PROJECT REPORT

Dashbord On:

WORLD ECONOMIC INDICATOR

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DECLARATION

I, **Addetla Sai Chethan**, student of Bachelor of Technology under CSE/IT Discipline at, Lovely Professional University, Punjab, hereby declare that all the information furnished in this project report is based on my own intensive work and is genuine.

Signature

Addetla Sai Chethan

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **Addetla Sai Chethan** bearing Registration no. 12109834 has completed INTB233 project titled, "**World Economic Indicator**" under my guidance and supervision. To the best of my knowledge, the present work is the result of his/her original development, effort and study.

Assistant Professor School of Computer Science and Engineering

Lovely Professional University Phagwara, Punjab.

Date: 18-04-2024

Acknowledgment

The satisfaction that accompanies the successful completion of this project would be in complete without the mention of the people who made it possible, without whose constant guidance and encouragement would have made efforts go in vain. I consider myself privileged to express gratitude and respect towards all those who guided us through the completion of this project.

I convey thanks to my project guide Nidhi Arora of the Computer Science and Engineering Department for providing encouragement, constant support, and guidance which was of great help in completing this project successfully.

Last but not least, we wish to thank our parents for financing our studies in this college as well as for constantly encouraging us to learn engineering. Their personal sacrifice in providing this opportunity to learn engineering is gratefully acknowledged.

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1. Introduction

Enhancing World Economic Indicator Through Data Visualization

World economic indicators are key statistics that provide insights into the health and direction of a country's economy. They are used by analysts, investors, and policymakers to understand current and future economic activity and opportunities. Here's a brief overview of some common types of economic indicators:

Leading Indicators: These are forward-looking statistics that predict future economic activity. Examples include the yield curve, consumer durables orders, and stock market returns. They can signal the future direction of the economy.

Lagging Indicators: These indicators reflect changes that have already occurred within the economy. Examples include unemployment rates and consumer price indexes. They are useful for confirming long-term trends.

Coincident Indicators: These indicators occur at the same time as the conditions they signify. Examples include gross domestic product (GDP), personal income, and retail sales. They provide real-time data of economic health.

Economic indicators can be divided into categories based on their timing in relation to economic cycles: leading, lagging, or coincident indicators1. They help in making informed decisions about investments, policies, and understanding economic trends.

For a more detailed analysis, the IMF's World Economic Outlook Update provides projections and assessments of global economic conditions, including growth forecasts and inflation rates2. Additionally, the World Bank's World Development Indicators (WDI) offers comprehensive data on the size and structure of economies worldwide3.

These indicators are essential tools for gauging the economic performance and potential of different regions and are critical for strategic economic planning and analysis..

2. Scope of Analysis:

An economic indicator is only useful if one interprets it correctly. History has shown strong correlations between economic growth, as measured by GDP, and corporate profit growth.

1

However, determining whether a specific company may grow its earnings based on one indicator of GDP is nearly impossible.

There is no denying the objective importance of interest rates, gross domestic product, existing home sales, or other indexes. The indicators reflect the cost of money, spending, investment, and the activity level of a major portion of the overall economy.

Like many other forms of financial or economic metrics, economic indicators hold tremendous value when compared across a period of time. For example, governments may observe how unemployment rates have fluctuated over the past five years. A single instance of unemployment rates doesn't yield much value; however, comparing it to prior periods allows analysts to better understand the issue as a whole.

In addition, many economic indicators have a benchmark set, whether by a government agency or other entity. Consider how the Federal Reserve's target rate of inflation is usually 2%.

2

The Federal Reserve then enacts policies based on CPI measurements to achieve this target.

3

Without this benchmark, analysts and policymakers wouldn't know what makes a indicator's value good or poor.

4. Source of DataSet:

The dataset is taken from Kaggle. Kaggle is a platform that hosts a variety of datasets from different domains such as healthcare, finance, sports, and more. The datasets on Kaggle are contributed by users and organizations from all over the world.

To access datasets on Kaggle, you first need to create an account on the platform. Once you have an account, you can search for datasets using the search bar on the Kaggle homepage or browse through the datasets by category.

About: An World Economic Indicator clinical record dataset is a collection of data that includes information on the how the people are affected by World Economic Indicator India. This type of dataset may include details such as the what age of the people get more health issues and the creatainiee levels etc.

World Economic Indicator clinical record can be useful for a variety of purposes, such Monitor Patient Health: Track vital signs, medication adherence, and symptom severity over time to gauge patient health and progression of World Economic Indicator.

Identify Trends: Analyze patterns in patient data to identify trends such as exacerbations or improvements, aiding in treatment planning and intervention.

Optimize Treatment: Utilize visualizations to identify effective treatment strategies and adjust interventions as needed to optimize patient outcomes.

Enhance Communication: Share concise summaries of patient data with multidisciplinary care teams to facilitate collaboration and ensure coordinated care.

Improve Decision Making: Utilize data-driven insights to make informed decisions about patient care, resource allocation, and healthcare policies.

Here are the details of my chosen data set.

• Name: World Economic Indicator

• Link: https://mavenanalytics.io/data-playground/world-economic-indicator

• Format: CSV

• No. of data sets: 1

Number of Rows: 1250Number of columns: 15

Size: 1.1 MBDate Fields:

- Country
- Country Code
- Region
- IncomeGroup
- Year
- Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people)
- Death rate, crude (per 1,000 people)
- Electric power consumption (kWh per capita)
- GDP (USD)
- GDP per capita (USD)
- ndividuals using the Internet (% of population)
- IMRate
- Life expectancy at birth (years)
- Population density (people per sq. km of land area)
- Unemployment (% of total labor force) (modeled ILO estimate)

5. ETL process

Extracted the data set from the Kaggle which contains the date of World Economic Indicator clinical record various States in India.

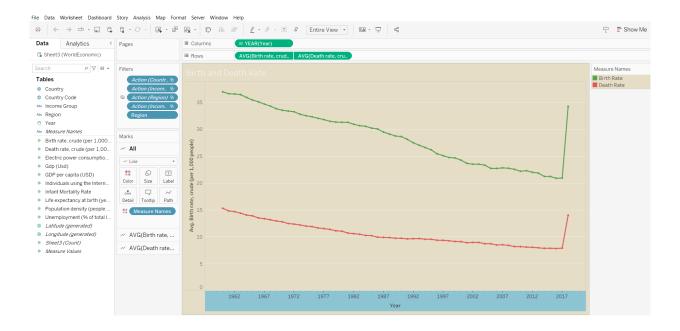
Transformed the data by removing the two unknown blanked columns.

Loaded the dataset into the Tableau.

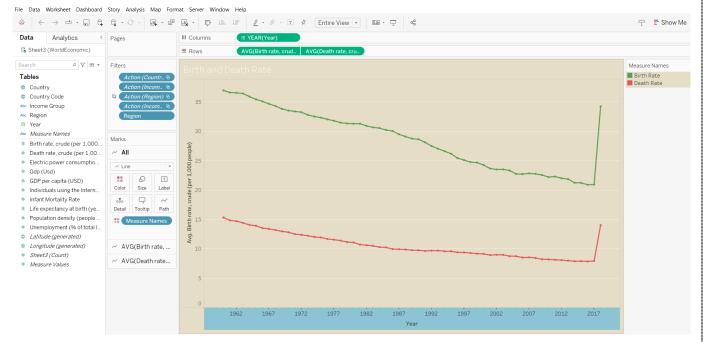
Created World Economic Indicator clinical record dashboard using the Tableau.

6. Analysis of DataSet

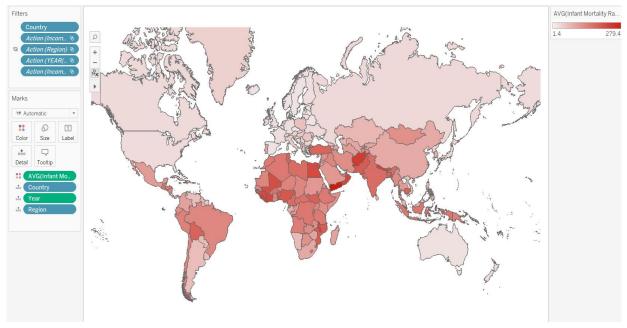
Birth Rate: The dashboard indicates a birth rate of 28.6. The line graph shows a declining trend over time, suggesting a decrease in the number of births per 1,000 people in the population.



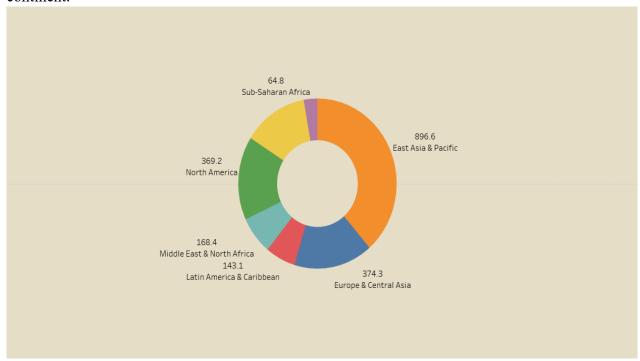
Death Rate: With a death rate of 10.6, the corresponding line graph also depicts a slight decline. This could indicate improvements in healthcare and living conditions globally.



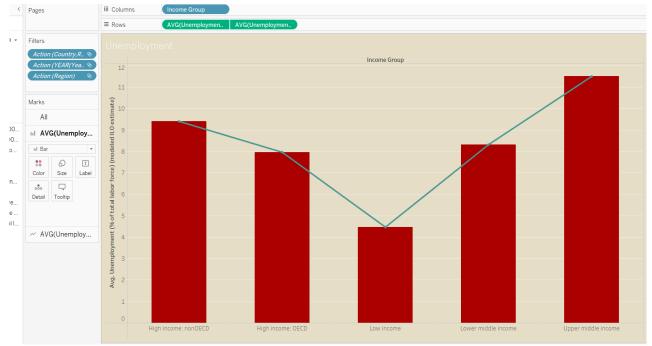
Infant Mortality Rate: The rate is 51.7, and the world map highlights the disparities in infant mortality rates across different countries, with varying shades of red indicating different rates. This suggests a need for targeted healthcare improvements in regions with higher rates.



Population Density: The figure stands at 318.9, and the pie chart shows Asia as having the largest share of population density. This aligns with the known fact that Asia is the most populous continent.



Unemployment: The unemployment rate is 8.3. The bar graph categorizes unemployment by income group, showing higher unemployment rates in the lower-middle-income group. This could reflect economic challenges and job market conditions in these regions.



Overall, the dashboard presents a comprehensive view of key economic indicators that can inform policy decisions and highlight areas requiring attention for economic development and social welfare. The declining trends in birth and death rates could be indicative of global demographic changes, while the data on infant mortality rates and unemployment emphasize the ongoing challenges in achieving equitable economic growth and healthcare access.

