

FINAL REPORT

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Overview

“Heritage Treasures” is a data analytics project that focuses on analyzing UNESCO World Heritage Sites using Tableau. The project explores the 2019 UNESCO dataset and transforms raw CSV data into meaningful visual insights. It provides interactive dashboards that display country-wise heritage distribution, endangered sites analysis, and regional inscription trends. The dashboard is further integrated into a Flask-based web application to make it accessible online.

1.2 Purpose

The purpose of this project is to simplify complex UNESCO heritage data and present it in a visually understandable format. It helps researchers, government bodies, tourism boards, and NGOs make data-driven decisions for heritage preservation, risk management, and tourism development.

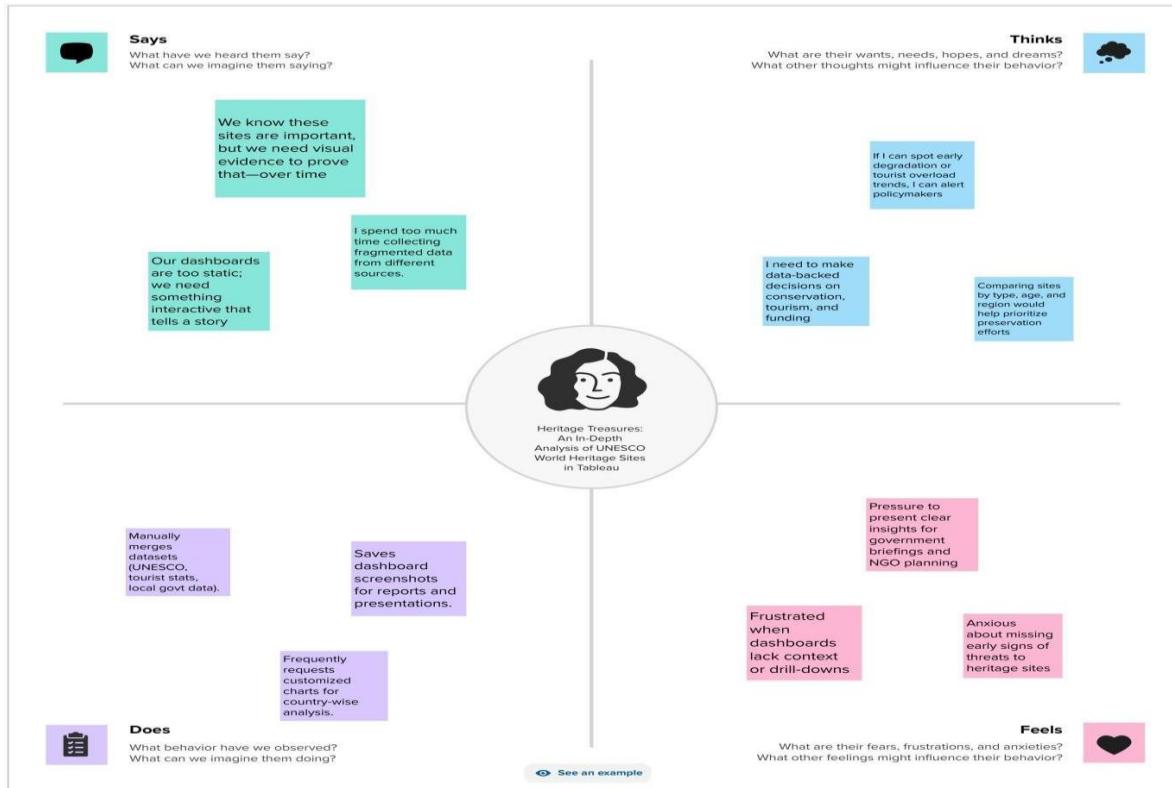
2. IDEATION PHASE

2.1 Problem Statement

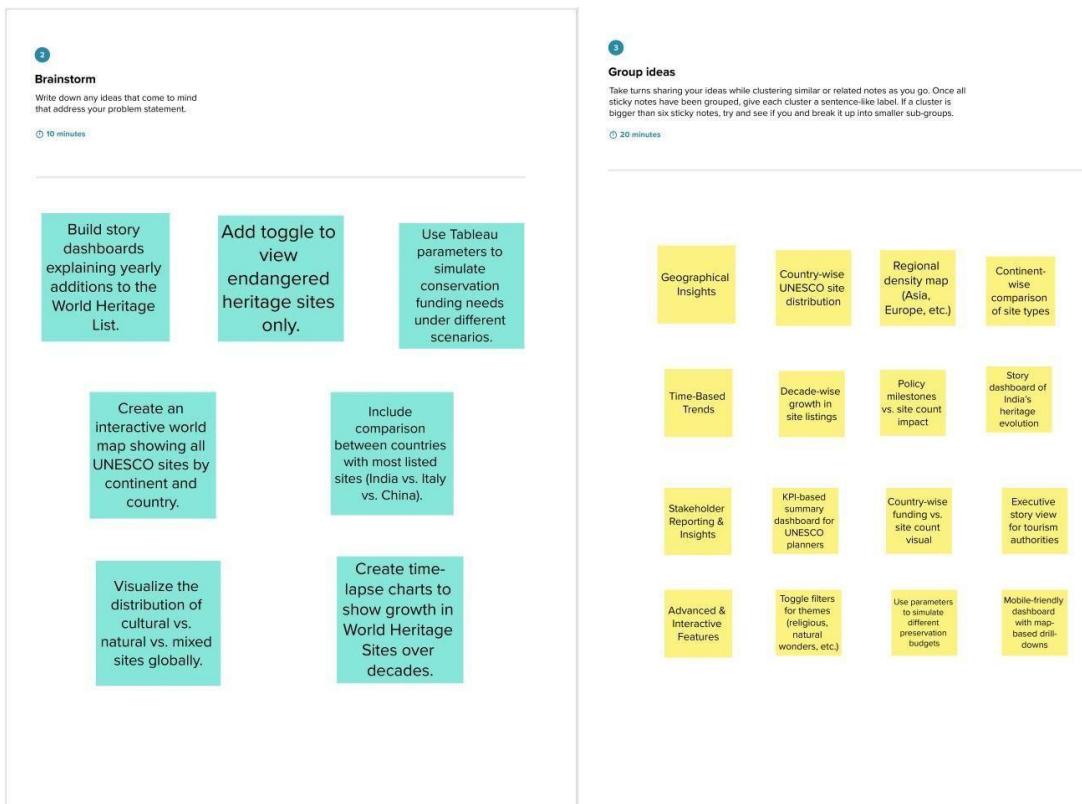
UNESCO heritage data is available in raw format, which makes it difficult to analyze trends, identify endangered sites, and understand global distribution patterns. There is a need for an interactive visualization system that transforms raw data into actionable insights.

I am	I'm trying to	But	Because	Which makes me feel
A cultural heritage planner A tourism board analyst	Identify regions with the highest density of UNESCO site Promote lesser-known heritage sites	The data is scattered and lacks visualization I can't compare popularity and accessibility	No centralized visual dashboard exists Dashboards don't show visit trends clearly	Unclear about preservation priorities Frustrated and unable to plan campaigns
A UNESCO policymaker A data analyst in a cultural NGO	Monitor endangered sites over time Link funding data to conservation outcomes	The reports are tabular and non-interactive I can't correlate financial support with preservation status	There's no storytelling dashboard Tools are not visual or dynamic	Disengaged from real-world impact Stuck and delayed in driving decisions

2.2 Empathy Map Canvas



2.3 Brainstorming



3. REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

3.1 Customer Journey Map

1. User visits web application.
2. User logs in.
3. User explores dashboard.
4. User applies filters (Country, Region, Year).
5. User analyzes trends.
6. User downloads report.

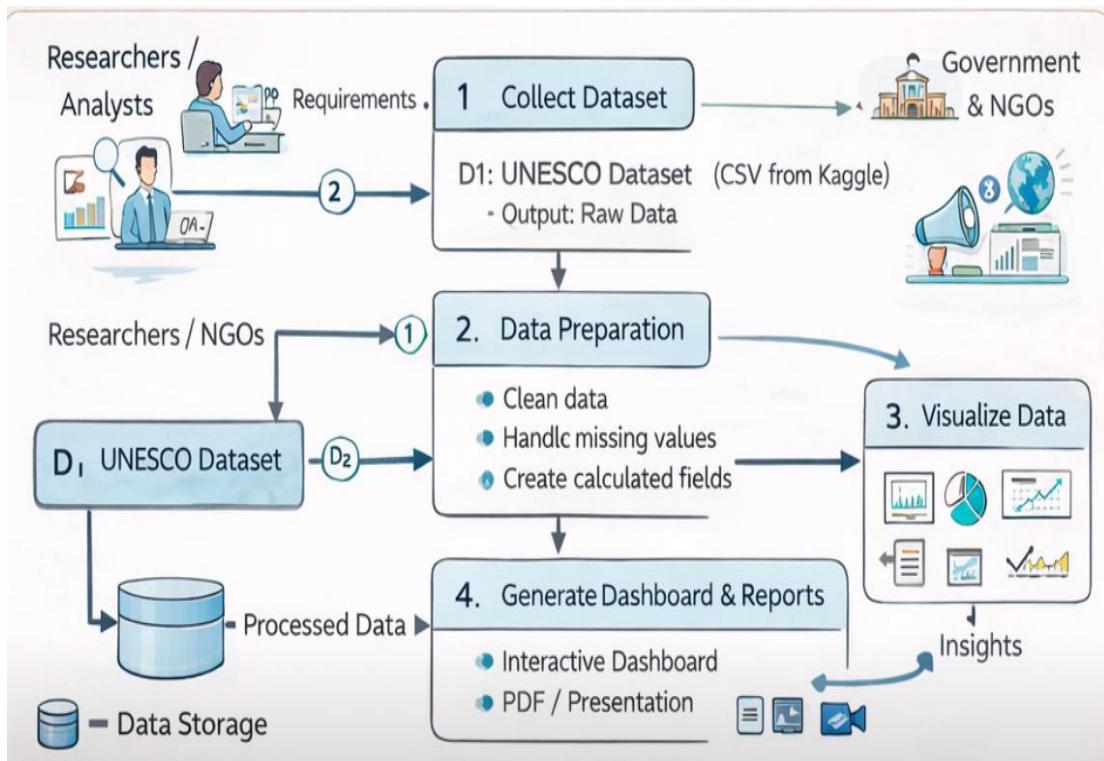
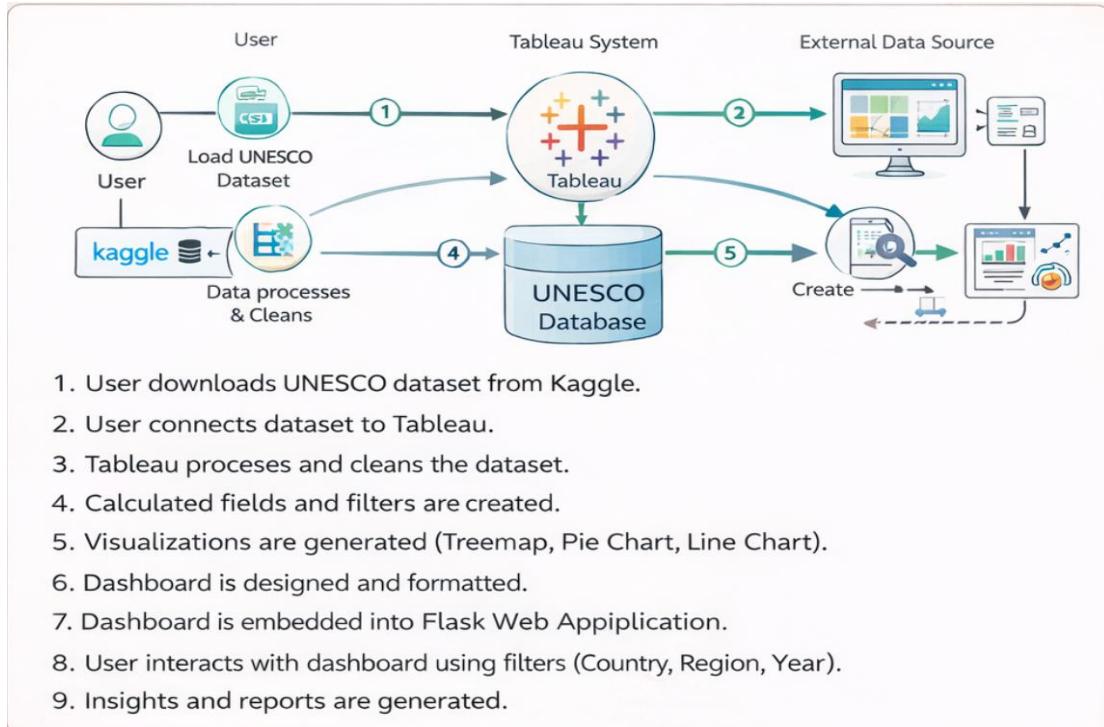
3.2 Solution Requirement

FR No.	Functional Requirement (Epic)	Sub Requirement (Story / Sub-Task)
FR-1	User Registration	Registration through form Registration through Gmail Registration through LinkedIn
FR-2	User Confirmation	Confirmation via Email Confirmation via OTP
FR-3	Dashboard & Visualization	View Heritage Sites by Country (Treemap) View Sites at Risk (Pie Chart) View Regional Inscription Trends (Line Chart) Apply filters (Country, Region, Year, Category)
FR-4	Data Management & Reports	Upload / Update UNESCO dataset Generate interactive dashboard Export reports (PDF/Image) Embed dashboard into Flask web application
FR-5	Story & Insights	Create story with multiple scenes Display key insights and trends Highlight endangered sites analysis
FR-6	User Interaction & Access	Secure login access Responsive dashboard (Web & Mobile) Search heritage sites by name

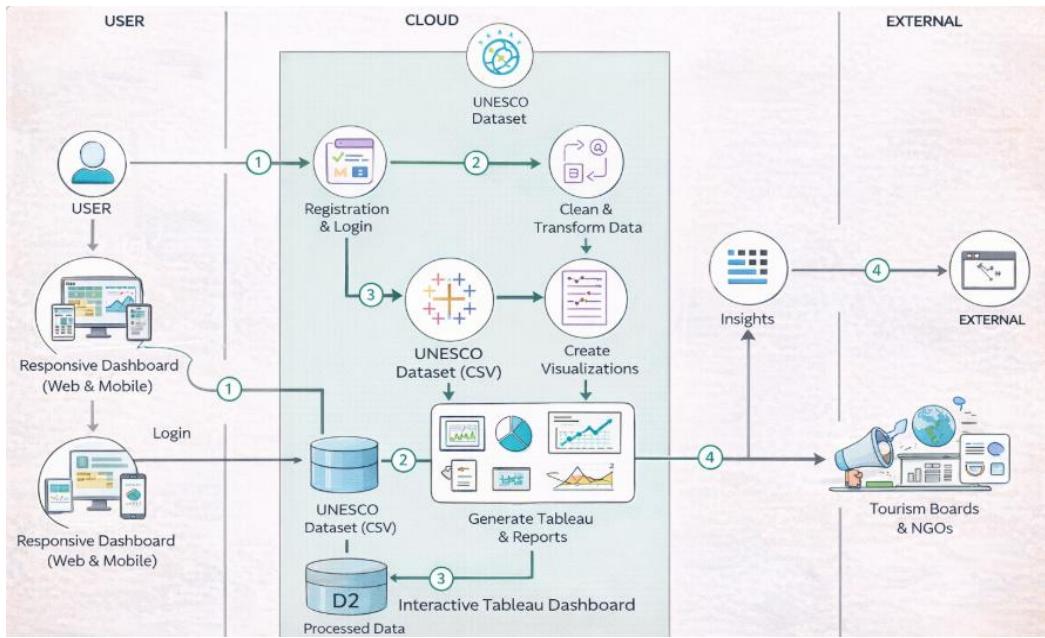
NFR No.	Non-Functional Requirement	Description
NFR-1	Usability	The dashboard should be easy to navigate with clear labels, filters, and user-friendly design.
NFR-2	Security	The dataset and web application should be securely hosted and protected from unauthorized access.
NFR-3	Reliability	The system should consistently display accurate data without crashes or errors.
NFR-4	Performance	Dashboard should load within acceptable time and filters should respond quickly.
NFR-5	Availability	The web-based dashboard should be accessible anytime with minimal downtime.

NFR-6	Scalability	The system should support updated datasets and handle larger future datasets efficiently.
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3.3 Data Flow Diagram



3.4 Technology Stack



4. PROJECT DESIGN

4.1 Problem Solution Fit

The solution directly addresses the problem of complex raw data by converting it into interactive visual dashboards that provide quick insights and easy analysis.

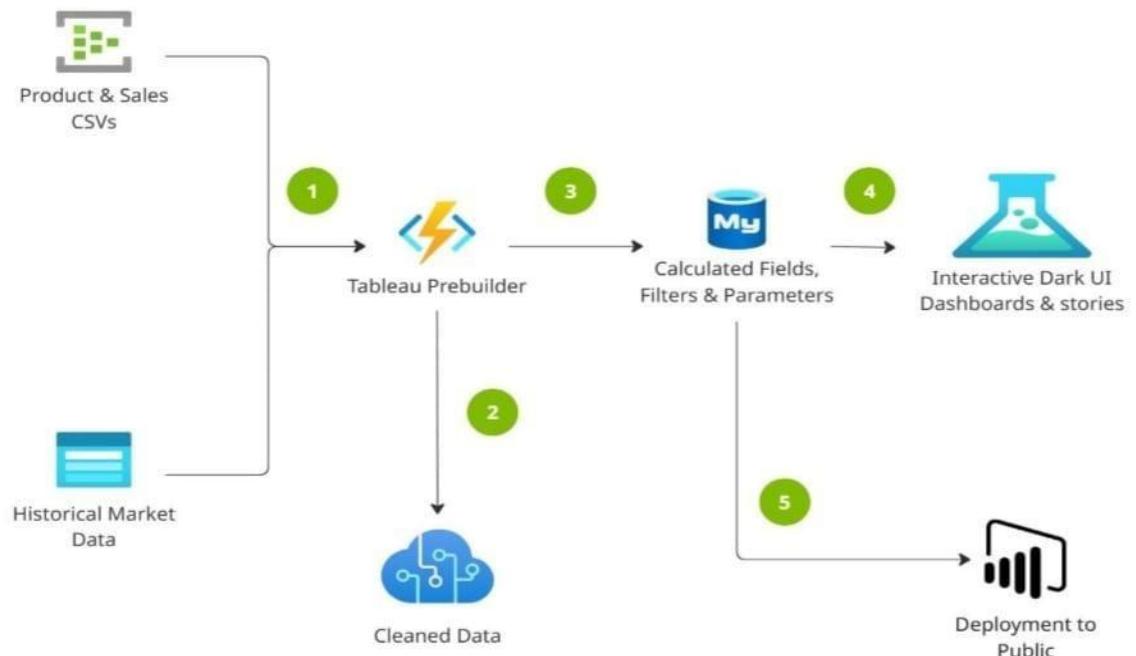


4.2 Proposed Solution

S.No.	Parameter	Description
1.	Problem Statement (Problem to be solved)	UNESCO World Heritage data is available in raw CSV format, which is difficult to interpret and analyze. Stakeholders face challenges in understanding site distribution, endangered sites, and regional trends. There is a lack of clear visual insights to support data-driven decisions for heritage preservation and policy making.
2.	Idea / Solution description	The proposed solution is to develop an interactive Tableau dashboard that analyzes UNESCO World Heritage Sites (2019) data. The dashboard will visually represent country-wise heritage distribution, sites at risk, and regional inscription trends over the years. Interactive filters such as country, region, year, and category will allow users to explore data dynamically. The dashboard will also be embedded into a web application using Flask to ensure accessibility and better presentation.
3.	Novelty / Uniqueness	The uniqueness of this project lies in its interactive visual storytelling approach using Tableau. It combines multiple visualization techniques like treemaps, pie charts, and line charts to provide multi-dimensional insights. The integration of Tableau with a Flask-based web interface enhances usability and presentation. Additionally, the focus on endangered heritage sites adds practical relevance and social importance to the analysis.
4.	Social Impact / Customer Satisfaction	This project increases awareness about endangered UNESCO World Heritage Sites and supports governments, NGOs, and researchers in making informed preservation decisions. It promotes cultural heritage understanding and encourages data-driven tourism strategies. By transforming complex data into simple visual insights, it ensures better user satisfaction and accessibility.
5.	Business Model (Revenue Model)	The solution can be offered as a subscription-based analytics platform for advanced heritage data insights. Government organizations, tourism boards, and research institutions can access customized dashboards for strategic planning. Academic institutions can use it for learning and research purposes through licensing models.

6.	Scalability of the Solution	The solution is highly scalable as it can incorporate updated UNESCO datasets and expand to include real-time data integration. It can be developed into a full-scale web-based analytics platform with predictive risk assessment features. The system can also be extended to analyze other global cultural or environmental datasets, making it adaptable for broader applications.
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4.3 Solution Architecture



5. PROJECT PLANNING & SCHEDULING

5.1 Project Planning

Sprint	Functional Requirement (Epic)	User Story Number	User Story / Task	Story Points	Priority	Team Members
Sprint-1	Data Collection & Preparation	USN-1	As a developer, I can collect the UNESCO dataset from Kaggle for analysis.	3	High	Team
Sprint-1		USN-2	As a developer, I can connect the dataset with Tableau.	3	High	Team

Sprint-1		USN-3	As a developer, I can clean and prepare the dataset for visualization.	4	High	Team
Sprint-1	Dashboard – Heritage by Country	USN-4	As a user, I can view country-wise heritage site distribution using a treemap.	5	High	Team
Sprint-1	Login & Access	USN-5	As a user, I can access the dashboard through secure login.	2	Medium	Team
Sprint-2	Sites at Risk Visualization	USN-6	As a user, I can view a pie chart showing sites in danger vs not in danger.	4	High	Team
Sprint-2	Regional Trends	USN-7	As a user, I can analyze regional inscription trends using a line chart.	5	High	Team
Sprint-2	Filters	USN-8	As a user, I can filter data by country, region, year, and category.	4	High	Team
Sprint-2	Dashboard Design	USN-9	As a user, I can view a responsive and well-designed dashboard.	3	Medium	Team
Sprint-3	Story Creation	USN-10	As a user, I can view a story with multiple scenes explaining insights.	5	High	Team
Sprint-3	Performance Testing	USN-11	As a developer, I can test dashboard performance and optimize loading time.	4	Medium	Team
Sprint-3	Calculated Fields	USN-12	As a developer, I can create calculated fields for advanced analysis.	3	Medium	Team
Sprint-4	Web Integration	USN-13	As a developer, I can embed the Tableau dashboard into a Flask web application.	5	High	Team
Sprint-4	Documentation	USN-14	As a developer, I can prepare step-by-step project documentation.	4	High	Team
Sprint-4	Demo Video	USN-15	As a developer, I can record and submit a project demonstration video.	3	Medium	Team

Project Tracker, Velocity & Burndown Chart:

Sprint	Total Story Points	Duration	Sprint Start Date	Sprint End Date (Planned)	Story Points Completed (as on Planned End Date)	Sprint Release Date (Actual)
Sprint-1	20	15 Days	12-12-2025	26-12-2025	20	26-12-2025
Sprint-2	20	15 Days	29-12-2025	12-01-2026	20	12-01-2026
Sprint-3	20	15 Days	15-01-2026	29-01-2026	20	29-01-2026
Sprint-4	20	15 Days	02-02-2026	16-02-2026	20	20-02-2026

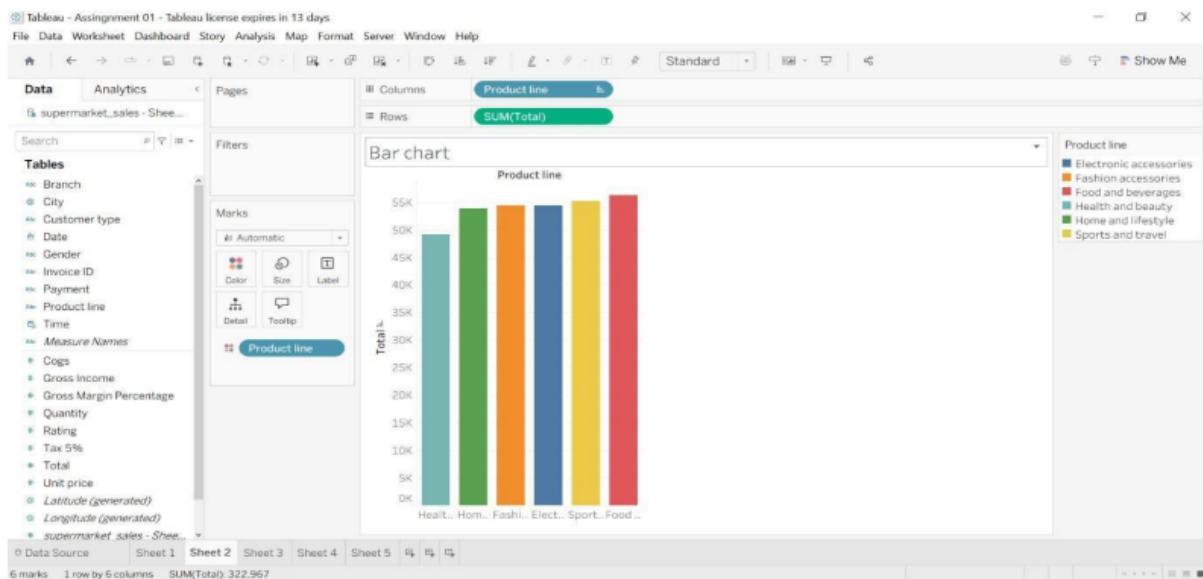
6. FUNCTIONAL AND PERFORMANCE TESTING

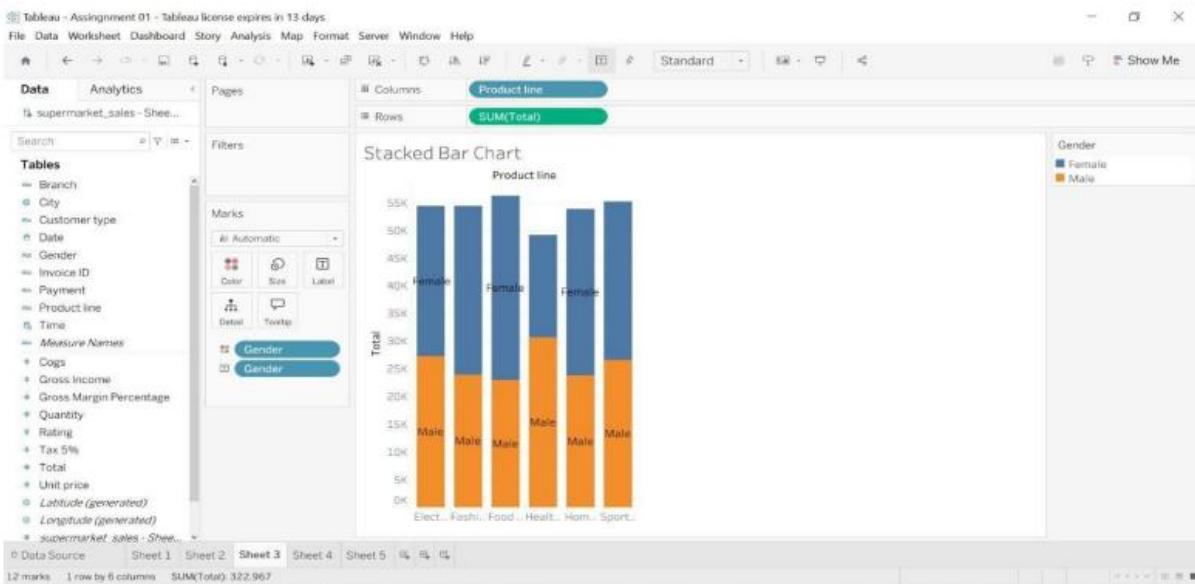
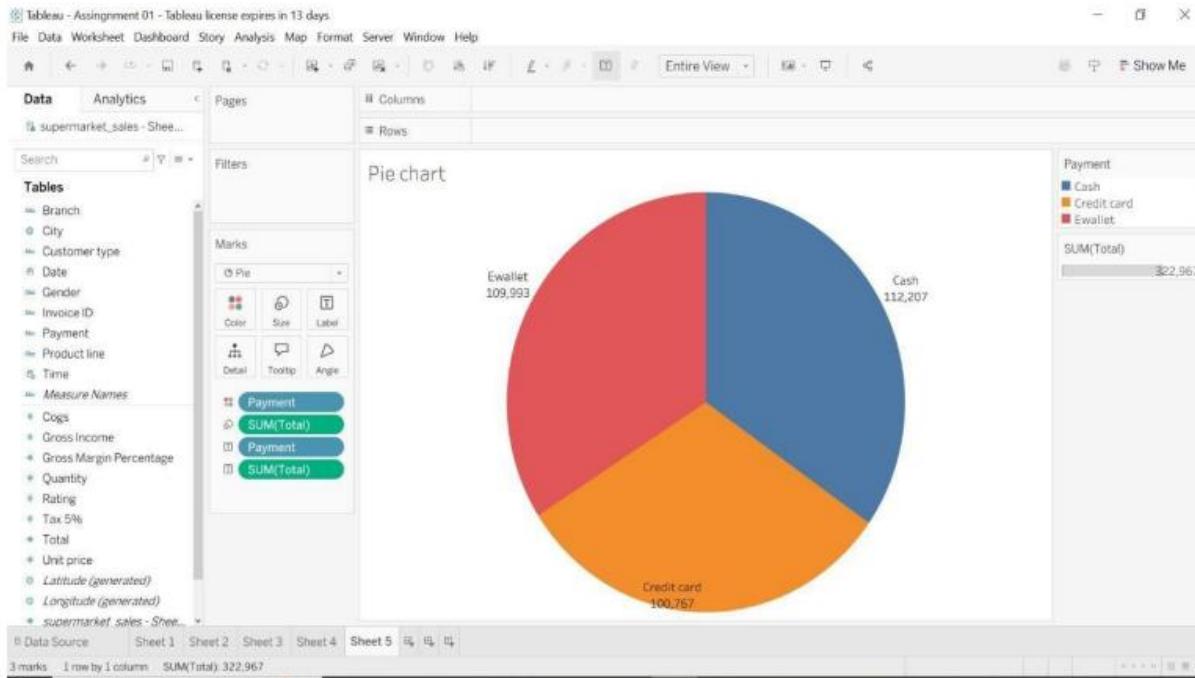
6.1 Performance Testing

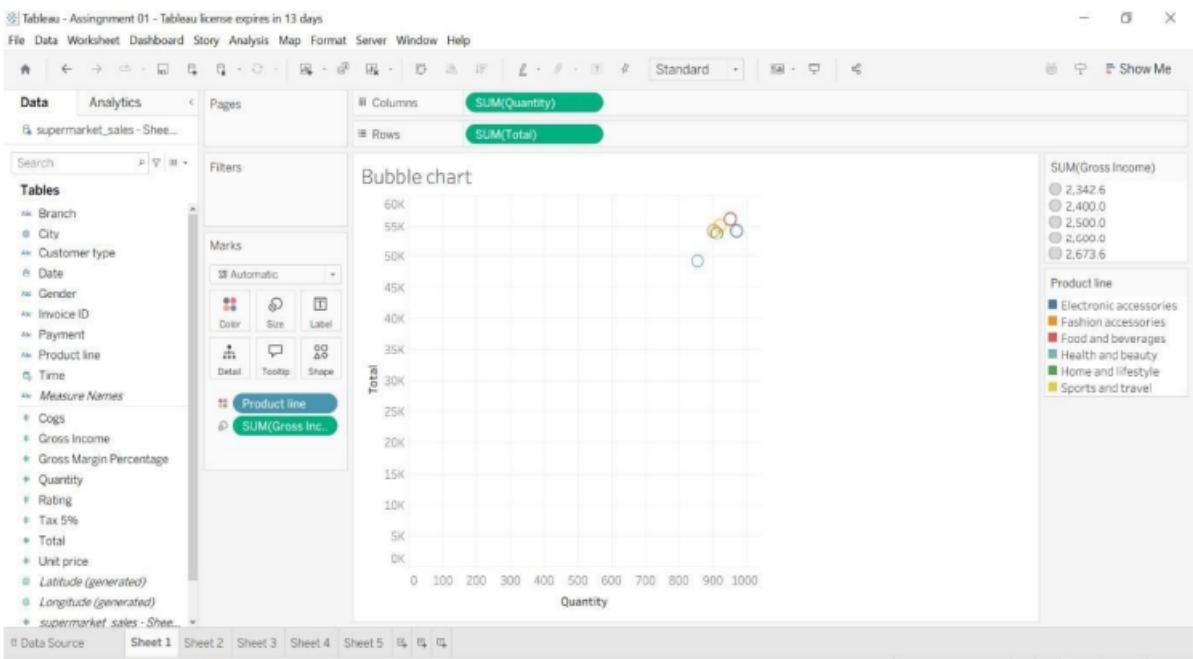
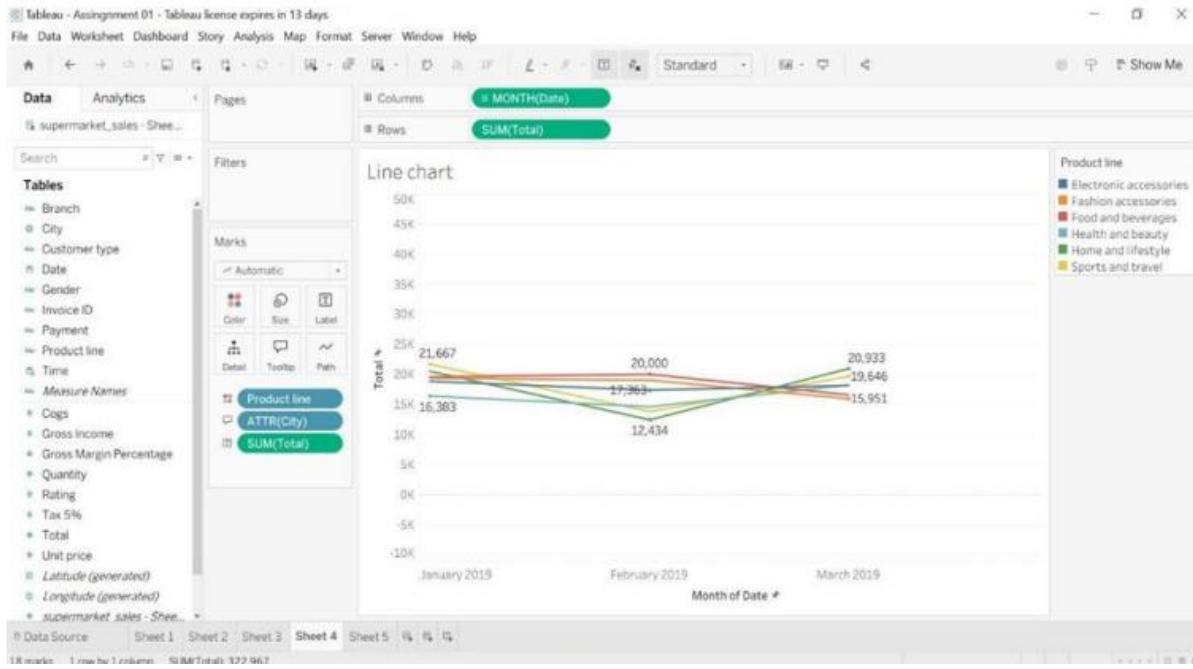
- Dashboard loading time measured.
- Filter response time checked.
- Data accuracy verified.
- Cross-device compatibility tested.
- Cloud deployment performance evaluated.

7. RESULTS

7.1 Output Screenshots







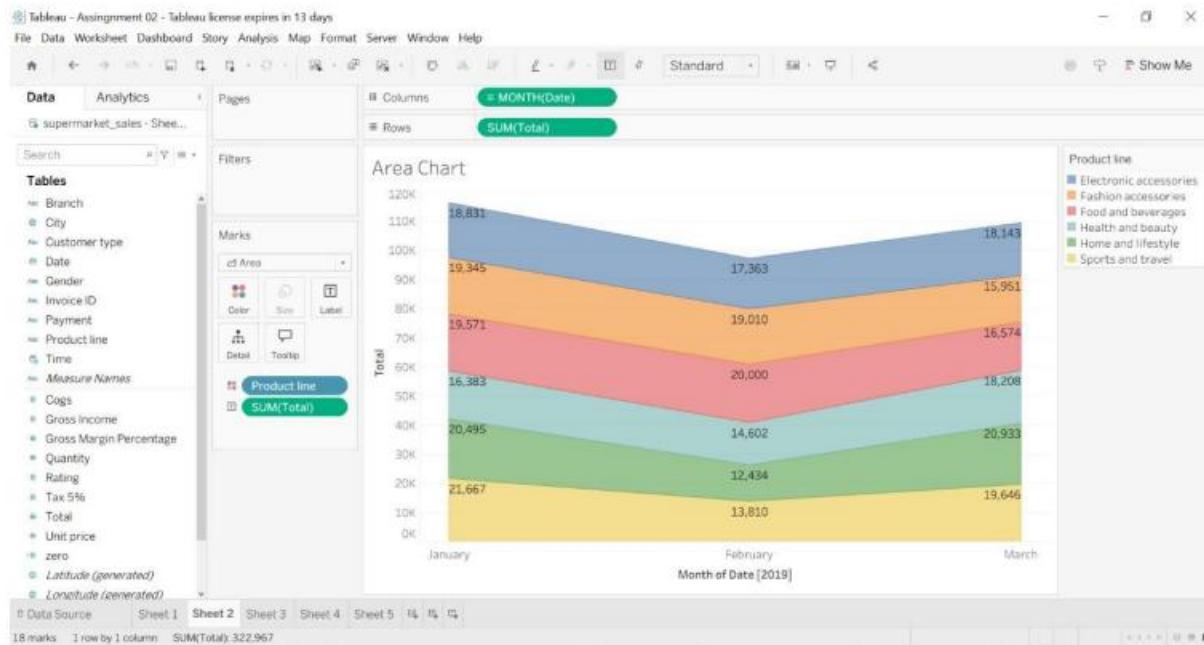
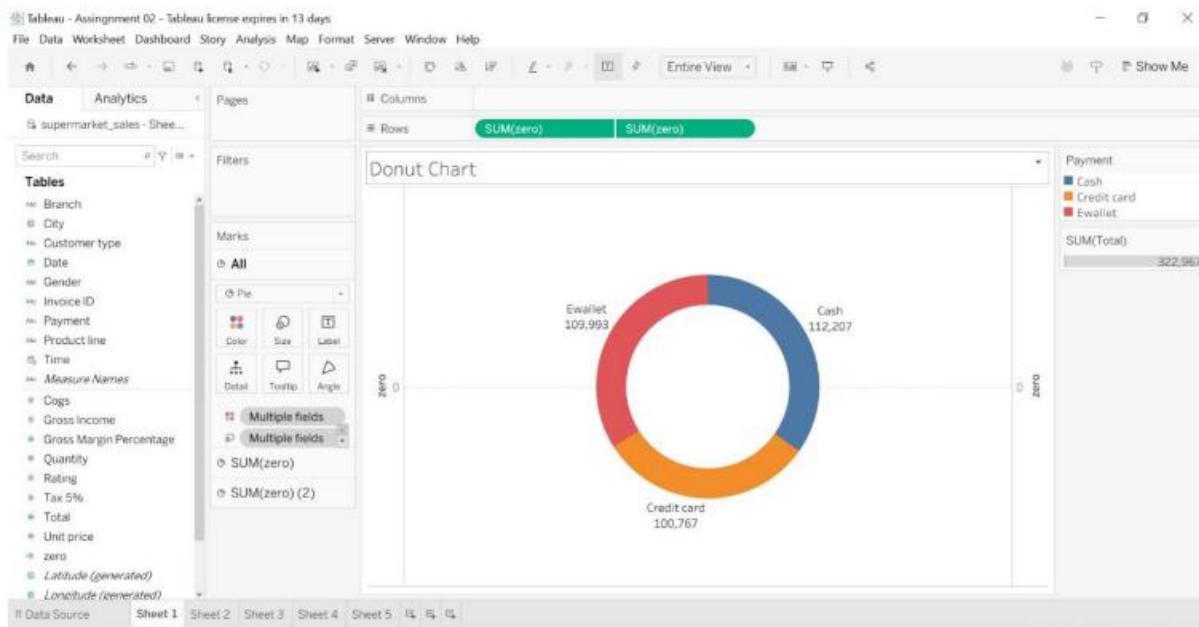


Tableau - Assignment 02 - Tableau license expires in 13 days

File Data Worksheet Dashboard Story Analytics Map Format Server Window Help

Entire View Show Me

Data **Analytics**

supermarket_sales - Sheet...

Search

Tables

- Branch
- City
- Customer type
- Date
- Gender
- Invoice ID
- Payment
- Product line
- Time
- Measure Names
- Cogs
- Gross Income
- Gross Margin Percentage
- Quantity
- Rating
- Tax 5%
- Total
- Unit price
- zero
- Latitude (generated)
- Longitude (generated)

Pages

Columns: Gender
Rows: Product line

Text table

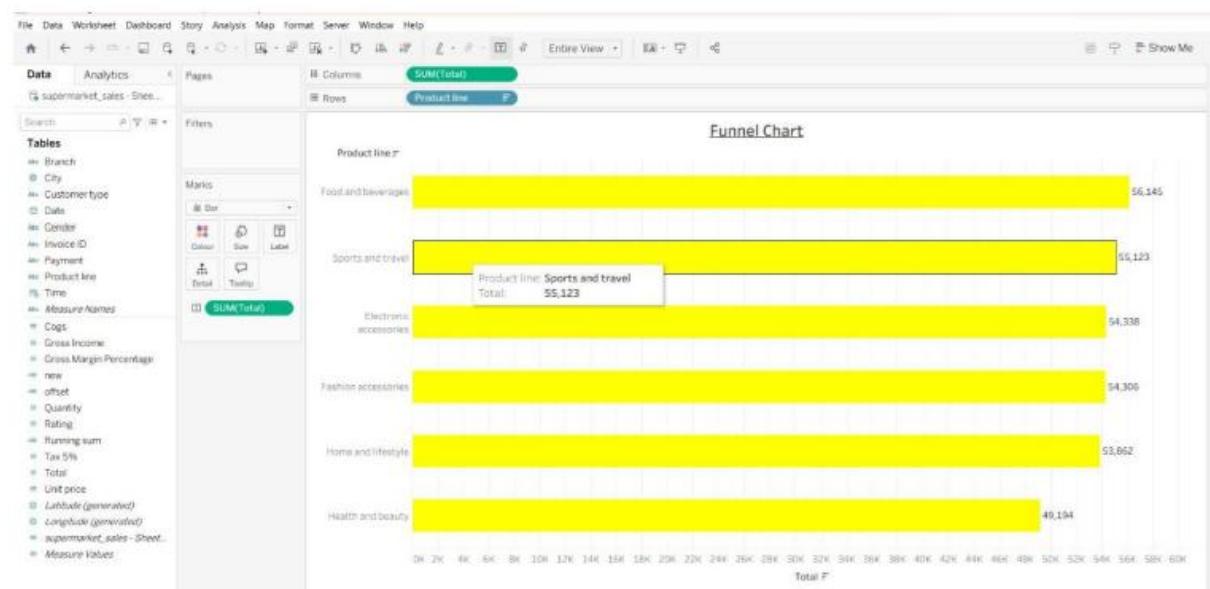
Product line	Gender	
Electronic accessories	Female	Male
Fashion accessories		27,236
Food and beverages	30,437	
Health and beauty	22,974	18,561
Home and lifestyle	23,825	30,037
Sports and travel	26,548	28,575

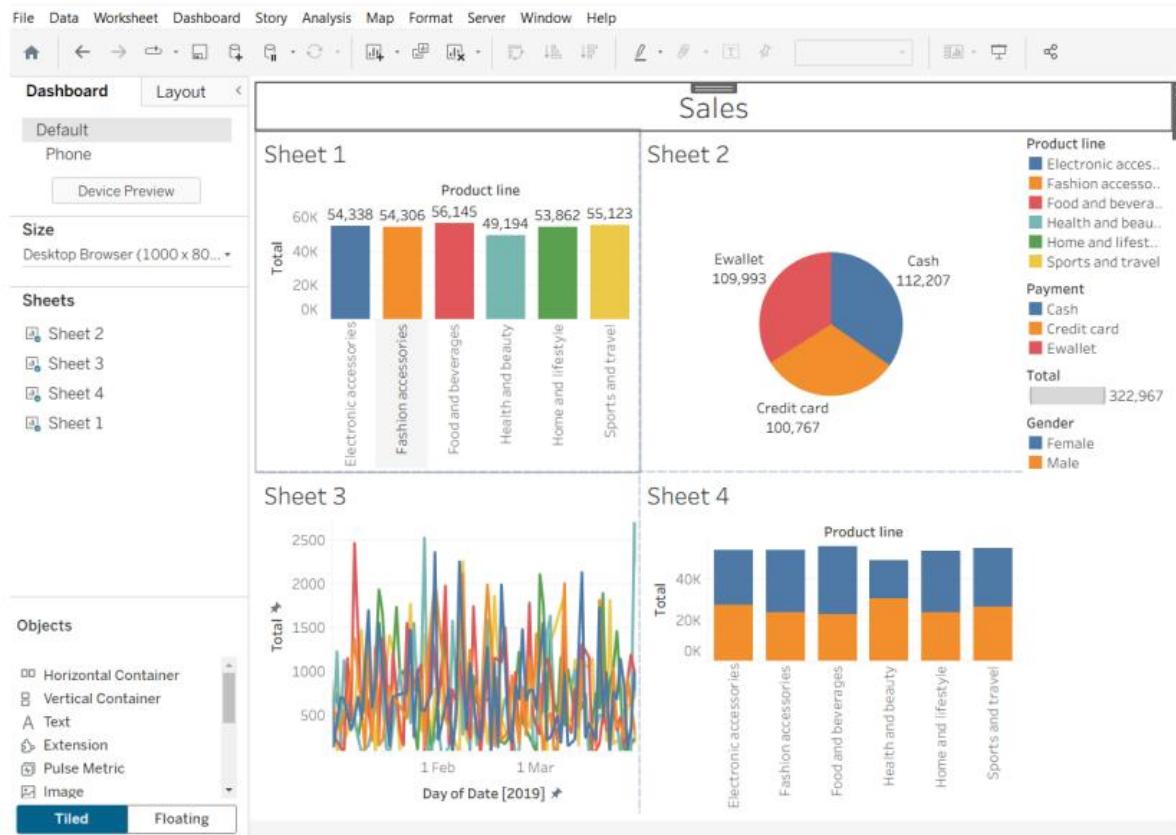
Marks

- Text
- Color
- Size
- Text
- Detail
- Tooltip
- SUM(Total)**

10 rows - 16 rows (10 visible) - 100% (100%)

Sheet 1 Sheet 2 Sheet 3 Sheet 4 Sheet 5





8. ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES

Advantages

- Easy data interpretation
- Interactive and user-friendly
- Supports decision making
- Scalable solution
- Web-accessible

Disadvantages

- Dependent on dataset updates
- Limited predictive analysis
- Requires Tableau knowledge for modifications

9. CONCLUSION

The project successfully transforms raw UNESCO heritage data into interactive and insightful dashboards. It improves data understanding, supports preservation efforts, and enhances strategic decision-making using visualization techniques.

10. FUTURE SCOPE

- Integration with real-time UNESCO APIs
- Machine learning-based risk prediction
- Mobile application version
- Advanced analytics with AI integration
- Multi-year comparative analysis

11. APPENDIX

Source Code :

```
from flask import Flask, render_template, request, redirect, url_for, session, send_from_directory, jsonify
import os
import urllib.parse

app = Flask(__name__)
app.secret_key = os.environ.get('FLASK_SECRET', 'change-me-for-production')

# Temporary in-memory user storage (replace with DB in production)
users = {}

@app.route("/", methods=["GET", "POST"])
def login():
    if request.method == "POST":
        email = request.form["email"]
        password = request.form["password"]

        if email in users and users[email] == password:
            session['user'] = email
            return redirect(url_for("dashboard"))

    else:
```

```
        return "Invalid login. <a href='/'>Try again</a>"\n\n    return render_template("Login.html")\n\n@app.route("/signup", methods=["GET", "POST"])\n\ndef signup():\n    if request.method == "POST":\n        email = request.form["email"]\n        password = request.form["password"]\n\n        users[email] = password\n        return redirect(url_for("login"))\n\n    return render_template("Signup.html")\n\n@app.route("/dashboard")\n\ndef dashboard():\n    # Require authentication\n    if not session.get('user'):\n        return redirect(url_for('login'))\n\n    # If you've added a static dashboard file (e.g. static/dashboard.html), serve it\n    static_dashboard_path = os.path.join(app.static_folder or 'static', 'dashboard.html')\n    if os.path.exists(static_dashboard_path):\n        return send_from_directory(app.static_folder, 'dashboard.html')\n\n    # Otherwise render the template-based dashboard and include images from\n    # both `static/css` and `static/css/dashboards` so files placed in either\n    # location are shown on the dashboard.\n    search_paths = [\n        os.path.join(app.static_folder or 'static', 'css'),
```

```

        os.path.join(app.static_folder or 'static', 'css', 'dashboards'),
        os.path.join(app.static_folder or 'static', 'pic')

    ]

images = []
seen = set()

for base in search_paths:
    if os.path.isdir(base):
        rel_base = os.path.relpath(base, app.static_folder or 'static').replace('\\','/')

        for fn in sorted(os.listdir(base)):
            if fn.lower().endswith('.png', '.jpg', '.jpeg', '.gif', '.webp'):

                rel_path = f"{rel_base}/{fn}" if rel_base != '.' else fn

                # avoid duplicates when same filename exists in both dirs

                if rel_path not in seen:
                    images.append(rel_path)

                    seen.add(rel_path)

# Choose a featured image: prefer the first image found, if any
featured = images[0] if images else None

return render_template("Dashboard.html", images=images, featured=featured)

@app.route('/debug-images')
def debug_images():
    """Return JSON list of the static URLs for dashboard images (helps debug 404s)."""
    urls = []

    search_paths = [
        os.path.join(app.static_folder or 'static', 'css'),
        os.path.join(app.static_folder or 'static', 'css', 'dashboards'),
        os.path.join(app.static_folder or 'static', 'pic')
    ]

```

```

seen = set()

for base in search_paths:

    if os.path.isdir(base):

        rel_base = os.path.relpath(base, app.static_folder or 'static').replace('\\','/')

        for fn in sorted(os.listdir(base)):

            if fn.lower().endswith('.png', '.jpg', '.jpeg', '.gif', '.webp'):

                rel_path = f"{rel_base}/{fn}" if rel_base != '.' else fn

                if rel_path not in seen:

                    urls.append(url_for('static', filename=rel_path))

                    seen.add(rel_path)

return jsonify(urls)

```

```

@app.route('/logout')

def logout():

    session.pop('user', None)

    return redirect(url_for('login'))

```

```

if __name__ == "__main__":
    app.run(debug=True)
    =True)

```

Dataset Link:

<https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/ujwalkandi/unesco-world-heritage-sites/data?select=whc-sites-2019.csv>

GitHub & Project Demo Link:

GitHub : <https://github.com/Nageswari87/Heritage-Treasures-An-In-Depth-Analysis-of-UNESCO-World-Heritage-Sites-in-Tableau>

Demo link : <https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/1CZP8XtQkLL3P70z-MHqE6VCozKC6Fr8z>