The analysis of GDP (constant LCU) for key European economies

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https://github.com/Rossiee1/clustering/

Abstract

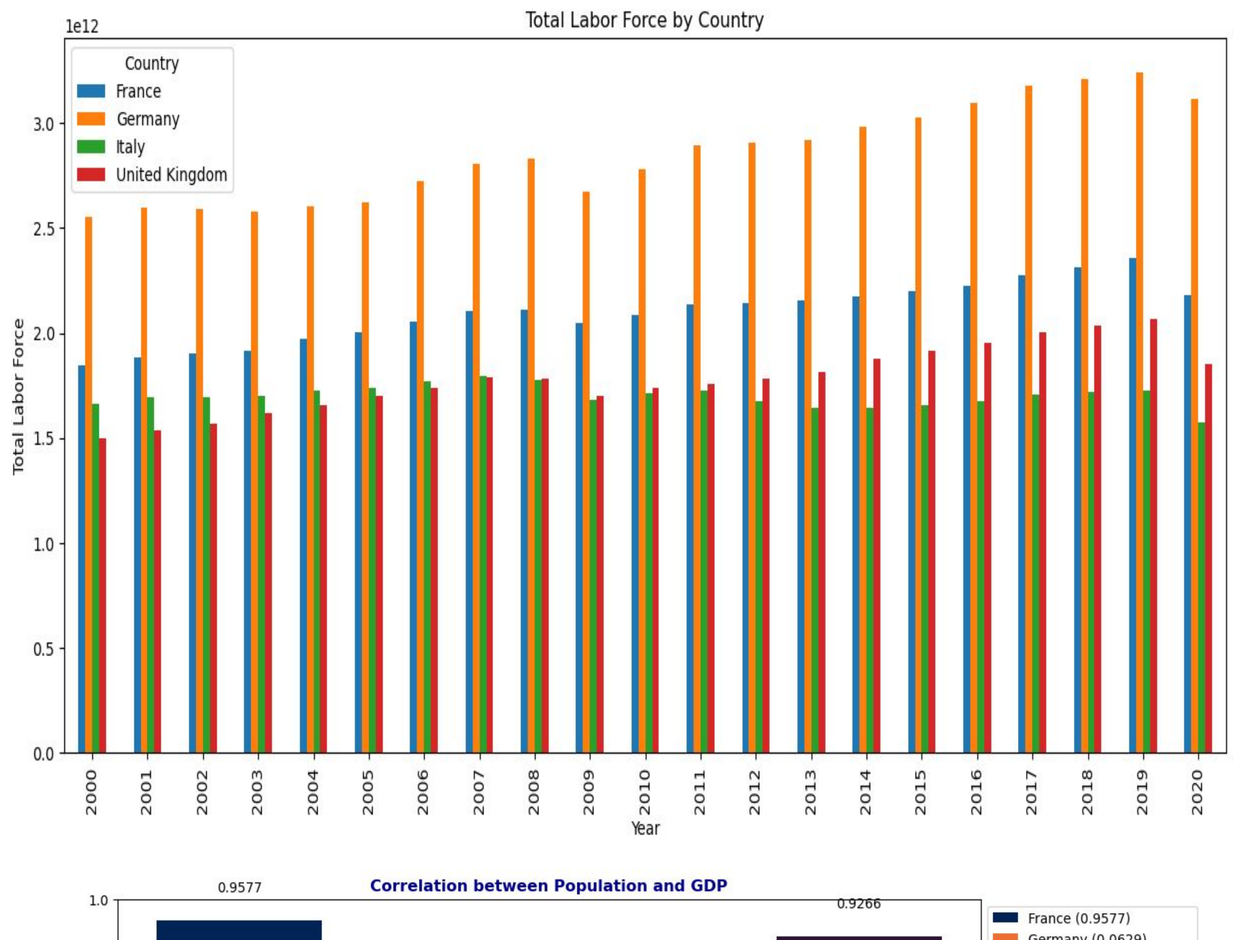
The analysis of GDP (constant LCU) for key European economies United Kingdom, France, Italy, and Germany. This report compares the varying scales and performances of these major European countries' economies over the observed years.

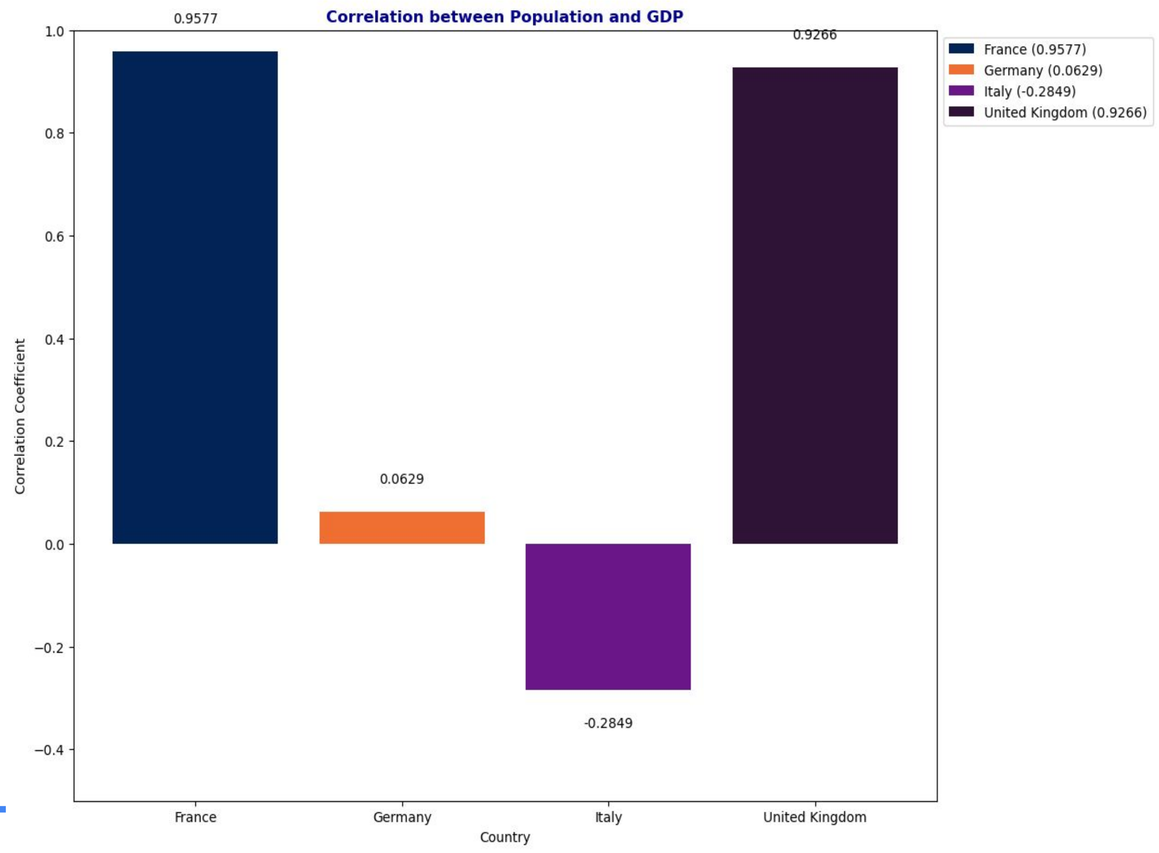
Introduction

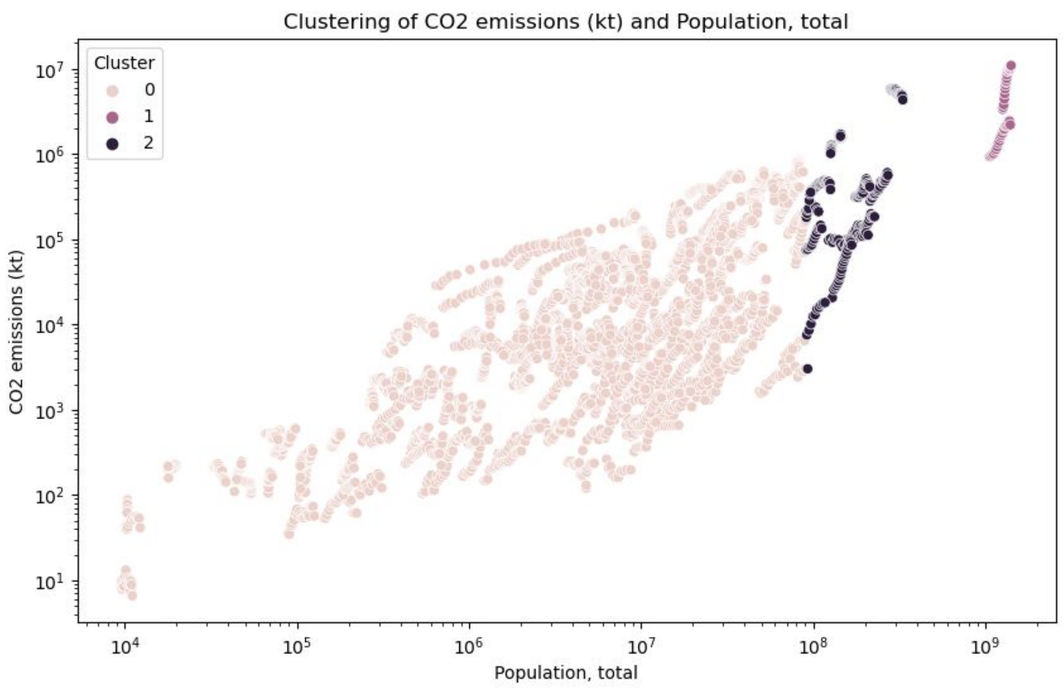
The features used for this analysis are population, CO2 emission levels and GDP. Analysis was performed on multiple countries with varying population and economic strength. From our selected countries, Germany has the highest average GDP among the four, indicative of its robust industrial base and large economy. France and the United Kingdom have similar economic outputs, reflecting their significant roles in the European market, while Italy's average GDP is slightly lower, representing its economic challenges within the same period.

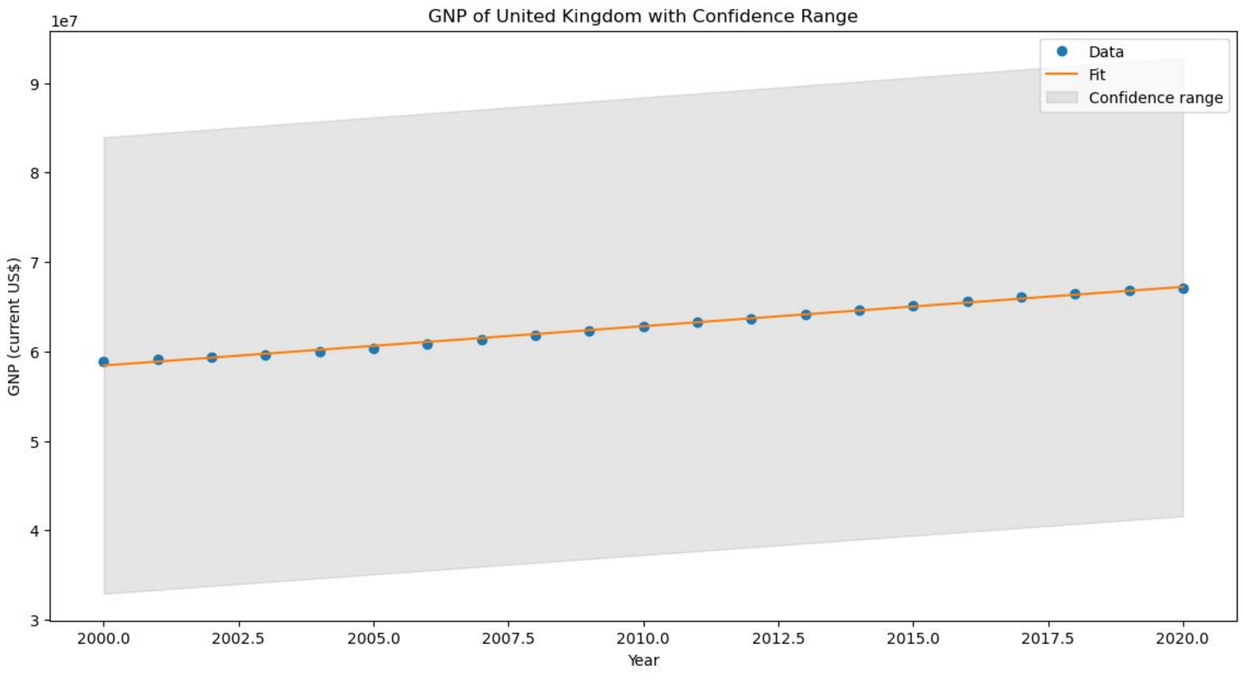
Methodology

I selected the GDP data specific to the countries of interest, and I transformed the years into a more readable format. For data cleaning, any non-numeric values were converted to maintain data integrity, and any rows with missing GDP values were removed to ensure accuracy in the calculations. I aggregated by country to calculate the average GDP over the available years. The calculated average GDP values were interpreted in the context of each country's economic size and performance, providing insights into their respective economies.









Conclusion

The analysis of GDP (constant LCU) for the United Kingdom, France, Italy, and Germany reveals that Germany has the highest average economic output, reflecting its strong industrial economy. France and the United Kingdom exhibit similar levels of economic performance, indicating their significant roles in the European economy. Italy, while slightly lower, still maintains a substantial average GDP, showcasing its economic presence in the region.