### Header 6`

Becomes

Plain text

End a line with two spaces to start a new paragraph.

italics and *italics*

bold and **bold**

superscript²

~~strikethrough~~

[link](#)

Header 1

Header 2

Header 3

Header 4

Header 5


Header 6

Demonstration

Exercise

- Open your training R project
- Create a new RMarkdown script
- In the popped window:
 - Write the title: “Cholera cases till 2023-07-31”
 - Choose type of output document (this could be changed later)
- Save the RMarkdown script in the “script” folder in your project
- Explore tabs in the top bar of the script
- Knit your RMarkdown document (so far, rendered document will contain default RMarkdown script)
- Where is the output document located?
- Start editing the YAML section to be similar to this
- Keep the universal code chunk and adjust its options (warning = FALSE, message= FALSE, echo= FALSE)
- Remove all other chunks and texts

```
---  
title: "Cholera cases till 2023-07-31"  
author: "write your name and remeber you may remove it completely"  
output: word_document  
date: "`r Sys.Date()`"  
---
```

 ***you can knit your document as many times as you wish!***

Exercise cont.

- Add your code chunks for the following steps (*you did over the few past days*);
 1. Load required packages (give chunks simple meaningful names(optional))
 2. Import dataset “[cholera_20231102.csv](#)”
 3. Data processing
 4. Table1 [**title:** Reported cholera cases by age categories, till 31 July 2023]
 5. Graph1 [**HINT:** code for the epi curve, **title:** Distribution of reported cholera cases by date of admission and case category, till 31 July 2023]
- Copy your codes from your script or rewrite them and add them to the relevant chunks
- Try to run each chunk (!! *where the output occurs?*)
- Write executive summary text after loading package, importing data, and data processing chunks that show:
 - Heading “Executive summary”
 - Text: As of 2023-07-31, there were a total of XXX confirmed cholera cases and XXX deaths (CFR = xx%). The mean age of confirmed cases was XX years (standard deviation = xx)
- Add a title for the produced table and figure
- Knit your document

