1.

As you can see, the lines represent the years.

The x-axis shows the months, and the y-axis shows the energy price index values.

The result we see is that the energy price index changes differently each year, with some years having steady trends and others showing significant growth or decline.

2.

And this chart is same as before  
the lines represent the years.  
The x- axis shows the months, and the y- axis shows the food price index values.  
The result we see is that the food price index generally increases over the years, with some fluctuations in specific months.

3.

And this chart heatmap shows the energy price index over years and months.

The x- axis represents the years, while the y- axis represents the months.

The colors indicate intensity, where red shows higher values and blue shows lower values. This allows us to easily identify patterns or trends over time.

4.  
This heatmap builds on the previous charts, showing the food price index for Albania over years and months. The horizontal axis continues to represent the years, and the vertical axis represents the months, similar to the earlier visuals. The color intensity ranges from blue for lower values to red for higher values

5.

This dashboard shows the energy price growth for each continent year by year. The gauges make it super easy to see the growth percentage. Each year updates automatically, so you can quickly spot trends and changes in energy prices for different parts of the world.

6.

This grouped bar chart compares the yearly averages of FCPI (Food Price Index) and ECPI (Energy Price Index) for Turkey from 2000 to 2023. Each bar shows the average index value for a specific year, with green bars showing FCPI and orange bars showing ECPI. It shows a clear visual of how food and energy prices have changed over the years.

7.

This chart displays the values of FCPI, ECPI, and DEF\_A for Turkey over the selected years (2015–2023). Each axis in the radar chart represents a year, and the three indicators are visualized with distinct colors.

8.

This 3D balloon visualization shows Turkey's **GDP deflator growth rate** from 2000 to 2023:

The height of the balloon reflects the normalized **def** for each year.

9.

This 3D chart shows a balloon race comparing inflation and energy trends for Turkey, Iran, and Egypt from 2000 to 2023. The height of each balloon represents inflation – so higher balloons mean higher inflation levels. As the energy prices for a country increase, its balloon becomes darker, showing the connection between energy prices and visual intensity. As you can see in the legend blue shows ……