The correlation heatmap of Canada reveals interesting patterns. The trade and GDP growth have a strong positive correlation, conversely, there is a notable negative correlation between trade and fuel imports. Urban population has a slight positive correlation with inflation, but it is not a strong association.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Canada | China | Germany | UK | India | USA |
| 1 | 81.39 | 57.84 | 77.32 | 83.13 | 33.66 | 82.08 |
| 2 | 18.61 | 42.16 | 22.68 | 16.87 | 66.34 | 17.92 |
| 3 | 2.42 | 2.11 | 2.23 | 2.23 | 4.98 | 2.40 |
| 4 | 1.79 | 6.39 | 1.11 | 1.59 | 5.71 | 2.14 |
| 5 | 7.92 | 16.30 | 10.01 | 10.23 | 32.43 | 10.42 |
| 6 | 64.49 | 39.78 | 87.13 | 61.40 | 45.24 | 27.53 |

urban\_population=1

|  |
| --- |
| rural\_population |
| Inflation |
| GDP\_Growth |
| Fuel\_imports |

This comprehensive analysis explored various indicators, including urban and rural population, inflation, GDP growth, fuel imports, and trade, for selected countries over a 10-year period. Line plots revealed trends and fluctuations, while bar charts provided a clear visual of country-specific data. Correlation heatmaps unveiled interrelationships between indicators, and statistical methods such as skewness and kurtosis offered insights into data distribution characteristics. Results indicated notable variations in indicators among countries, highlighting patterns and potential factors influencing economic trends.