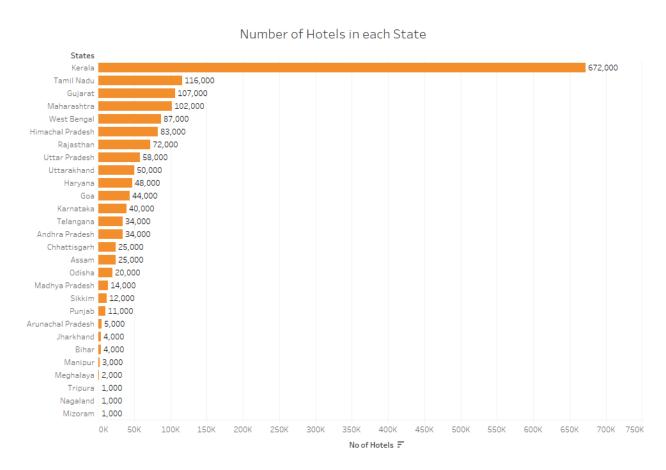
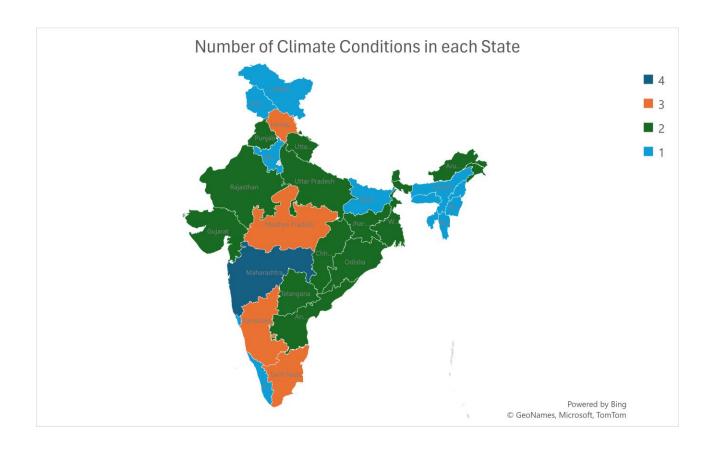
1. Which state has the highest number of hotels? Depict this via a bar graph that compares all states.

Ans. Kerala

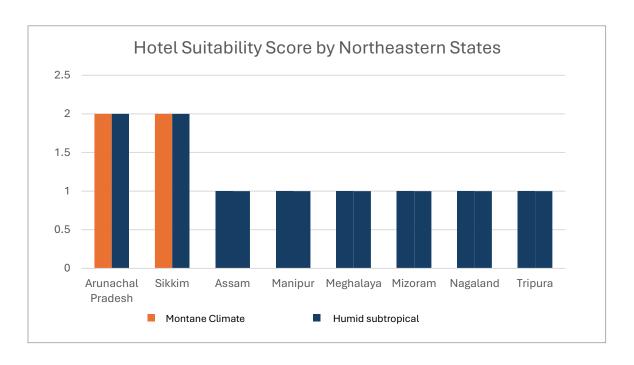


2. Which states have three types of climatic conditions? (convert the map, an unstructured data, to an Excel file in a structured format and mention the number of climates along with the state)

Ans. Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh



3. Among the northeastern states which are best to set up a hotel? Use Clustered Column Chart and give recommendations for hotel industry investors.

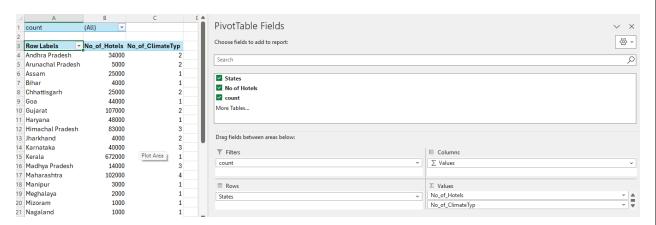


Analysis:

- 1. **Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim** have the highest hotel suitability scores (2), indicating they have multiple climate types, which can attract diverse groups of tourists.
- 2. Number of Hotels in these 2 states is high compared to other northeastern states, explaining the potential business value in these states.
- 3. The other states have a suitability score of 1, indicating a single climate type, which might attract fewer tourists compared to states with multiple climate types.

Recommendation: Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim are the best-suited states for setting up hotels in the Northeastern region of India. Here are the reasons:

- Climate Diversity: Both states have Humid Subtropical and Montane climates, offering a variety of experiences to tourists.
- Tourist Attractions: These states are known for their natural beauty, including mountains, forests, and unique cultural experiences.
- Potential for Year-Round Tourism: The diverse climates can attract tourists throughout the year, as different seasons offer different attractions and activities.
- 4. Customise the pivot charts to add/change the fields in the fields list with other fields and by using chart styles to customise the charts. (choose the data and parameters according to your choice)



5. Which is the best state for setting up a hotel? Why?

Ans. When deciding the best state for setting up a hotel, we need to balance various factors such as existing hotel infrastructure, climate diversity, tourism potential, competition, and economic conditions. This analysis provides a detailed comparison between **Kerala** and **Himachal Pradesh**, two states that offer contrasting yet promising opportunities for hotel investment.

Kerala: High Number of Hotels

Advantages:

- **High Number of Hotels**: With 672,000 hotels, Kerala has a well-developed tourism infrastructure. This indicates a strong and consistent influx of tourists.
- **Tropical Monsoon Climate:** Attracts tourists year-round with lush greenery, backwaters, beaches, and hill stations.
- Variety of Attractions: High tourist potential for its backwaters, beaches, Ayurvedic tourism, and hill stations like Munnar and Wayanad.

Disadvantages:

- **High Competition:** The high number of existing hotels means intense competition. New entrants need to offer unique value propositions to stand out.
- **Higher Marketing Costs**: More effort and resources are needed to attract tourists in a saturated market.
- **Real Estate Costs:** High demand for prime locations can lead to higher real estate prices and initial investment costs.

Himachal Pradesh: High climate diversity

Advantages:

- Established Market: With 83,000 hotels, Himachal Pradesh has a well-developed tourism infrastructure, indicating a strong and consistent influx of tourists.
- Three Climate Types: Himachal Pradesh has humid subtropical, tropical wet and dry, and mountain climates. This diversity attracts tourists looking for different experiences, from cooler mountain climates to warmer subtropical areas.

Disadvantages:

- High Competition
- High Investment Cost

Ultimately, the choice depends on the investor's risk appetite, capital availability, and long-term strategic goals. For those seeking a diverse climate and adventure tourism opportunities, Himachal Pradesh is a strong contender. For those looking for stability and immediate returns in a well-established market, Kerala remains a compelling option.

My choice is Himachal Pradesh for its lesser competitiveness compared to Kerala and its diverse climate conditions, primarily the montane climate.

6. What is the average number of days the rainy season lasts in Indian states?

Ans. 102 days

Onset	Retreat		Duration	
15	5-Jul	1-Sep	48	
1	L-Jul	15-Sep	76	
5	-Jun	15-Oct	132	
10	-Jun	1-Oct	113	
15	-Jun	1-Oct	108	
1	-Jun	15-Oct	136	
	Average	e days of Rainfall=	102.17	