

BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVAN'S  
SARDAR PATEL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY  
(Empowered Autonomous Institute Affiliated to University of Mumbai)  
[Knowledge is Nectar]

Department of Computer Engineering  
Advanced Data Visualization

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Class and Batch	BE CSE DS - Batch K
Aim	Create advanced charts using Tableau / Power BI / R / Python / Plotly or Chart or D3.js to be performed on the dataset - Socio economic data

**Dataset Attributes:**

- **Country:** The name of the country for which the data is provided.
- **Year:** The year in which the data was recorded.
- **Status:** The development status of the country (e.g., Developing).
- **Life expectancy:** The average number of years a newborn is expected to live, assuming current mortality rates remain constant.
- **Adult Mortality:** The probability of dying between ages 15 and 60, per 1,000 adults.
- **Infant deaths:** The number of deaths of infants under one year per 1,000 live births.
- **Alcohol:** The average annual alcohol consumption per capita (in liters).
- **Percentage expenditure:** The percentage of GDP spent on health care.
- **Hepatitis B:** The percentage of the population vaccinated against Hepatitis B.
- **Measles:** The number of reported cases of measles per 1,000 children.
- **BMI:** The average Body Mass Index (BMI) of the population.
- **Under-five deaths:** The number of deaths of children under five years old per 1,000 live births.
- **Polio:** The percentage of children immunized against polio.
- **Total expenditure:** The total health expenditure as a percentage of GDP.
- **Diphtheria:** The percentage of children vaccinated against diphtheria.

- **HIV/AIDS:** The percentage of the population living with HIV/AIDS.
- **GDP:** The gross domestic product (in USD) of the country.
- **Population:** The total population of the country.
- **Thinness 1-19 years:** The percentage of children aged 1-19 years who are underweight.
- **Thinness 5-9 years:** The percentage of children aged 5-9 years who are underweight.
- **Income composition of resources:** A measure of how income is distributed in the population (usually expressed as a ratio).
- **Schooling:** The average number of years of schooling received by adults aged 25 and older.

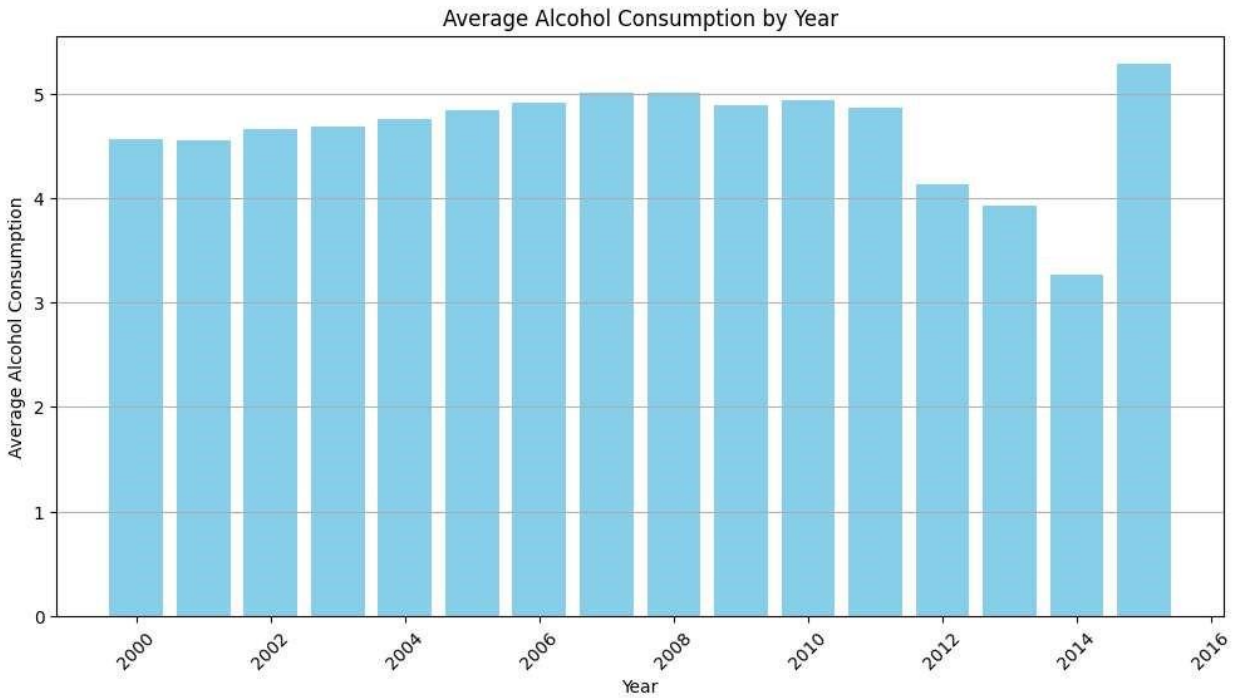
#### Dataset Sample:

	Country	Year	Status	Life expectancy	Adult Mortality	\	
0	Afghanistan	2015	Developing	65.0	263.0		
1	Afghanistan	2014	Developing	59.9	271.0		
2	Afghanistan	2013	Developing	59.9	268.0		
3	Afghanistan	2012	Developing	59.5	272.0		
4	Afghanistan	2011	Developing	59.2	275.0		
	infant deaths	Alcohol	percentage expenditure	Hepatitis B	Measles	...	\
0	62	0.01	71.279624	65.0	1154	...	
1	64	0.01	73.523582	62.0	492	...	
2	66	0.01	73.219243	64.0	430	...	
3	69	0.01	78.184215	67.0	2787	...	
4	71	0.01	7.097109	68.0	3013	...	
	Polio	Total expenditure	Diphtheria	HIV/AIDS	GDP	Population	\
0	6.0	8.16	65.0	0.1	584.259210	33736494.0	
1	58.0	8.18	62.0	0.1	612.696514	327582.0	
2	62.0	8.13	64.0	0.1	631.744976	31731688.0	
3	67.0	8.52	67.0	0.1	669.959000	3696958.0	
4	68.0	7.87	68.0	0.1	63.537231	2978599.0	
	thinness 1-19 years	thinness 5-9 years	\				
0	17.2	17.3					
1	17.5	17.5					
2	17.7	17.7					
...							
3		0.463	9.8				
4		0.454	9.5				

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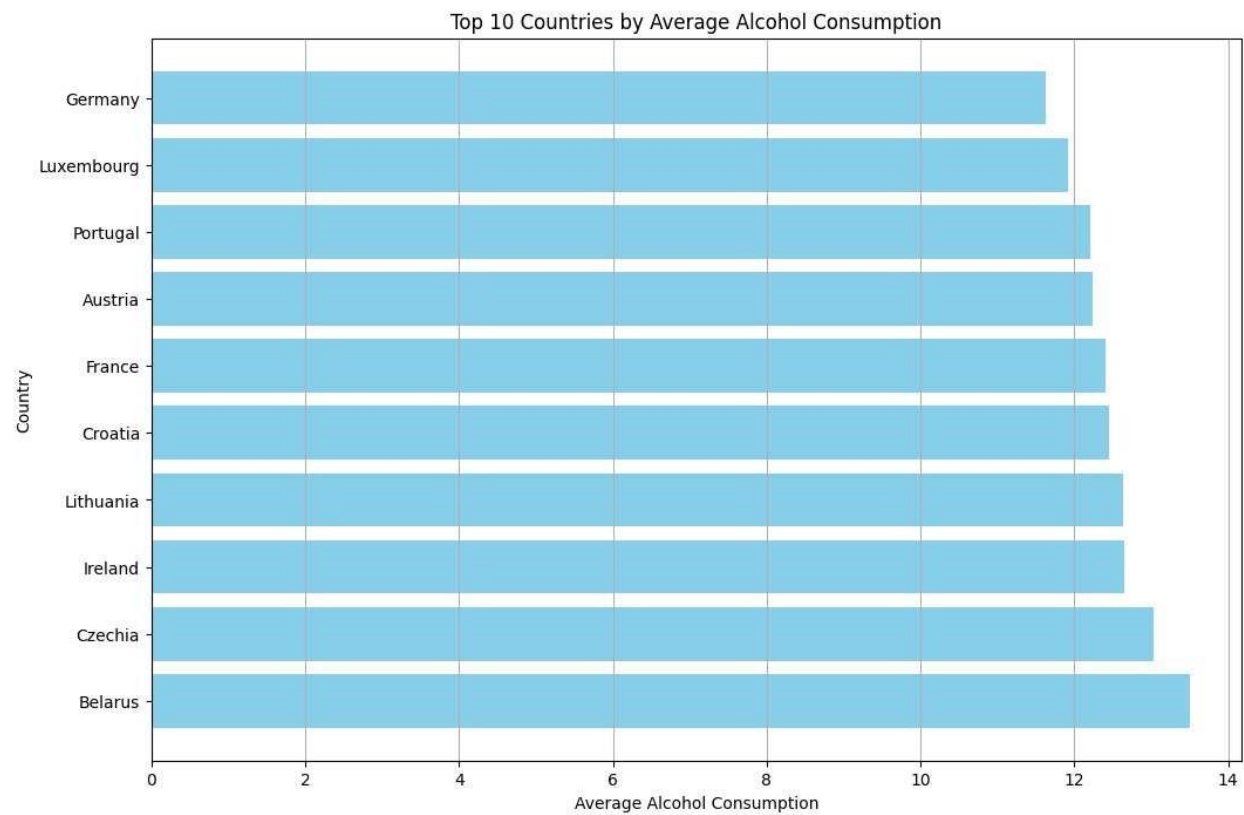
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### Bar Chart (changes in average alcohol consumption over time):



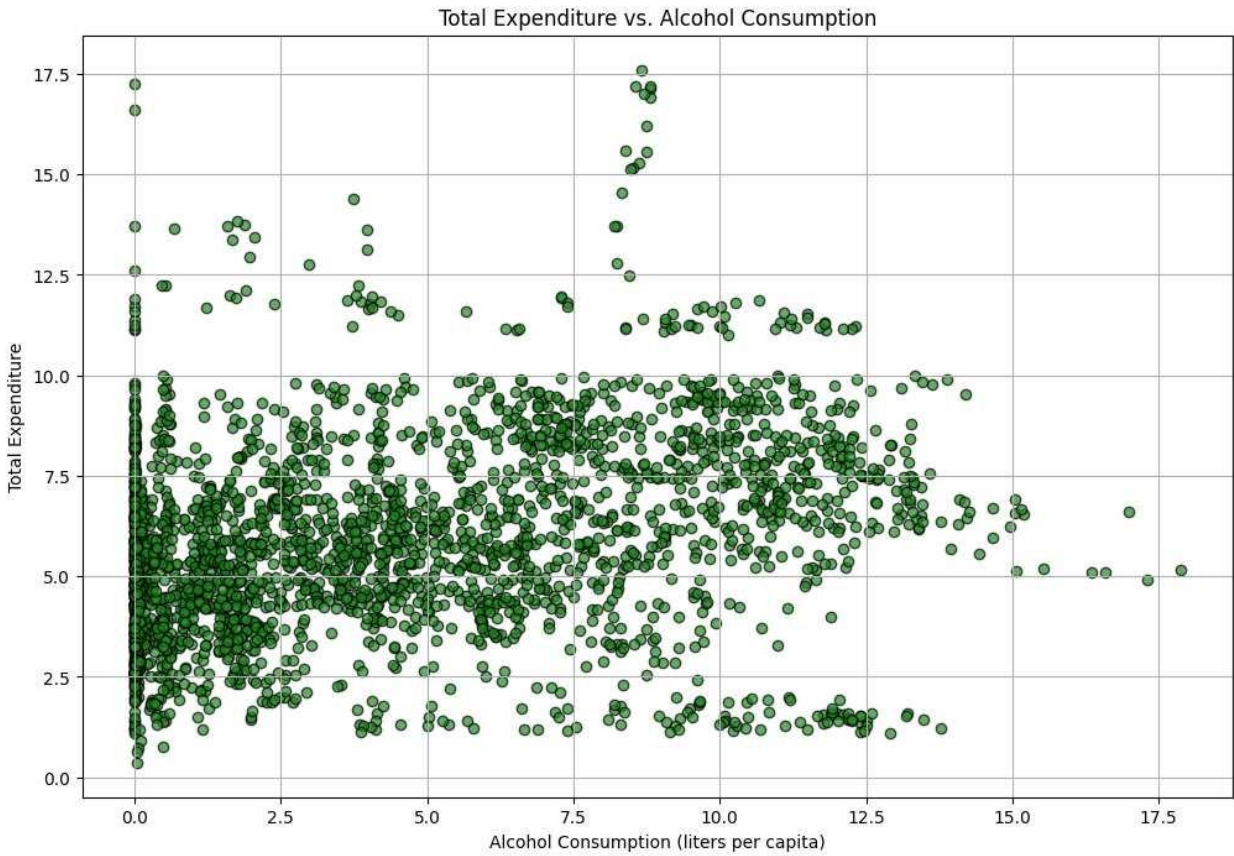
- The chart reveals a general trend of increasing alcohol consumption over the years.
- Economic downturns from 2012-2014 likely led to reduced alcohol consumption due to decreased disposable income.
- The increase in 2015 may be attributed to economic recovery, changes in social norms, or increased marketing efforts by the alcohol industry.

**Bar Chart (Top 10 Countries by Average Alcohol Consumption):**



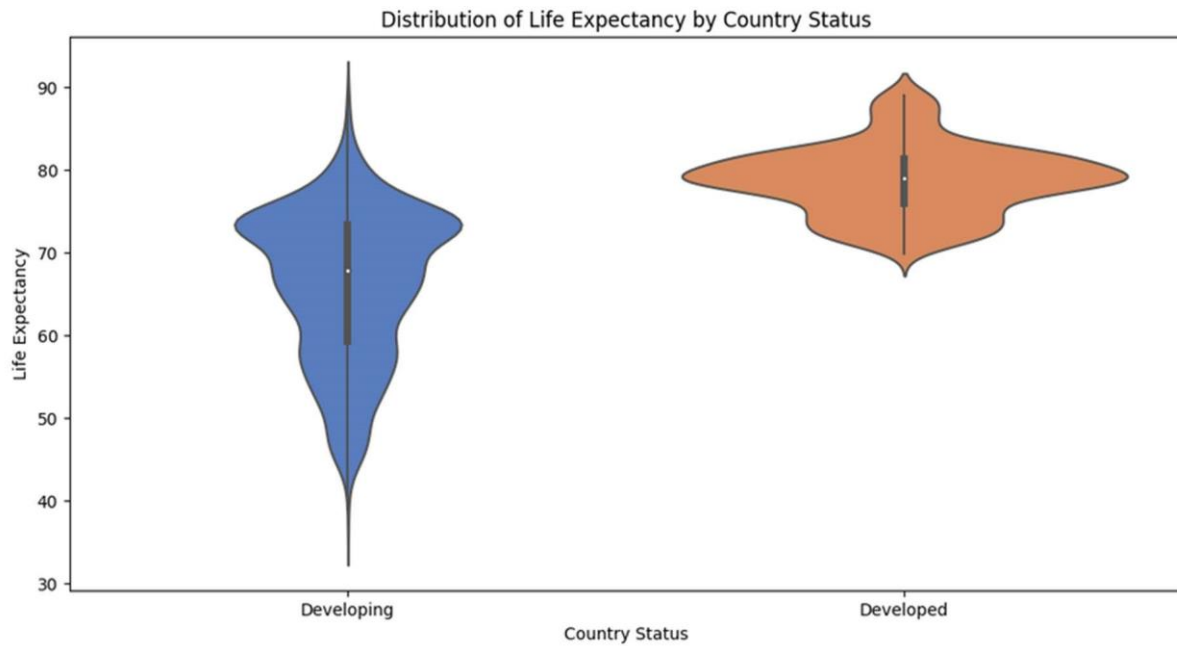
- ☐ The bar chart reveals Belarus as the country with the highest average alcohol consumption, followed by Czechia and Ireland. Germany, Luxembourg, and Portugal also rank among the top consumers.

**Scatter plot (relationship between total expenditure and alcohol consumption):**



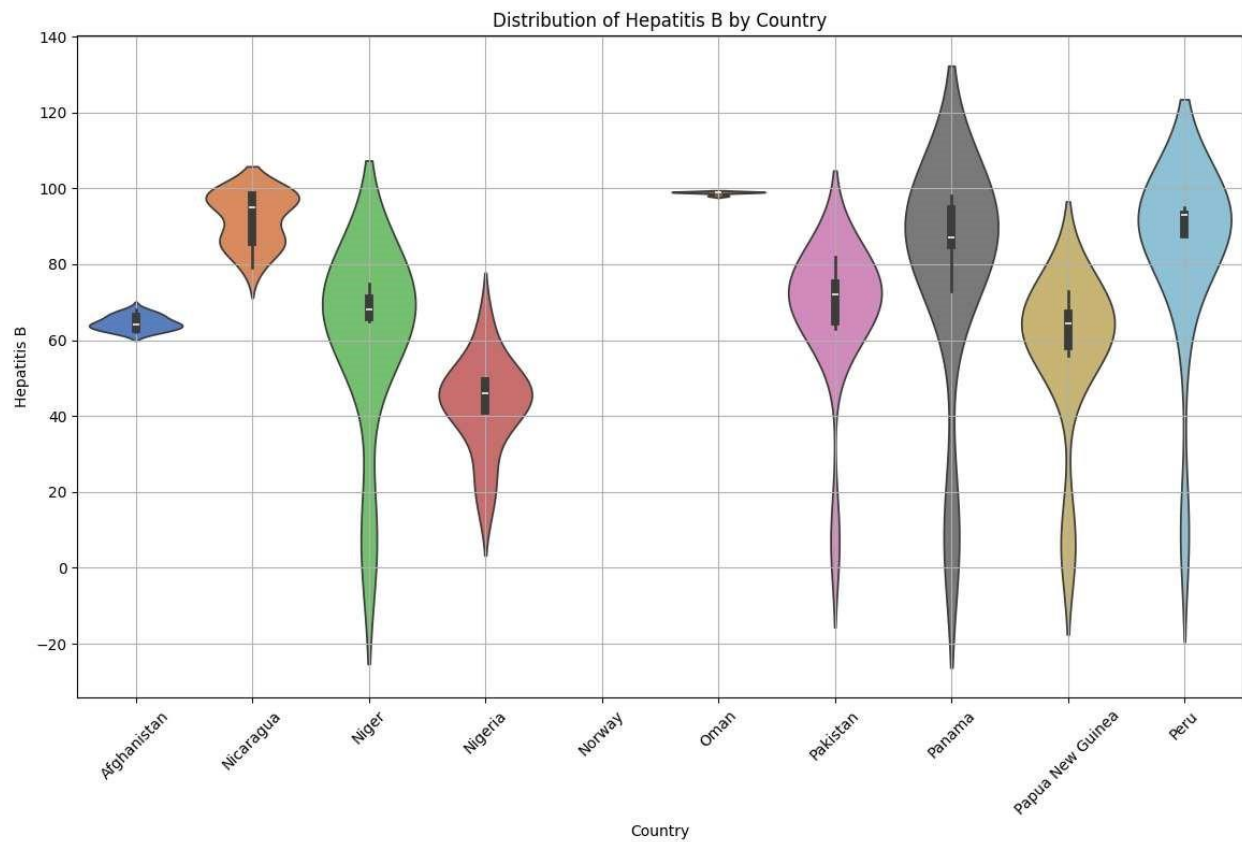
- ☐ There appears to be a weak positive correlation between total expenditure and alcohol consumption. This suggests that, in general, as total expenditure increases, there is a slight tendency for alcohol consumption to also increase.

Violin plot :



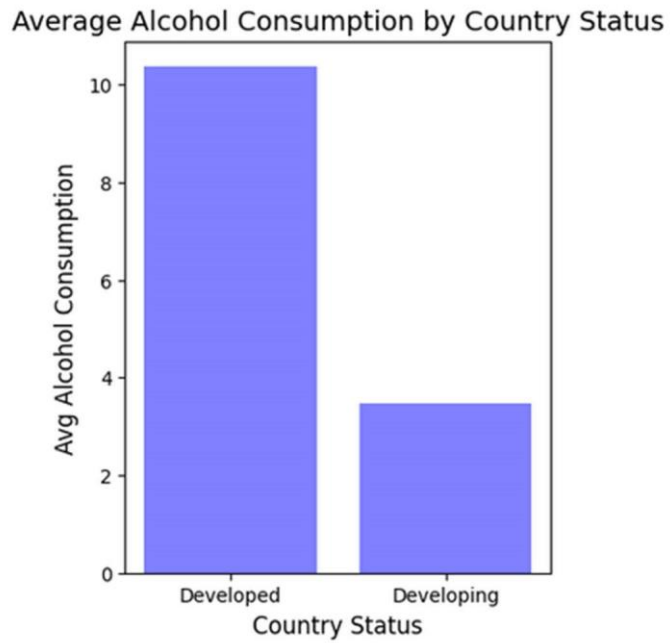
- The violin plot visualizes the distribution of adult mortality rates across the top 10 alcohol-consuming countries.
- The violin plot reveals variations in the distribution of adult mortality rates among the top 10 alcohol-consuming countries.
- Some countries, like Belarus and Lithuania, show a wider range of adult mortality rates, indicating greater variability within their populations.
- Other countries, such as France and Germany, have a more concentrated distribution of adult mortality rates, suggesting a more consistent pattern.

## Violin Plot –



- ☐ The violin plot visualizes the distribution of Hepatitis B prevalence across different countries.
- ☐ The plot reveals significant variations in Hepatitis B prevalence among the countries.
- ☐ Some countries, like Pakistan and Peru, show a wider range of Hepatitis B cases, indicating greater variability within their populations.
- ☐ Other countries, such as Afghanistan and Norway, have a more concentrated distribution of Hepatitis B cases, suggesting a more consistent pattern.

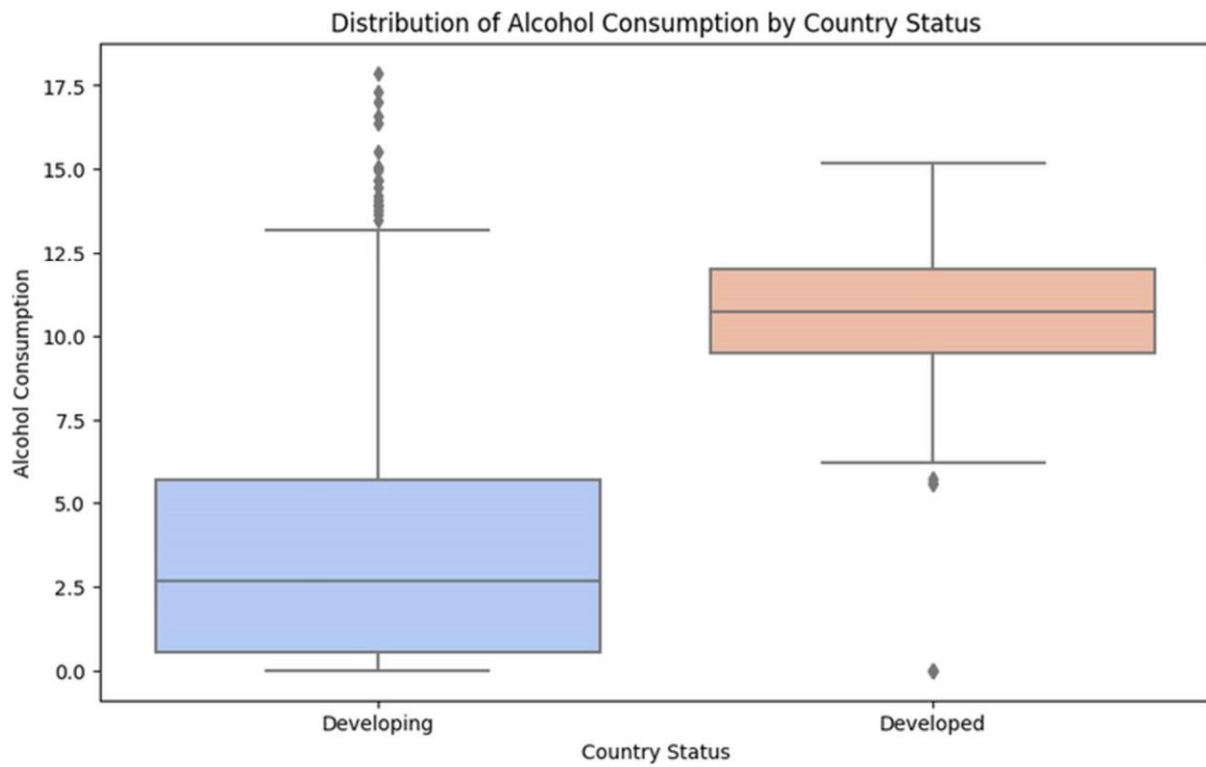
Bar Chart (Average Alcohol Consumption by Country development Status):



- The above bar chart displays the average alcohol consumption by Country status. - Developed countries on average consume 11 liters of alcohol.
- On other hand, developing countries have an average alcohol consumption of 3.7 liters.

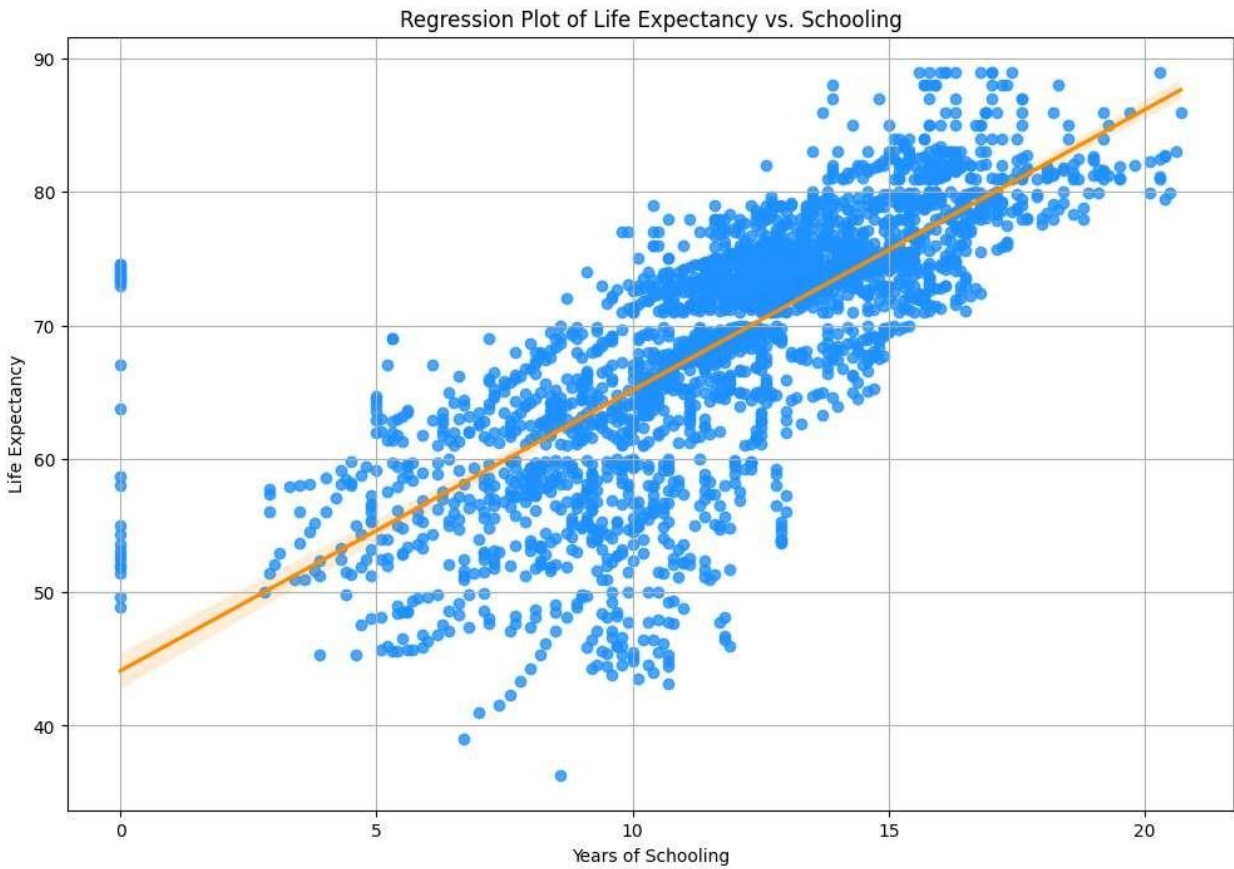


Box plot (Alcohol Consumption by Country development Status):



- From the above box plot we can see developing countries have a median alcohol consumption of 2.6 liters and 10.1 liters for developed countries
- For Developing countries, the 25th percentile lies at 0.7 liters and the 75th percentile lies at 5.8 liters.
- For Developed countries, the 25th percentile lies at 10 liters and the 75th percentile lies at 12.4 liters.

## Regression Plot:



- The regression line slopes upward, indicating a positive relationship between schooling and life expectancy. As the years of schooling increase, the life expectancy tends to increase as well.
- The relationship appears to be approximately linear, suggesting a consistent rate of change in life expectancy for each additional year of schooling.