**In this exploratory data analysis (EDA), the use of bar charts is a deliberate and well-suited choice for the dataset. Here's the reasoning behind the selection of this visualization type and the approach taken for exploring the data:**

In this exploratory data analysis (EDA), bar charts are chosen because they are very effective for the type of data we are working with. Here's why we picked this type of chart and how we used it to analyze the data:

Bar charts are perfect for comparing different categories of data, which is exactly what we need for this analysis. Our dataset includes variables such as health spending, the percentage of people not getting enough food, and rates of death for mothers and children, as well as vaccination rates. These are all continuous numbers, but we need to compare them across different countries, years, and income levels.

Since we are looking at data grouped by continent, country, and income level, bar charts help us easily see how each country is doing in terms of different health measures (like how many people are undernourished, the fertility rate, or vaccination rates) when compared to other countries in the same income group or region.

In the first group of charts, where we organize by 'Year', bar charts show how countries are doing in various health areas over time. This helps to see if there are improvements or if some countries are not making progress.

In the second group of bar charts, the data is organized by 'Continent\_Country', with 'Continent' and 'Country' sorted in a logical order. This way, we can see the geographic location and also consider the income levels of the countries.

Using 'Income\_Group' as a color code, the charts allow us to compare countries within the same economic groups. This is helpful for understanding how countries with similar locations but different income levels perform in health areas.

We use bar charts as the, Bar charts are very useful when you want to compare specific health metrics, like spending on health or birth rates, across different groups, such as continents or income groups.

Exploratory Data Analysis:

The EDA probably shows that rich countries (shown in pink in the bar charts) usually have better health results (like lower deaths during childbirth and higher vaccination rates), while poor countries (orange bars) often have problems with not having enough food and high death rates.

In the group of bar charts, we can see how things change from year to year, like more people getting vaccinated or fewer children dying in some countries over time. These changes help us understand how well health programs work in different places.

By organizing the data and using colors for different income levels in the bar charts, we can easily see where richer countries do better than poorer ones in health areas. For example, poorer countries might have more people not getting enough food and less access to medical care.