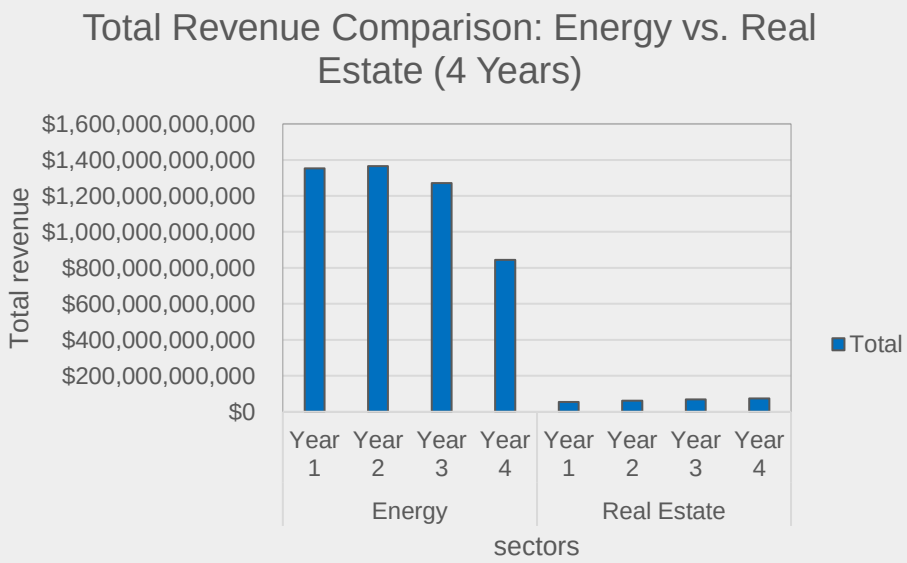
Analyze Real Estate and Energy Sector’s Total Revenue

total revenues of the Energy and Real Estate sectors compare across four years



The **bar chart** shows the total revenues of the **Energy** and **Real Estate** sectors over the four years. The **Energy sector** demonstrates consistently high revenues in **Year 1 to Year 3**, peaking around **$1.6 trillion**. In **Year 4**, the revenue slightly decreases, but still remains significant. In contrast, the **Real Estate sector** generates **significantly lower revenues**, barely reaching **$1 billion** annually. This comparison clearly highlights that the **Energy sector** has a much higher total revenue each year, with a **larger spread**, while the **Real Estate sector** remains more **stable** but with much **lower revenue** across all years.

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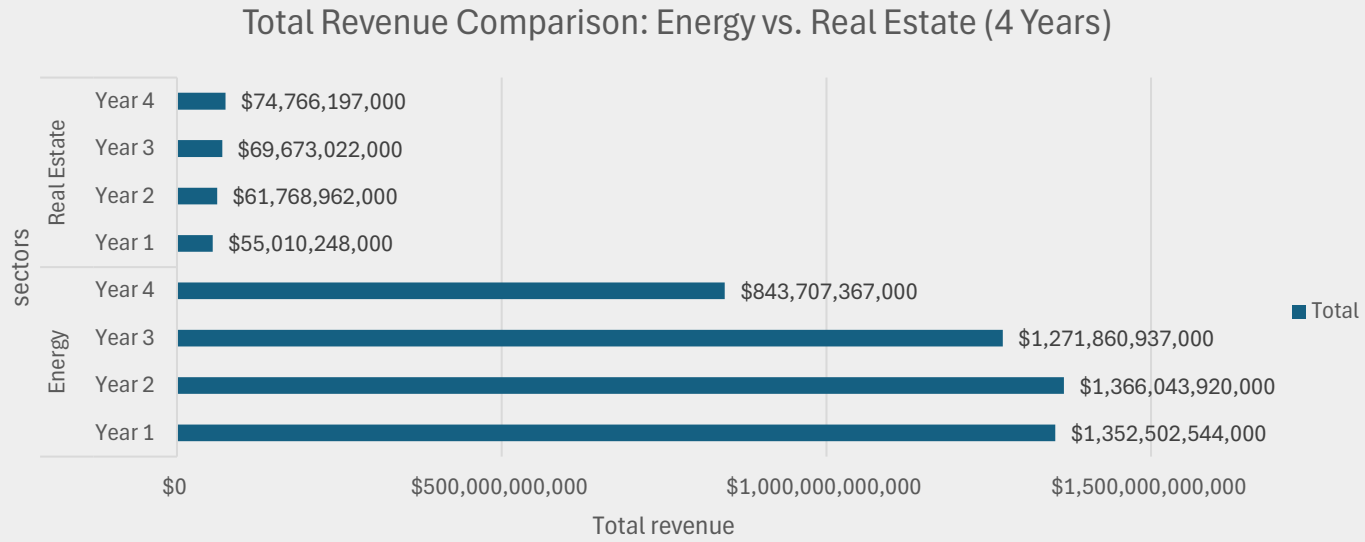

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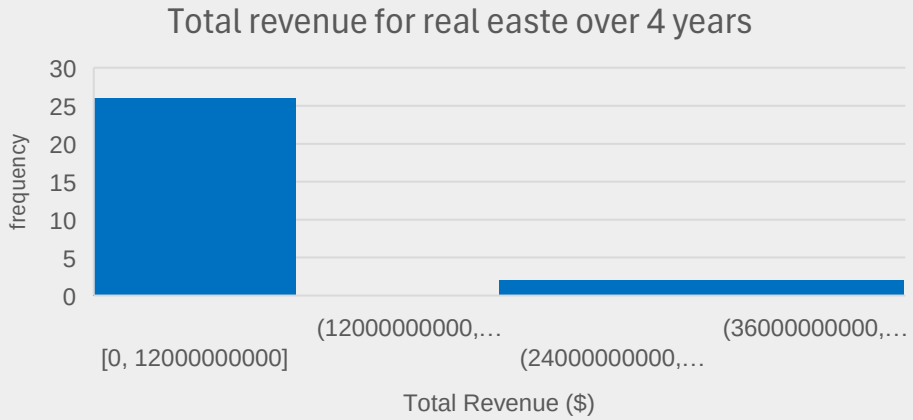
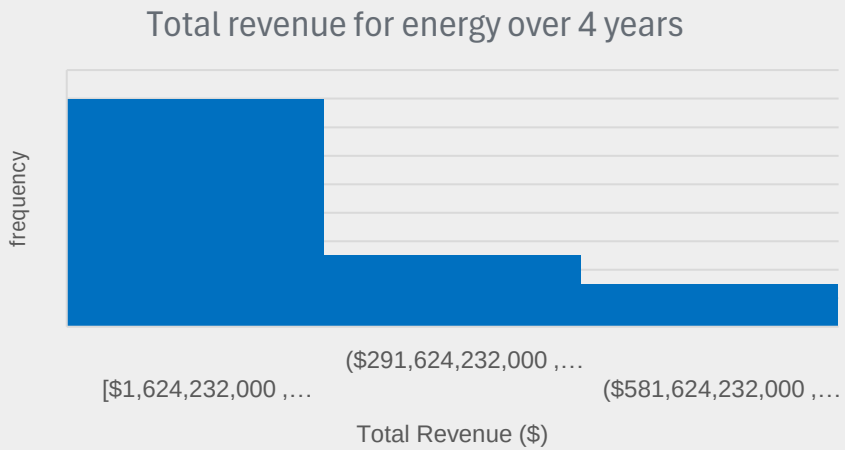
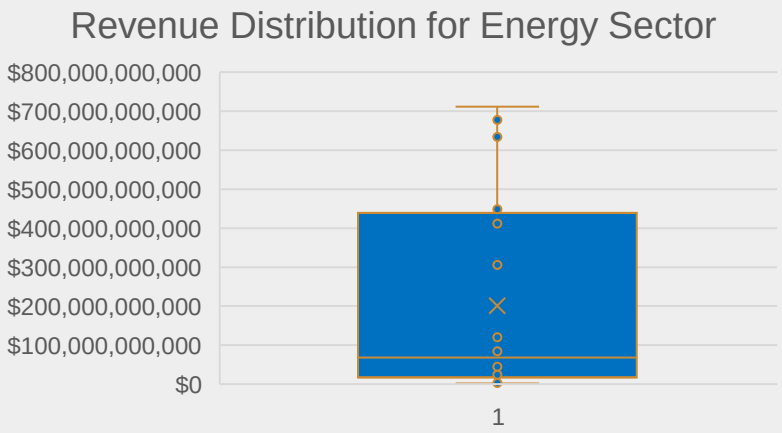
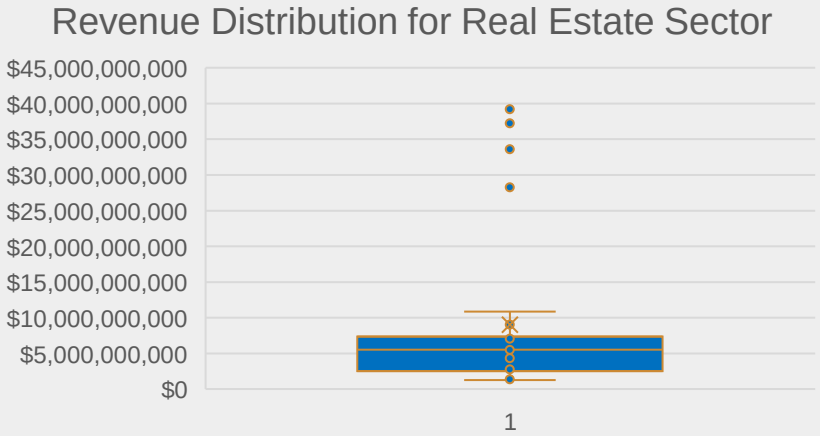




the **Real Estate sector** mostly sees revenue between **$0 and $12 billion**, with many companies earning in this range. The distribution has a slight **right skew**, meaning a few companies are pulling the average revenue higher than the middle value, with the **mean** at **$9.01 billion**, compared to the **median** of **$5.52 billion**. In contrast, the **Energy sector** shows much larger figures, with a **mean** of **$326.49 billion** and a **range** up to **$711.27 billion**. This indicates that Energy has both larger companies and greater variability. While both sectors have a few high-revenue outliers, **Energy** stands out for its larger spread and higher variability, with a **standard deviation** of **$241.89 billion**, compared to **Real Estate**'s more stable **$10.81 billion**. Essentially, Energy is more volatile, while Real Estate is more consistent but has a few companies at the top pushing its average up.

the revenue distributions of the Energy and Real Estate sectors





The **Energy sector's box plot** shows a **wide spread** of revenues, ranging from **$201.42 billion** (the minimum) to **$711.27 billion** (the maximum). The **interquartile range (IQR)** is large, indicating that the middle 50% of companies have revenues between **$68.13 billion** and **$420.92 billion**. The **standard deviation** of **$241.89 billion** further confirms the significant variability in the data. On the other hand, the **Real Estate sector's box plot** has a narrower range, with revenues between **$28.28 billion** and **$39.29 billion**. The **IQR** is much smaller, indicating less spread, and the **standard deviation** of **$10.81 billion** shows that the data is more consistent. Both sectors have a few outliers, but the **Energy sector** has more extreme values, which contribute to its wider range and higher variability compared to the **Real Estate sector**.