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World Energy Consumption

This dataset assisted me in visualizing the disparities in energy usage by energy type among nations throughout the world. After reviewing statistics on over 200 nations' energy expenditures and usages. Starting with nonrenewable energy sources like fossil fuels, the overall trend of their use was decreasing over time. Countries were shifting away from the use of fossil fuels and toward more sustainable energy sources. I examined the percentage changes in energy use in the United States, Russia, Saudi Arabia, and China. Nonrenewable energy use, such as coal and fossil fuels, increased in major manufacturing countries such as China. Meanwhile, the majority of other nations that do not rely on mass manufactured exports, such as Russia and the United States, witnessed a decline in nonrenewables consumption. We may also use the dataset to illustrate the annual use of various forms of energy for one or more nations. I concentrated on the United States and its four primary sources of energy: oil, gas, solar, and carbon. I learned that, despite consuming more energy in various ways, nations such as Saudi Arabia and Russia did not see a rise in GDP. However, countries like China and India, which consume less energy per capita than the other three mentioned above, have had substantially higher GDP growth. The most difficult aspect of utilizing this dataset was developing techniques to integrate a large number of nations and columns carrying information about various energy kinds without consuming too much memory and repeatedly going over the original dataset. I addressed this by creating ways for creating sub-datasets in order to speed up runtimes.