

Welcome!

Data Science in a Box

datasciencebox.org



```
## [1] '0.26'
```

```
class: middle
```

Hello world!



Data science

- Data science is an exciting discipline that allows you to turn raw data into understanding, insight, and knowledge.
- We're going to learn to do this in a `tidy` way -- more on that later!
- This is a course on introduction to data science, with an emphasis on statistical thinking.



Course FAQ

Q - What data science background does this course assume?

A - None.

Q - Is this an intro stat course?

A - While statistics \neq data science, they are very closely related and have tremendous of overlap. Hence, this course is a great way to get started with statistics. However this course is *not* your typical high school statistics course.

Q - Will we be doing computing?

A - Yes.



Course FAQ

Q - Is this an intro CS course?

A - No, but many themes are shared.

Q - What computing language will we learn?

A - R.

Q: Why not language X?

A: We can discuss that over ☕.



Software



AutoSave OFF | unvotes — Saved to my Mac | Search Sheet

Home | Insert | Page Layout | Formulas | Data | Review | View | Table | Share

Calibri (Body) | 12 | Wrap Text | General | Conditional Formatting | Format as Table | Cell Styles | Insert | Delete | Format | Sort & Filter

F17 | fx | 0

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	rcid	country	country_code	vote	session	importantvote	date	unres	amend	para	short
2	6	US	US	no	1	0	04/01/1946	R/1/107	0	0	DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS
3	6	Canada	CA	no	1	0	04/01/1946	R/1/107	0	0	DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS
4	6	Cuba	CU	yes	1	0	04/01/1946	R/1/107	0	0	DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS
5	6	Dominican Republic	DO	abstain	1	0	04/01/1946	R/1/107	0	0	DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS
6	6	Mexico	MX	yes	1	0	04/01/1946	R/1/107	0	0	DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS
7	6	Guatemala	GT	no	1	0	04/01/1946	R/1/107	0	0	DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS
8	6	Honduras	HN	yes	1	0	04/01/1946	R/1/107	0	0	DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS
9	6	El Salvador	SV	abstain	1	0	04/01/1946	R/1/107	0	0	DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS
10	6	Nicaragua	NI	yes	1	0	04/01/1946	R/1/107	0	0	DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS
11	6	Panama	PA	abstain	1	0	04/01/1946	R/1/107	0	0	DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS
12	6	Colombia	CO	abstain	1	0	04/01/1946	R/1/107	0	0	DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS
13	6	Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	VE	no	1	0	04/01/1946	R/1/107	0	0	DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS
14	6	Ecuador	EC	yes	1	0	04/01/1946	R/1/107	0	0	DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS
15	6	Peru	PE	yes	1	0	04/01/1946	R/1/107	0	0	DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS
16	6	Brazil	BR	no	1	0	04/01/1946	R/1/107	0	0	DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS
17	6	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	BO	no	1	0	04/01/1946	R/1/107	0	0	DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS
18	6	Paraguay	PY	abstain	1	0	04/01/1946	R/1/107	0	0	DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS
19	6	Chile	CL	yes	1	0	04/01/1946	R/1/107	0	0	DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS
20	6	Argentina	AR	abstain	1	0	04/01/1946	R/1/107	0	0	DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS
21	6	Uruguay	UY	yes	1	0	04/01/1946	R/1/107	0	0	DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS
22	6	UK & NI	GB	no	1	0	04/01/1946	R/1/107	0	0	DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS
23	6	Netherlands	NL	no	1	0	04/01/1946	R/1/107	0	0	DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS
24	6	Belgium	BE	no	1	0	04/01/1946	R/1/107	0	0	DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS
25	6	Luxembourg	LU	no	1	0	04/01/1946	R/1/107	0	0	DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS
26	6	France	FR	no	1	0	04/01/1946	R/1/107	0	0	DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS
27	6	Poland	PL	no	1	0	04/01/1946	R/1/107	0	0	DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS
28	6	Czechoslovakia	CS	no	1	0	04/01/1946	R/1/107	0	0	DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS
29	6	Yugoslavia	YU	no	1	0	04/01/1946	R/1/107	0	0	DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS
30	6	Greece	GR	no	1	0	04/01/1946	R/1/107	0	0	DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS
31	6	Russian Federation	RU	no	1	0	04/01/1946	R/1/107	0	0	DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS
32	6	Ukraine	UA	no	1	0	04/01/1946	R/1/107	0	0	DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS
33	6	Belarus	BY	no	1	0	04/01/1946	R/1/107	0	0	DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS
34	6	Norway	NO	no	1	0	04/01/1946	R/1/107	0	0	DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS
35	6	Denmark	DK	no	1	0	04/01/1946	R/1/107	0	0	DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Ready | unvotes | + | 130%



```
R Console

R version 4.0.2 (2020-06-22) -- "Taking Off Again"
Copyright (C) 2020 The R Foundation for Statistical Computing
Platform: x86_64-apple-darwin17.0 (64-bit)

R is free software and comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY.
You are welcome to redistribute it under certain conditions.
Type 'license()' or 'licence()' for distribution details.

Natural language support but running in an English locale

R is a collaborative project with many contributors.
Type 'contributors()' for more information and
'citation()' on how to cite R or R packages in publications.

Type 'demo()' for some demos, 'help()' for on-line help, or
'help.start()' for an HTML browser interface to help.
Type 'q()' to quit R.

[R.app GUI 1.72 (7847) x86_64-apple-darwin17.0]

[History restored from /Users/mine/.Rapp.history]

> |
```



academy-launch - master - RStudio

academy-launch

unvotes

rcid	country	country_code	vote	session	importantvote	date	unres	amend	para	short
1	US	US	no	1	0	04/01/1946	R/1/107	0	0	DECLA
2	Canada	CA	no	1	0	04/01/1946	R/1/107	0	0	DECLA
3	Cuba	CU	yes	1	0	04/01/1946	R/1/107	0	0	DECLA
4	Dominican Republic	DO	abstain	1	0	04/01/1946	R/1/107	0	0	DECLA
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6	Guatemala	GT	no	1	0	04/01/1946	R/1/107	0	0	DECLA
7	Honduras	HN	yes	1	0	04/01/1946	R/1/107	0	0	DECLA
8	El Salvador	SV	abstain	1	0	04/01/1946	R/1/107	0	0	DECLA
9	Nicaragua	NI	yes	1	0	04/01/1946	R/1/107	0	0	DECLA
10	Panama	PA	abstain	1	0	04/01/1946	R/1/107	0	0	DECLA
11	Colombia	CO	abstain	1	0	04/01/1946	R/1/107	0	0	DECLA
12	Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	VE	no	1	0	04/01/1946	R/1/107	0	0	DECLA
13	Ecuador	EC	yes	1	0	04/01/1946	R/1/107	0	0	DECLA
14	Peru	PE	yes	1	0	04/01/1946	R/1/107	0	0	DECLA
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17	Paraguay	PY	abstain	1	0	04/01/1946	R/1/107	0	0	DECLA
18	Chile	CL	yes	1	0	04/01/1946	R/1/107	0	0	DECLA
19	Argentina	AR	abstain	1	0	04/01/1946	R/1/107	0	0	DECLA
20	Uruguay	UY	yes	1	0	04/01/1946	R/1/107	0	0	DECLA

Showing 1 to 20 of 768,674 entries, 14 total columns

Console Terminal Jobs

```
~/Desktop/academy-launch/
```

```
R version 4.0.2 (2020-06-22) -- "Taking Off Again"
Copyright (C) 2020 The R Foundation for Statistical Computing
Platform: x86_64-apple-darwin17.0 (64-bit)

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'help.start()' for an HTML browser interface to help.
Type 'q()' to quit R.

>
```

Environment History Connections Git Tutorial

Global Environment

Data

unvotes 768674 obs. of 14 variables

Files Plots Packages Help Viewer

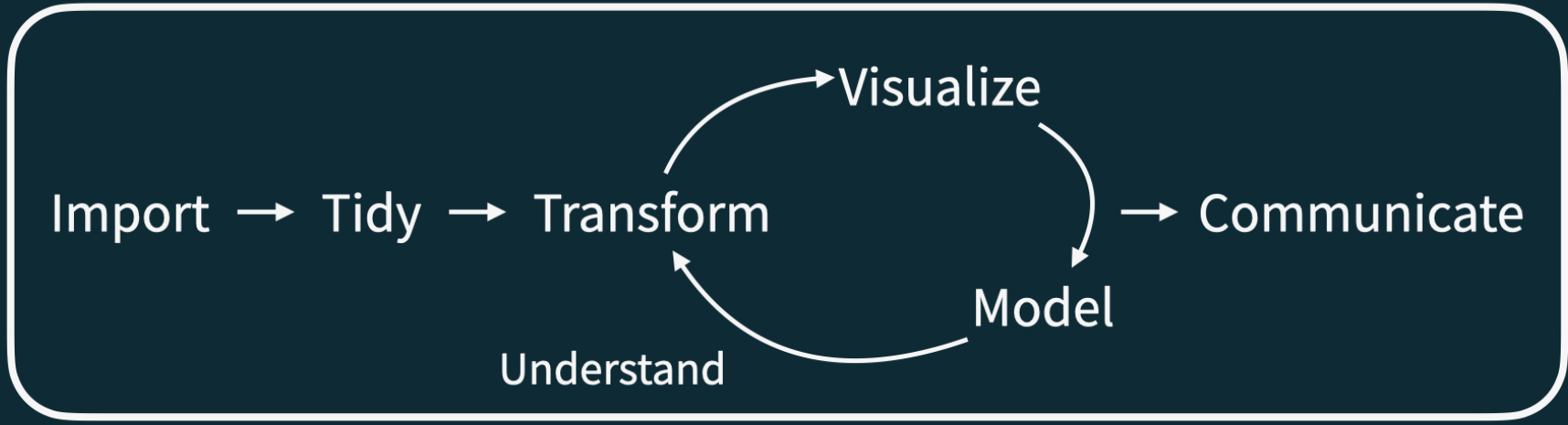
Home Desktop academy-launch

Name	Size	Modified
..		
.gitignore	29 B	Aug 18, 2020, 10:18
academy-launch.Rproj	235 B	Aug 18, 2020, 10:32
data		
unvotes.Rmd	2.8 KB	Aug 17, 2020, 2:01



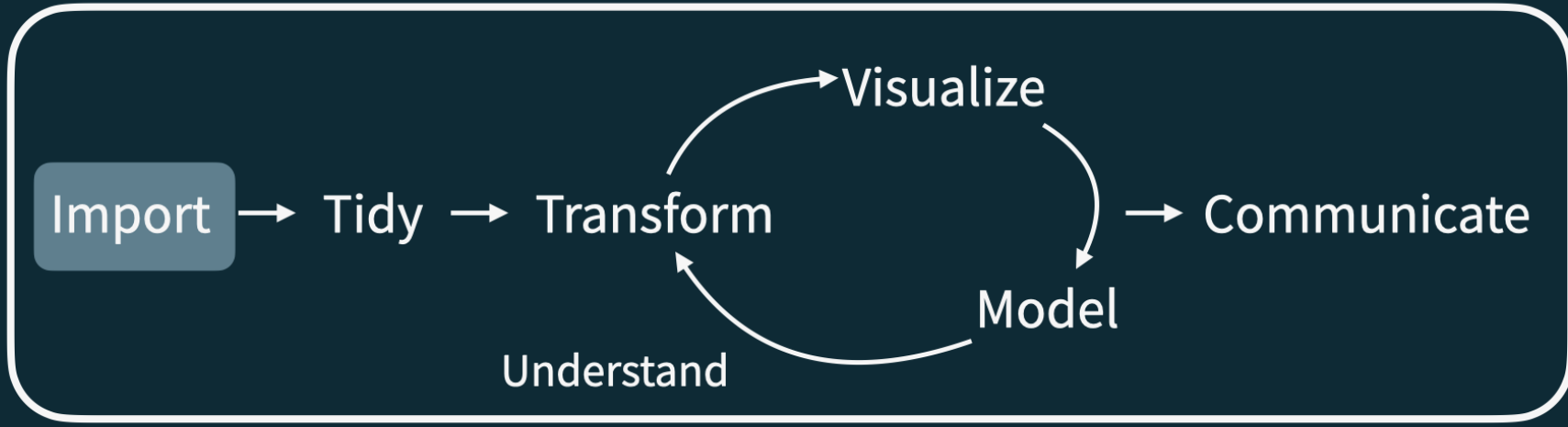
Data science life cycle





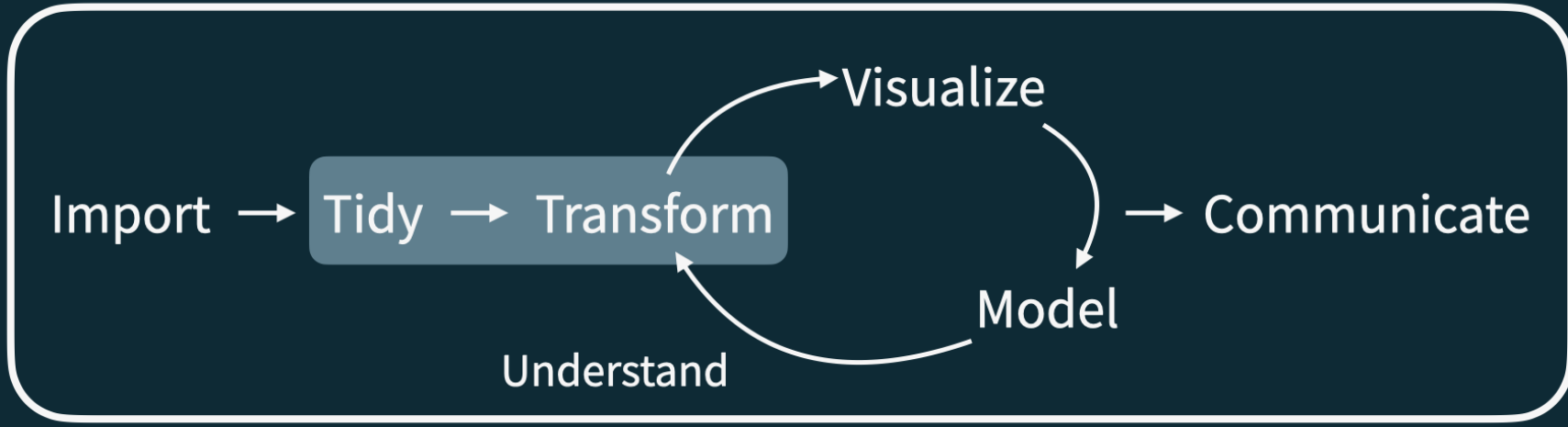
Program





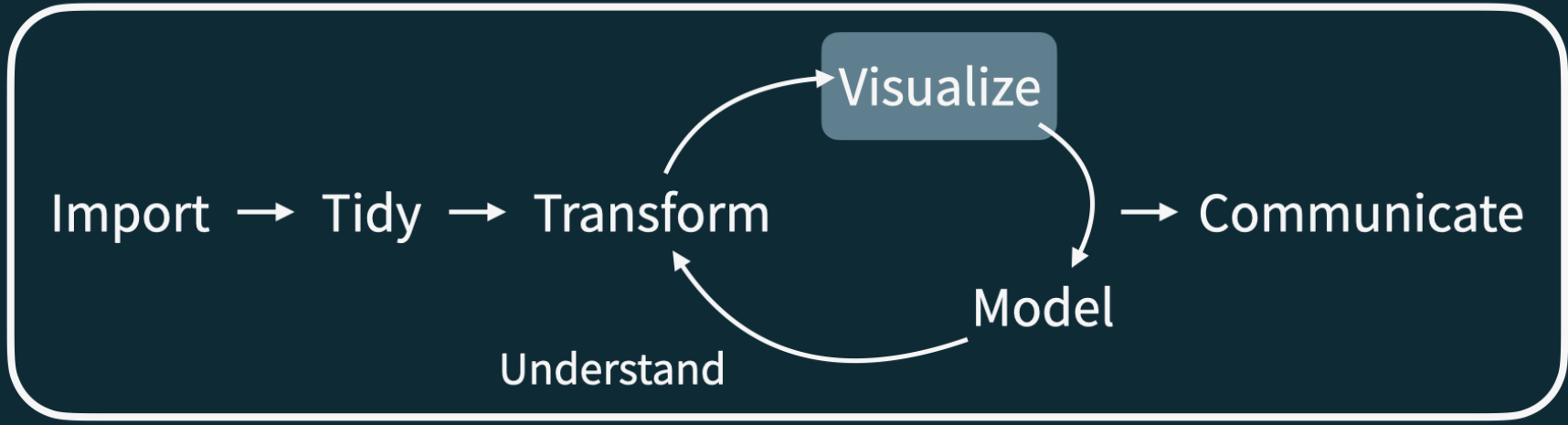
Program





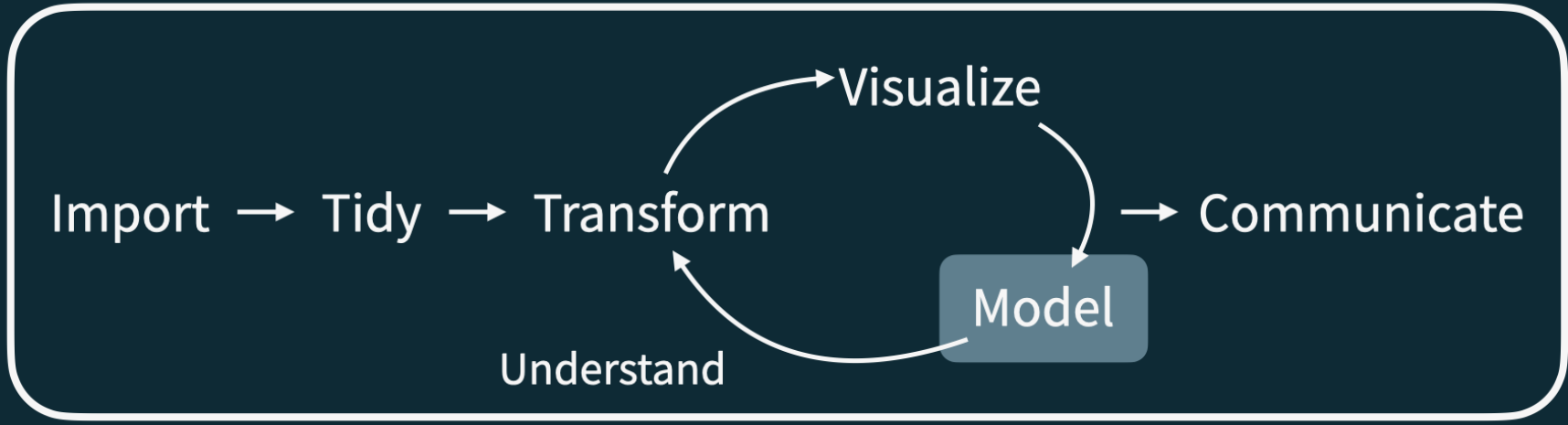
Program





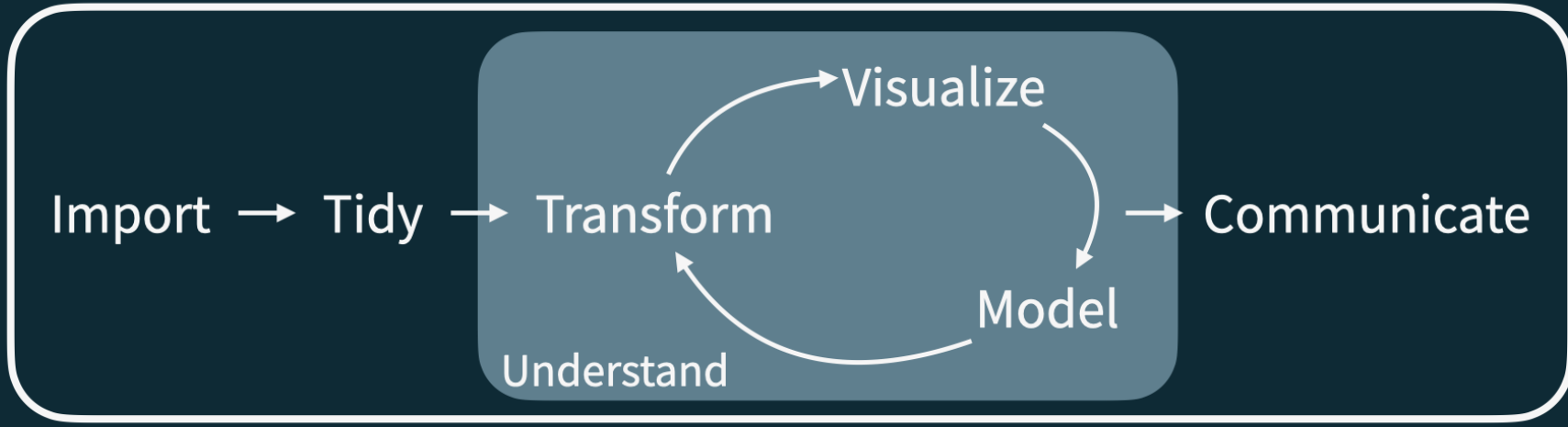
Program





Program





Program



Google Trend Index

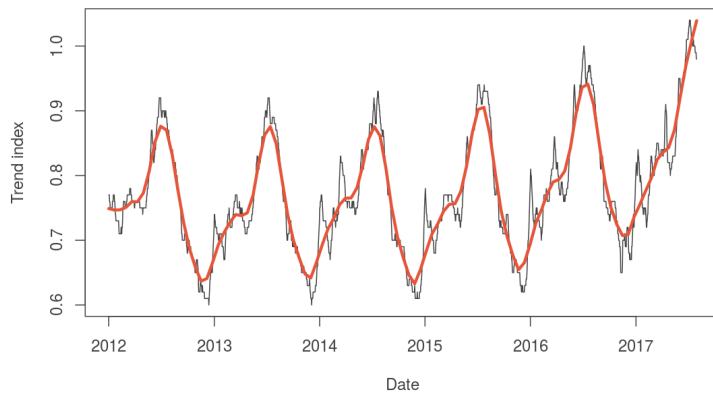
Trend index
Travel

Date range
2012-01-01 to 2017-07-31

Overlay smooth trend line

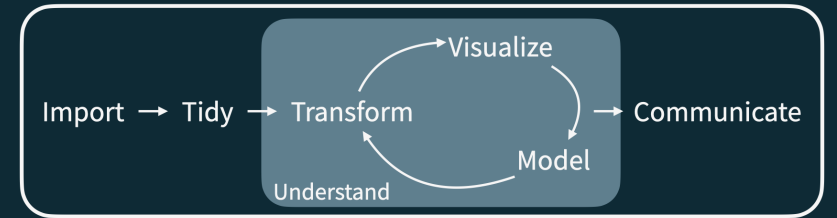
Smoother span:
0.05

Higher values give more smoothness.



The Google Travel Index tracks queries related to airlines, hotels, beach, southwest, las vegas, flights, etc. The index is set to 1.0 on January 1, 2004 and is calculated only for US search traffic.

Source: [Google Domestic Trends](#)



Program



Google Trend Index

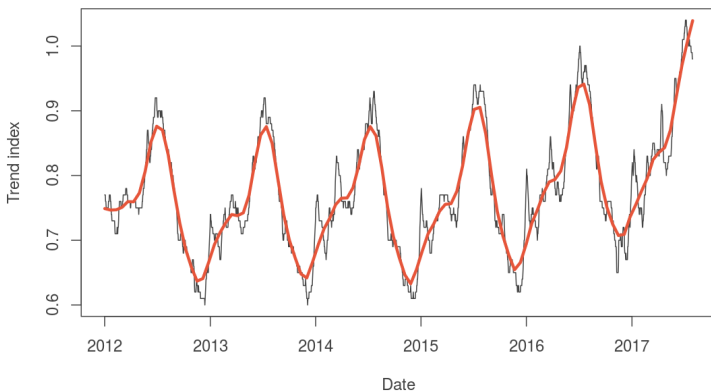
Trend index
Travel

Date range
2012-01-01 to 2017-07-31

Overlay smooth trend line

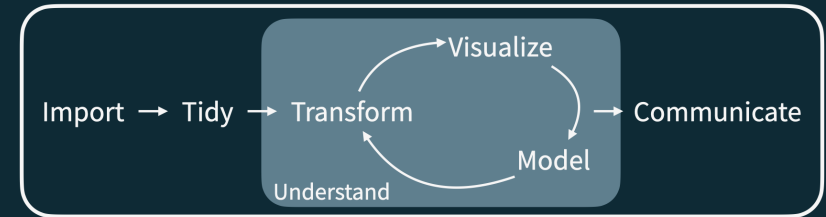
Smoother span:
0.05

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The Google Travel Index tracks queries related to airlines, hotels, beach, southwest, las vegas, flights, etc. The index is set to 1.0 on January 1, 2004 and is calculated only for US search traffic.

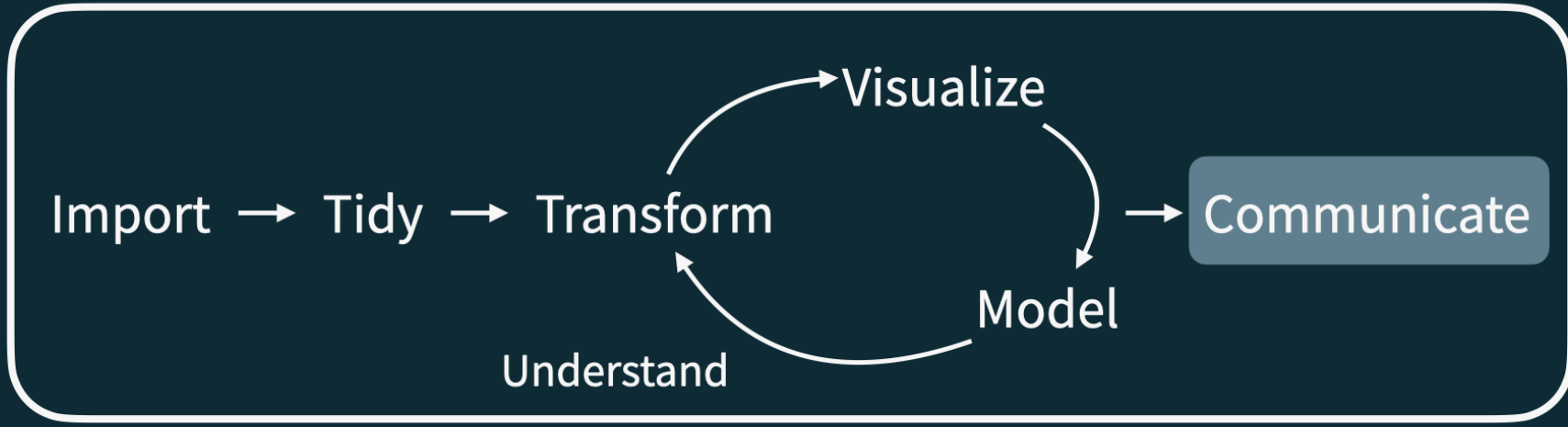
Source: [Google Domestic Trends](#)



Program

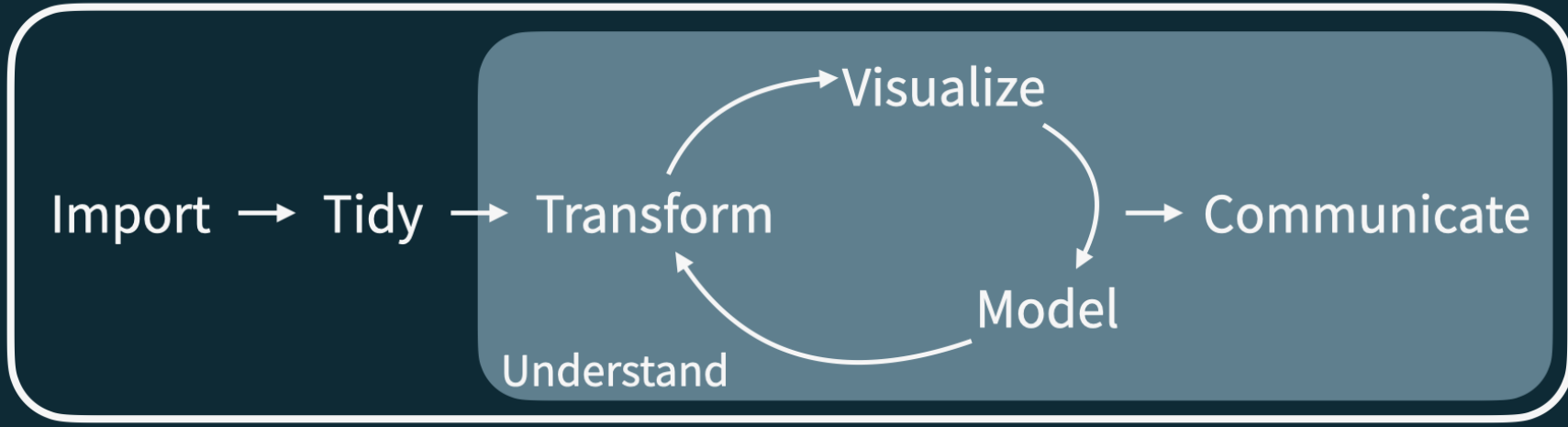
```
## # A tibble: 5 x 2
##   date           season
##   <chr>          <chr>
## 1 23 January 2017 winter
## 2  4 March 2017  spring
## 3 14 June 2017   summer
## 4  1 September 2017 fall
## 5 ...           ...
```





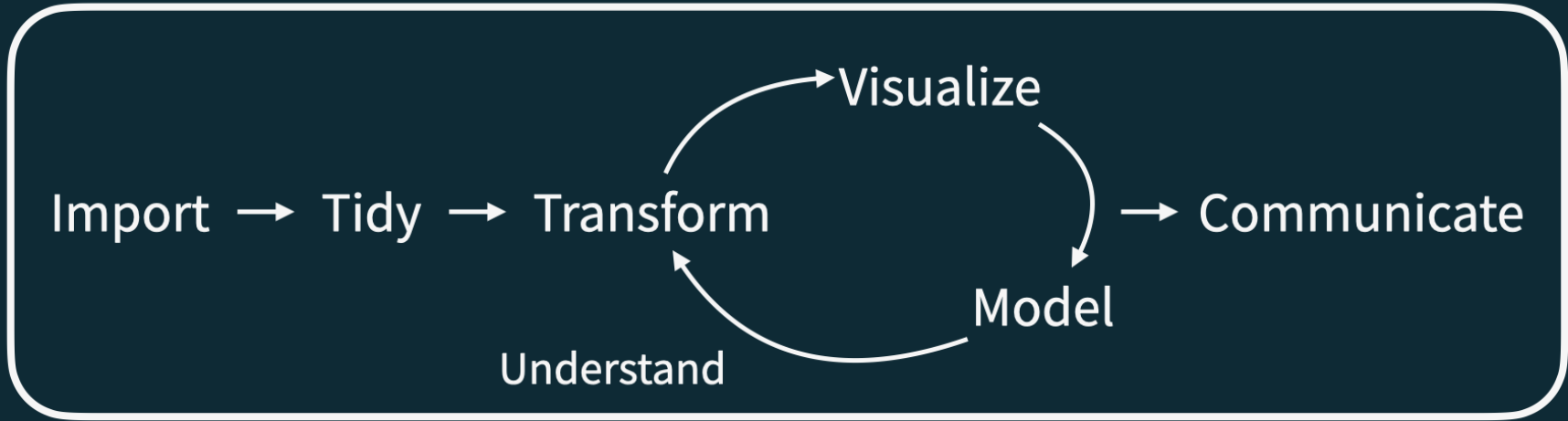
Program





Program





Program



```

1 #
2 title: "UN Votes"
3 authors: "Mine Çetinkaya-Rundel"
4 date: "r Sys.Date()"
5 output:
6   html_document()
7   toc: yes
8   toc_float: yes
9 ---
10
11 ## Introduction
12
13 How do various countries vote in the United Nations General Assembly, how have
14 their voting patterns evolved throughout time, and how similarly or differently
15 do they view certain issues? Answering these questions (at a high level) is the
16 focus of this analysis.
17
18 We will use the tidyverse, lubridate, and scales packages for the
19 data wrangling and visualization, and the DT package for interactive display
20 of tabular output. The data we're using come from the unvotes package.
21
22 ```{r load-packages, warning=FALSE, message=FALSE}
23 library(tidyverse)
24 library(lubridate)
25 library(scales)
26 library(DT)
27 library(unvotes)
28 ```
29
30 ## UN voting patterns. (voting)
31
32 Let's create a data visualization that displays how the voting record of the
33 UK & US changed over time on a variety of issues, and compares it
34 to two other countries: US and Turkey.
35
36 We can easily change which countries are being plotted by changing which
37 countries the code above filters for. Note that the country name should be
38 spelled and capitalized exactly the same way as it appears in the data. See
39 the [Appendix](#appendix) for a list of the countries in the data.
40
41 ```{r plot-yearly-yes-issue, fig.width=30, fig.height=8, message=FALSE}
42 unvotes %>%
43   mutate(
44     country =
45       case_when(
46         country == "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland" ~ "UK &
47         NI",
48         country == "United States of America" ~ "US",
49         TRUE ~ country
50       ) %>%
51     inner_join(un_roll_calls, by = "roll") %>%

```

Environment History Connections CR Tutorial

Files Plots Packages Help Viewer

Introduction

UN voting patterns

References

Appendix

UN Votes

Mine Çetinkaya-Rundel

2020-08-18

Introduction

How do various countries vote in the United Nations General Assembly, how have their voting patterns evolved throughout time, and how similarly or differently do they view certain issues? Answering these questions (at a high level) is the focus of this analysis.

We will use the `tidyverse`, `lubridate`, and `scales` packages for the data wrangling and visualization, and the `DT` package for interactive display of tabular output. The data we're using come from the `unvotes` package.

```

library(tidyverse)
library(lubridate)
library(scales)
library(DT)
library(unvotes)

```

UN voting patterns

Let's create a data visualization that displays how the voting record of the UK & NI changed over time on a variety of issues, and compares it to two other countries: US and Turkey.

We can easily change which countries are being plotted by changing which countries the code above filters for. Note that the country name should be spelled and capitalized exactly the same way as it appears in the data. See the Appendix for a list of the countries in the data.

```

unvotes %>%
  mutate(
    country =
      case_when(
        country == "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland" ~ "UK & NI",
        country == "United States of America" ~ "US",
        TRUE ~ country
      ) %>%
    inner_join(un_roll_calls, by = "roll") %>%

```

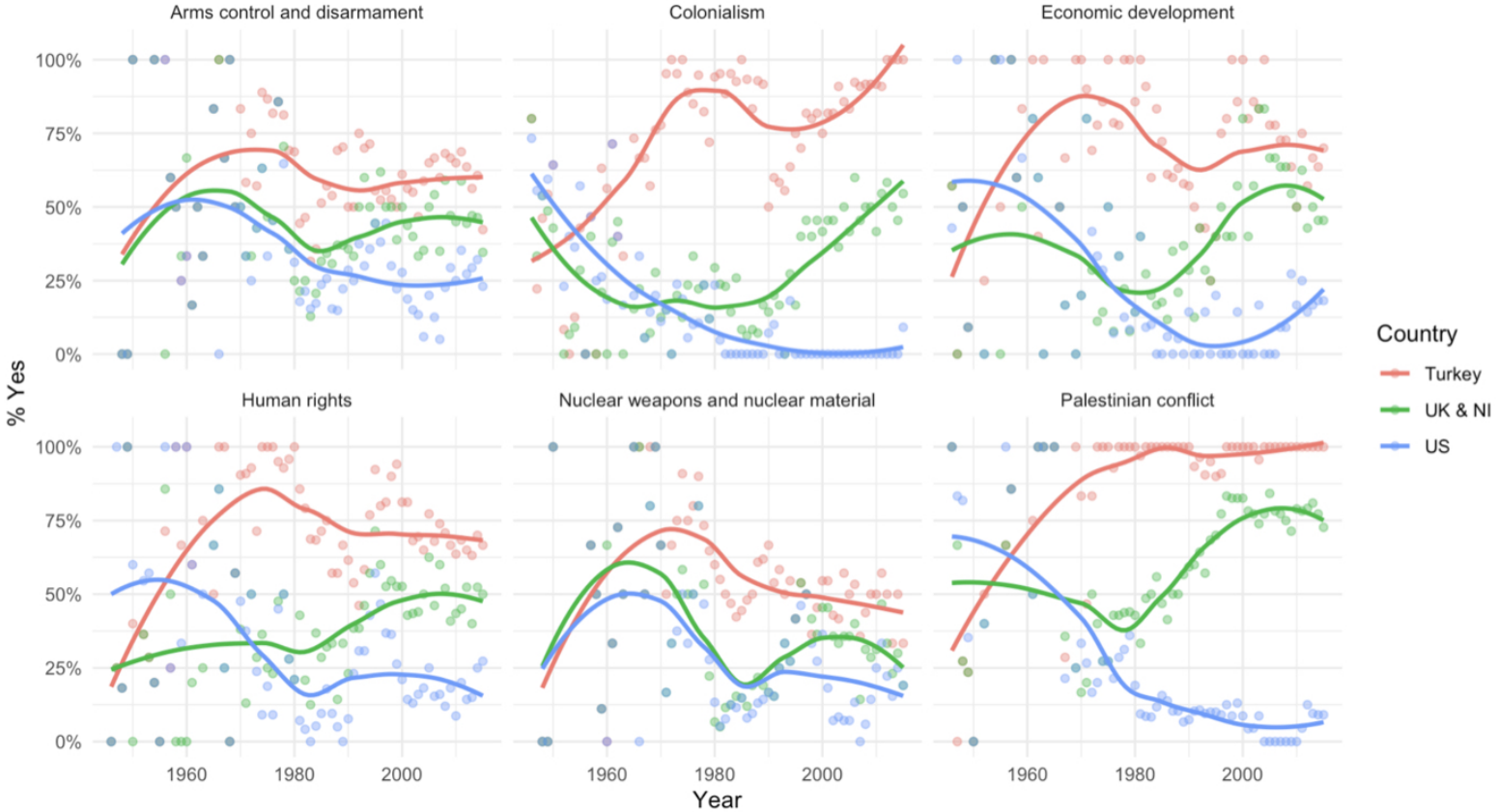


Let's dive in! You can follow long in AE01a!

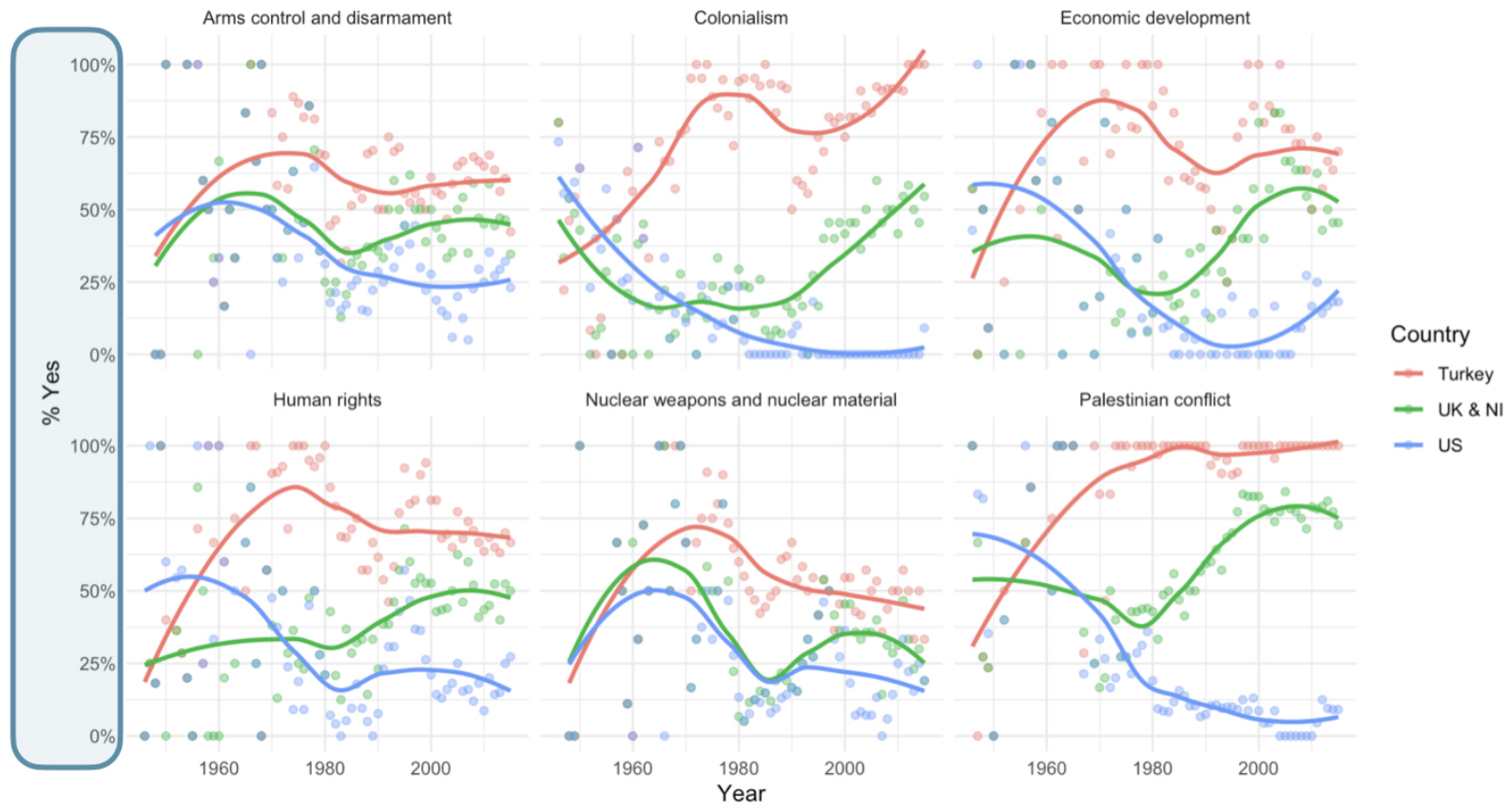




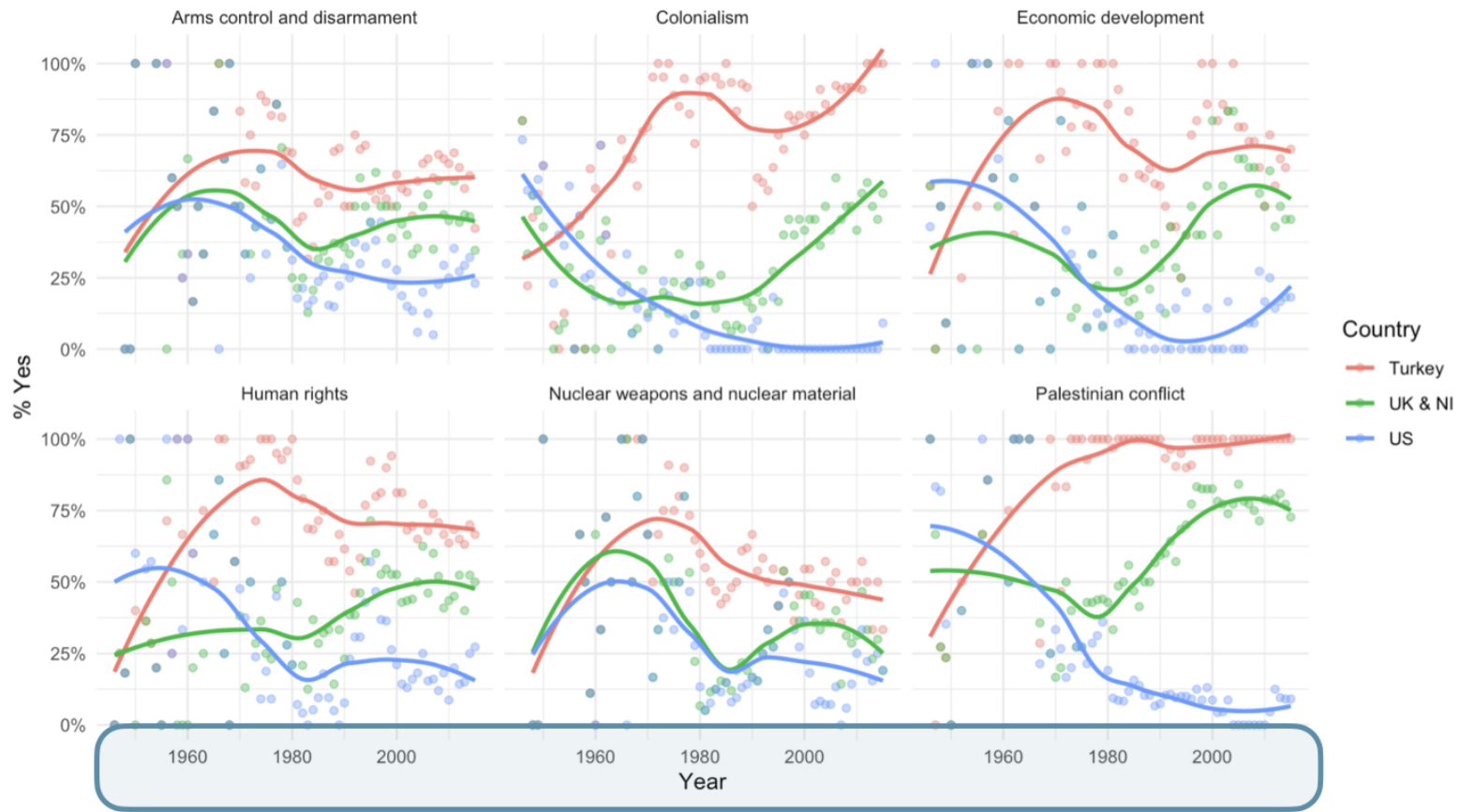
Percentage of 'Yes' votes in the UN General Assembly
1946 to 2015



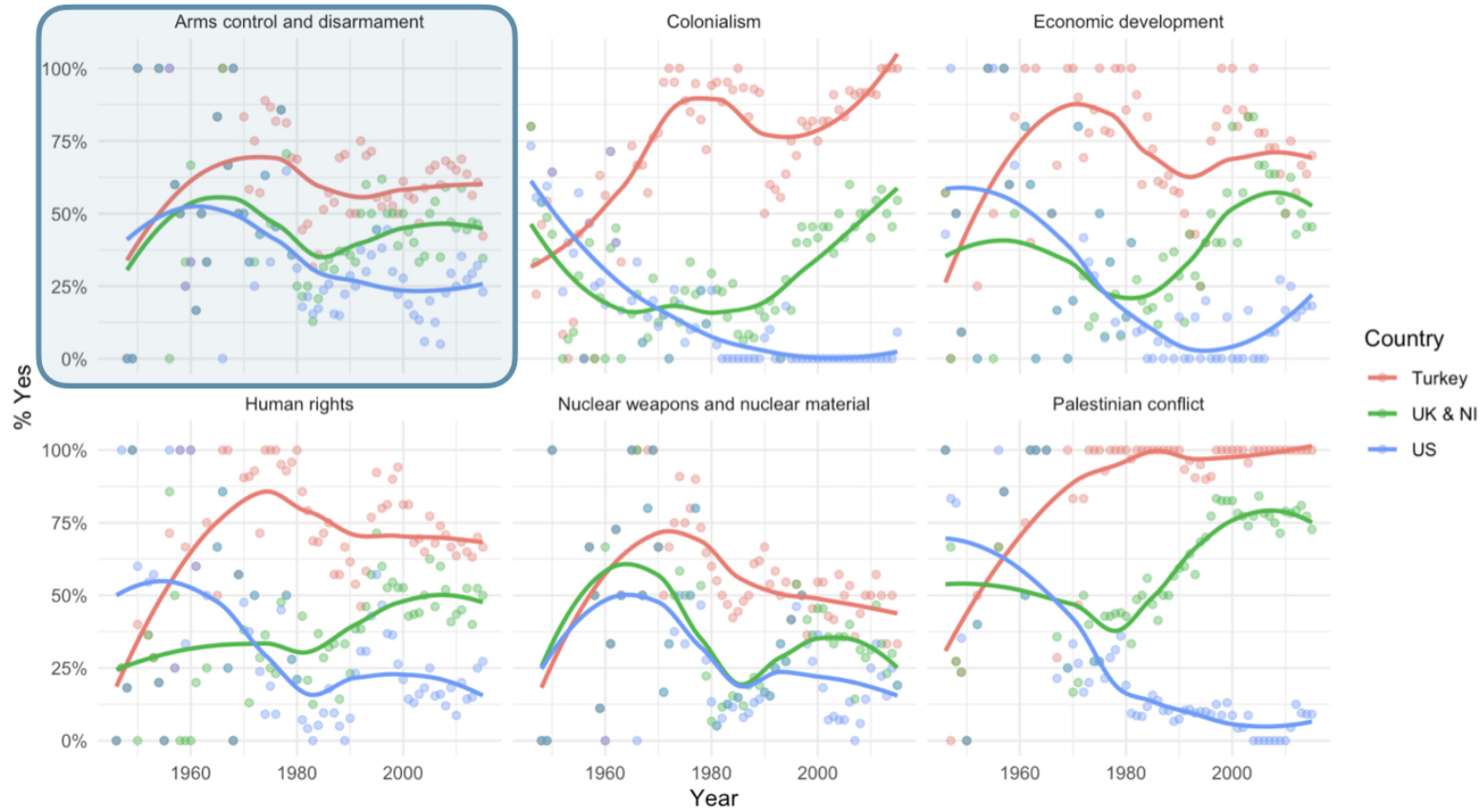
Percentage of 'Yes' votes in the UN General Assembly 1946 to 2015



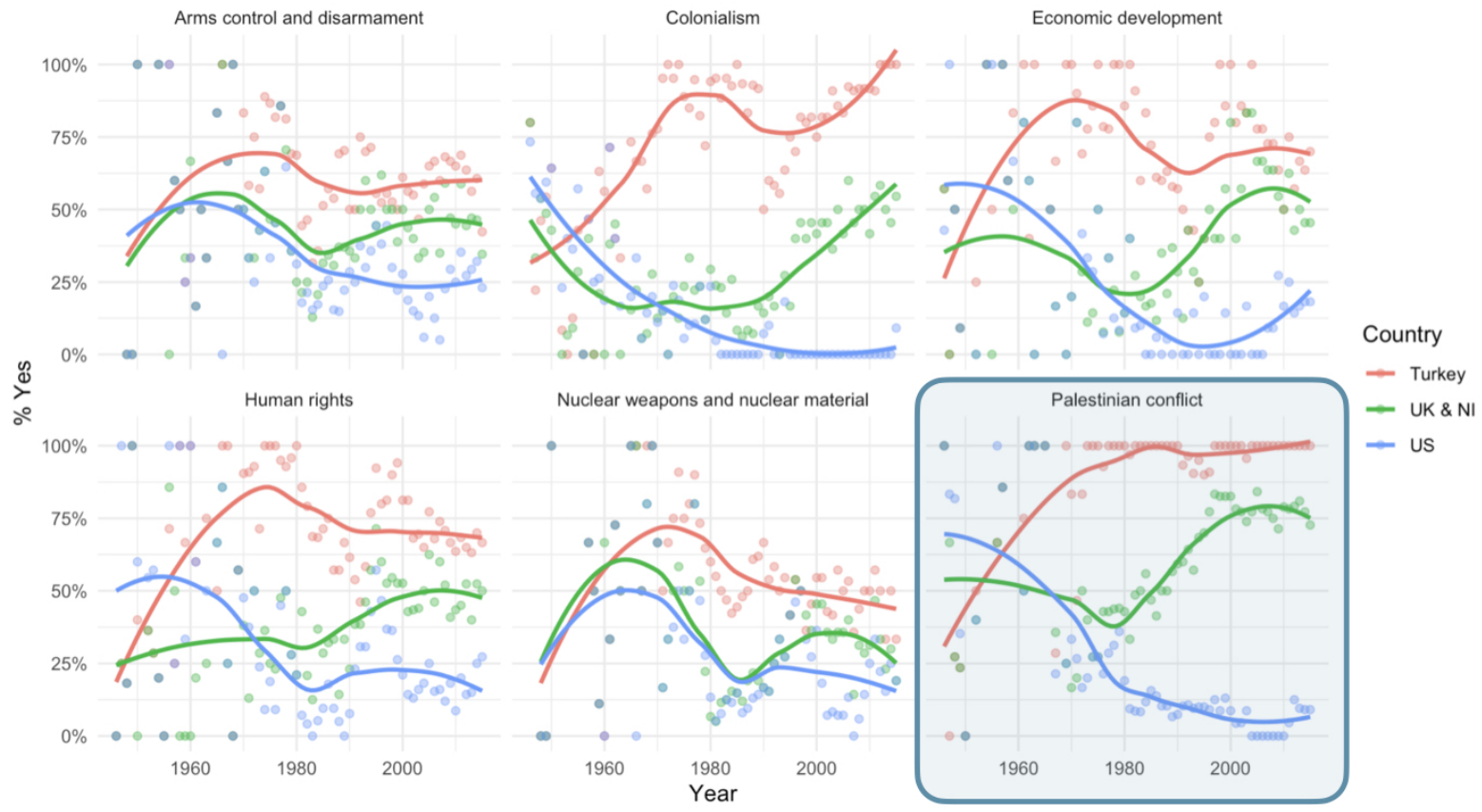
Percentage of 'Yes' votes in the UN General Assembly
1946 to 2015



Percentage of 'Yes' votes in the UN General Assembly
1946 to 2015



Percentage of 'Yes' votes in the UN General Assembly 1946 to 2015



un_votes x un_roll_calls x un_roll_call_issues x

Filter

rcid country country_code vote

1 un_votes x un_roll_calls x un_roll_call_issues x

2 Filter

3 rcid session importantvote date unres amend para short

4 un_votes x un_roll_calls x un_roll_call_issues x

5 Filter

	rcid	short_name	issue	
1	1	3372	me	Palestinian conflict
2	2	3658	me	Palestinian conflict
3	3	3692	me	Palestinian conflict
4	4	2901	me	Palestinian conflict
5	5	3020	me	Palestinian conflict
6	6	3217	me	Palestinian conflict
7	7	3298	me	Palestinian conflict
8	8	3429	me	Palestinian conflict
9	9	3558	me	Palestinian conflict
10	10	3625	me	Palestinian conflict
11	11	3714	me	Palestinian conflict
12	12	3368	me	Palestinian conflict
13	13	3410	me	Palestinian conflict
14	14	3539	me	Palestinian conflict
15	15	3634	me	Palestinian conflict
16	16	4880	me	Palestinian conflict
17	17	4126	me	Palestinian conflict
18	18	4078	me	Palestinian conflict
19	19	3016	me	Palestinian conflict
20	20	4290	me	Palestinian conflict
21	21	4717	me	Palestinian conflict
22	22	4790	me	Palestinian conflict
23	23	4483	me	Palestinian conflict
24	24	4555	me	Palestinian conflict
25	25	4646	me	Palestinian conflict
26	26	5070	me	Palestinian conflict

Showing 1 to 26 of 5,281 entries, 3 total columns



```
unvotes.Rmd x
Knit
Insert Run
36 We can easily change which countries are being plotted by changing which
37 countries the code above `filter`s for. Note that the country name should be
38 spelled and capitalized exactly the same way as it appears in the data. See
39 the [Appendix](#appendix) for a list of the countries in the data.
40
41 ```{r plot-yearly-yes-issue, fig.width=10, fig.height=6, message=FALSE}
42 un_votes %>%
43   mutate(
44     country =
45       case_when(
46         country = "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland" ~ "UK & NI",
47         country = "United States of America" ~ "US",
48         TRUE ~ country
49       )
50   ) %>%
51   inner_join(un_roll_calls, by = "rcid") %>%
52   inner_join(un_roll_call_issues, by = "rcid") %>%
53   filter(country %in% c("UK & NI", "US", "Turkey")) %>%
54   mutate(year = year(date)) %>%
55   group_by(country, year, issue) %>%
56   summarize(percent_yes = mean(vote == "yes")) %>%
57   ggplot(mapping = aes(x = year, y = percent_yes, color = country)) +
58   geom_point(alpha = 0.4) +
59   geom_smooth(method = "loess", se = FALSE) +
60   facet_wrap(~issue) +
61   scale_y_continuous(labels = percent) +
62   labs(
63     title = "Percentage of 'Yes' votes in the UN General Assembly",
64     subtitle = "1946 to 2015",
65     y = "% Yes",
66     x = "Year",
67     color = "Country"
68   ) +
69   theme_minimal()
70 ```
71
72
73 ## References {#references}
74
32:2 UN voting patterns R Markdown
```



```
unvotes.Rmd x
Knit
Insert Run
36 We can easily change which countries are being plotted by changing which
37 countries the code above `filter`'s for. Note that the country name should be
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61   scale_y_continuous(labels = percent) +
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63     title = "Percentage of 'Yes' votes in the UN General Assembly",
64     subtitle = "1946 to 2015",
65     y = "% Yes",
66     x = "Year",
67     color = "Country"
68   ) +
69   theme_minimal()
70- ```
71
72
73- ## References {#references}
74
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55   group_by(country, year, issue) %>%
56   summarize(percent_yes = mean(vote == "yes")) %>%
57   ggplot(mapping = aes(x = year, y = percent_yes, color = country)) +
58   geom_point(alpha = 0.4) +
59   geom_smooth(method = "loess", se = FALSE) +
60   facet_wrap(~issue) +
61   scale_y_continuous(labels = percent) +
62   labs(
63     title = "Percentage of 'Yes' votes in the UN General Assembly",
64     subtitle = "1946 to 2015",
65     y = "% Yes",
66     x = "Year",
67     color = "Country"
68   ) +
69   theme_minimal()
70- ```
71
72
73- ## References {#references}
74
32:2 UN voting patterns R Markdown
```



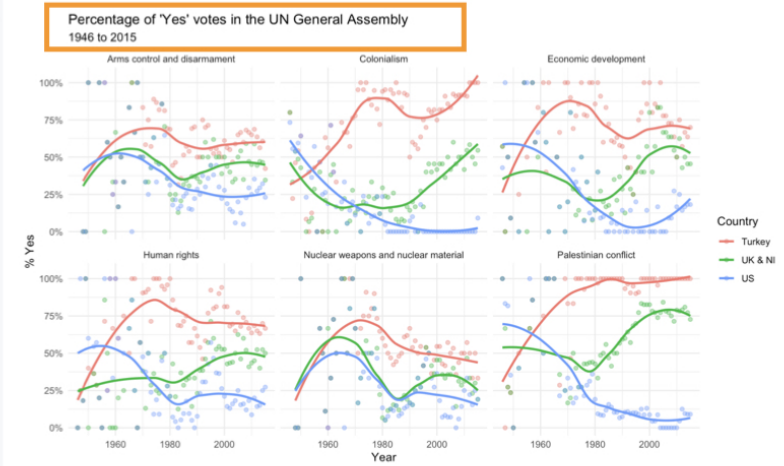
```
unvotes.Rmd x
Knit
Insert Run
36 We can easily change which countries are being plotted by changing which
37 countries the code above `filter`s for. Note that the country name should be
38 spelled and capitalized exactly the same way as it appears in the data. See
39 the [Appendix](#appendix) for a list of the countries in the data.
40
41- ```{r plot-yearly-yes-issue, fig.width=10, fig.height=6, message=FALSE}
42 un_votes %>%
43   mutate(
44     country =
45       case_when(
46         country = "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland" ~ "UK & NI",
47         country = "United States of America" ~ "US",
48         TRUE ~ country
49       )
50   ) %>%
51   inner_join(un_roll_calls, by = "rcid") %>%
52   inner_join(un_roll_call_issues, by = "rcid") %>%
53   filter(country %in% c("UK & NI", "US", "Turkey")) %>%
54   mutate(year = year(date)) %>%
55   group_by(country, year, issue) %>%
56   summarize(percent_yes = mean(vote == "yes")) %>%
57   ggplot(mapping = aes(x = year, y = percent_yes, color = country)) +
58   geom_point(alpha = 0.4) +
59   geom_smooth(method = "loess", se = FALSE) +
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63     title = "Percentage of 'Yes' votes in the UN General Assembly",
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68   ) +
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71
72
73- ## References {#references}
74
32:2 UN voting patterns R Markdown
```



```

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48         TRUE ~ country
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65     y = "% Yes",
66     x = "Year",
67     color = "Country"
68   ) +
69   theme_minimal()
70 ```
71
72
73 ## References {#references}
74

```



academy-launch - master - RStudio

academy-launch

unvotes.Rmd x

Environment History Connections Git Tutorial

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Introduction

UN voting patterns

References

Appendix

UN Votes

Mine Çetinkaya-Rundel
2020-08-18

Introduction

How do various countries vote in the United Nations General Assembly, how have their voting patterns evolved throughout time, and how similarly or differently do they view certain issues? Answering these questions (at a high level) is the focus of this analysis.

We will use the **tidyverse**, **lubridate**, and **scales** packages for the data wrangling and visualization, and the **DT** package for interactive display of tabular output. The data we're using come from the **unvotes** package.

```
library(tidyverse)
library(lubridate)
library(scales)
library(DT)
library(unvotes)
```

UN voting patterns

Let's create a data visualization that displays how the voting record of the UK & NI changed over time on a variety of issues, and compares it to two other countries: US and Turkey.

We can easily change which countries are being plotted by changing which countries the code above `filter`s for. Note that the country name should be spelled and capitalized exactly the same way as it appears in the data. See the [Appendix](#) for a list of the countries in the data.

```
un_votes %>%
  mutate(
    country =
      case_when(
        country == "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland" ~ "UK & NI",
        country == "United States of America" ~ "US",
        TRUE ~ country
      )
  ) %>%
  inner_join(un_roll_calls, by = "rcid") %>%
  inner_join(un_roll_call_issues, by = "rcid") %>%
  filter(country %in% c("UK & NI", "US", "Turkey")) %>%
  mutate(year = year(date)) %>%
  group_by(country, year, issue) %>%
```

```
---
title: "UN Votes"
author: "Mine Çetinkaya-Rundel"
date: "r Sys.Date()"
output:
  html_document:
    toc: yes
    toc_float: yes
---
## Introduction

How do various countries vote in the United Nations General Assembly, how have their voting patterns evolved throughout time, and how similarly or differently do they view certain issues? Answering these questions (at a high level) is the focus of this analysis.

We will use the tidyverse, lubridate, and scales packages for the data wrangling and visualization, and the DT package for interactive display of tabular output. The data we're using come from the unvotes package.



```
{r load-packages, warning=FALSE, message=FALSE}
library(tidyverse)
library(lubridate)
library(scales)
library(DT)
library(unvotes)

```



## UN voting patterns {#voting}

Let's create a data visualization that displays how the voting record of the UK & NI changed over time on a variety of issues, and compares it to two other countries: US and Turkey.

We can easily change which countries are being plotted by changing which countries the code above filters for. Note that the country name should be spelled and capitalized exactly the same way as it appears in the data. See the Appendix for a list of the countries in the data.



```
{r plot-yearly-yes-issue, fig.width=10, fig.height=6, message=FALSE}
un_votes %>%
 mutate(
 country =

```



3:32 UN Votes R Markdown



Console


```



The screenshot displays the RStudio interface during a Knit operation. The left pane shows the source R Markdown file, and the right pane shows the rendered HTML document.

Source Code (Left Pane):

```

2 title: "UN Votes"
3 author: "Mine Çetinkaya-Rundel"
4 date: "r Sys.Date()"
5 output:
6   html_document:
7     toc: yes
8     toc_float: yes
9 ---
10
11 ## Introduction
12
13 How do various countries vote in the United Nations General Assembly, how have
14 their voting patterns evolved throughout time, and how similarly or differently
15 do they view certain issues? Answering these questions (at a high level) is the
16 focus of this analysis.
17
18 We will use the tidyverse, lubridate, and scales packages for the
19 data wrangling and visualization, and the DT package for interactive display
20 of tabular output. The data we're using come from the unvotes package.
21
22 ```{r load-packages, warning=FALSE, message=FALSE}
23 library(tidyverse)
24 library(lubridate)
25 library(scales)
26 library(DT)
27 library(unvotes)
28 ```
29
30 ## UN voting patterns {#voting}
31
32 Let's create a data visualization that displays how the voting record of the
33 UK & NI changed over time on a variety of issues, and compares it
34 to two other countries: US and Turkey.
35
36 We can easily change which countries are being plotted by changing which
37 countries the code above `filter`s for. Note that the country name should be
38 spelled and capitalized exactly the same way as it appears in the data. See
39 the [Appendix](#appendix) for a list of the countries in the data.
40
41 ```{r plot-yearly-yes-issue, fig.width=10, fig.height=6, message=FALSE}
42 un_votes %>%
43   mutate(
44     country =

```

Rendered Output (Right Pane):

The rendered document features a title "UN Votes" by Mine Çetinkaya-Rundel, dated 2020-08-18. A table of contents is visible on the left side of the page, listing sections: Introduction, UN voting patterns, References, and Appendix. The "Introduction" section is currently selected and displayed in the main content area.

Introduction: How do various countries vote in the United Nations General Assembly, how have their voting patterns evolved throughout time, and how similarly or differently do they view certain issues? Answering these questions (at a high level) is the focus of this analysis. We will use the **tidyverse**, **lubridate**, and **scales** packages for the data wrangling and visualization, and the **DT** package for interactive display of tabular output. The data we're using come from the **unvotes** package.

```

library(tidyverse)
library(lubridate)
library(scales)
library(DT)
library(unvotes)

```

UN voting patterns

Let's create a data visualization that displays how the voting record of the UK & NI changed over time on a variety of issues, and compares it to two other countries: US and Turkey.

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```

un_votes %>%
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        country == "United States of America" ~ "US",
        TRUE ~ country
      )
  ) %>%
  inner_join(un_roll_calls, by = "rcid") %>%
  inner_join(un_roll_call_issues, by = "rcid") %>%
  filter(country %in% c("UK & NI", "US", "Turkey")) %>%
  mutate(year = year(date)) %>%
  group_by(country, year, issue) %>%

```



minecr.shinyapps.io/unvotes

