ADS-1 ASSIGNMENT 1

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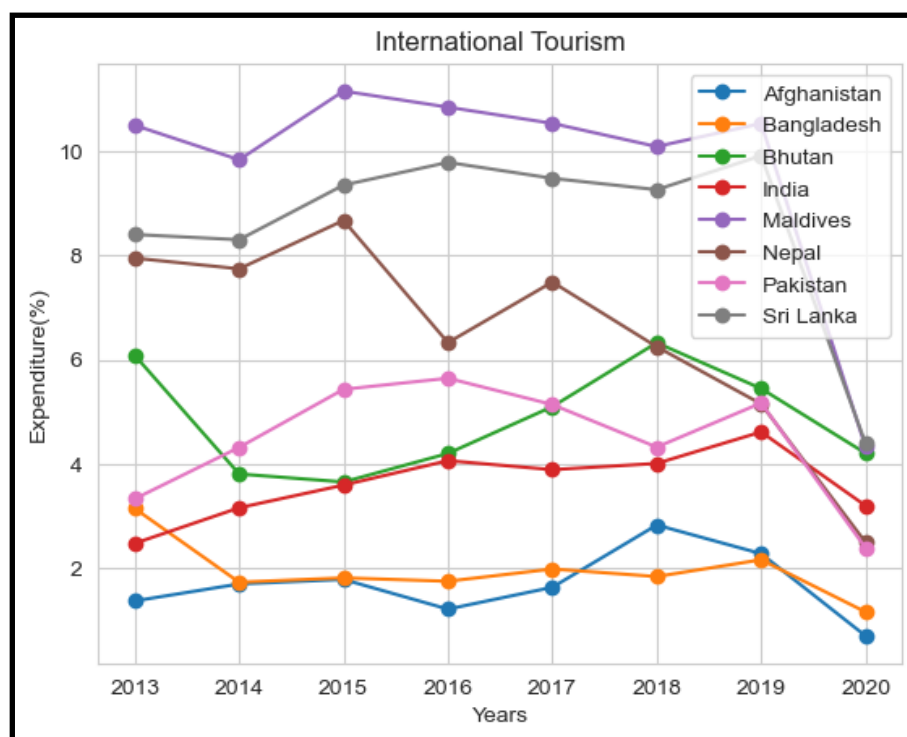
DATASET LINK   : *https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators/preview/on*

GITHUB LINK   : *https://github.com/rithikashree1707/Ads-1-assignment-1*

International tourism, expenditures (% of total imports)
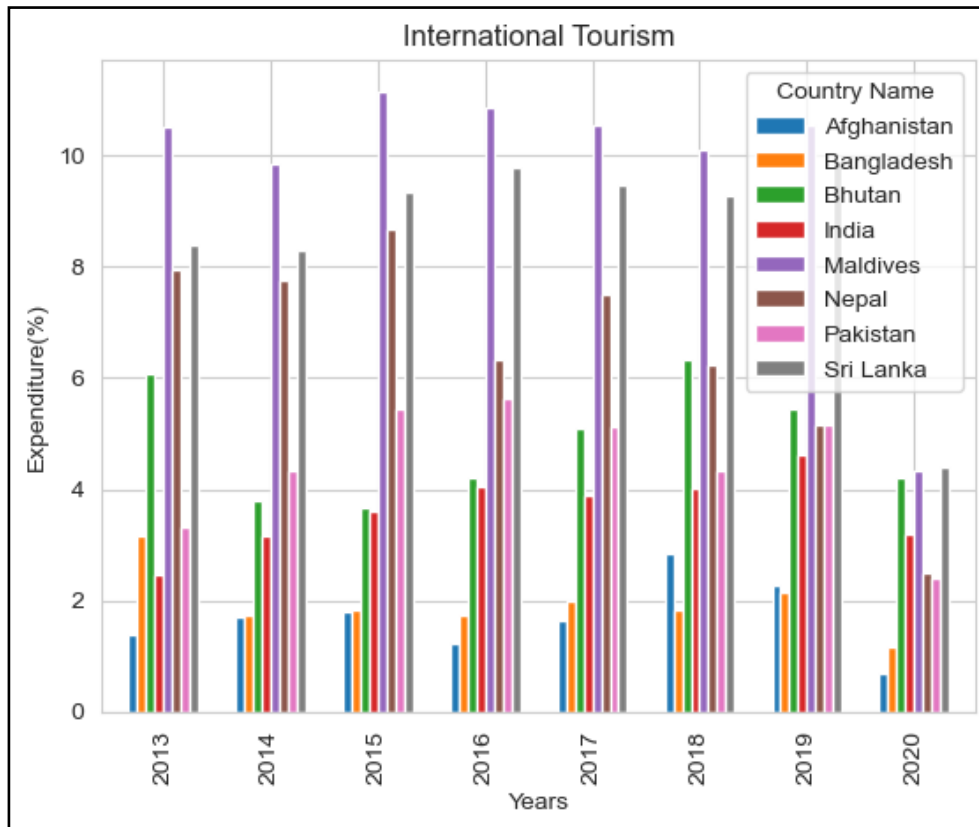
Description :

       The "International tourism, expenditure(% of total imports)" dataset refers to the percentage of total imports that are attributed to South asian international tourism expenditures. This Dataset provides insight into the significance of tourism in the economy of South Asian countries. Studying trends and changes in this dataset overtime can help assess the impact of various factors on tourism industry, such as changes in travel patterns, economic conditions, government policies, and global events.

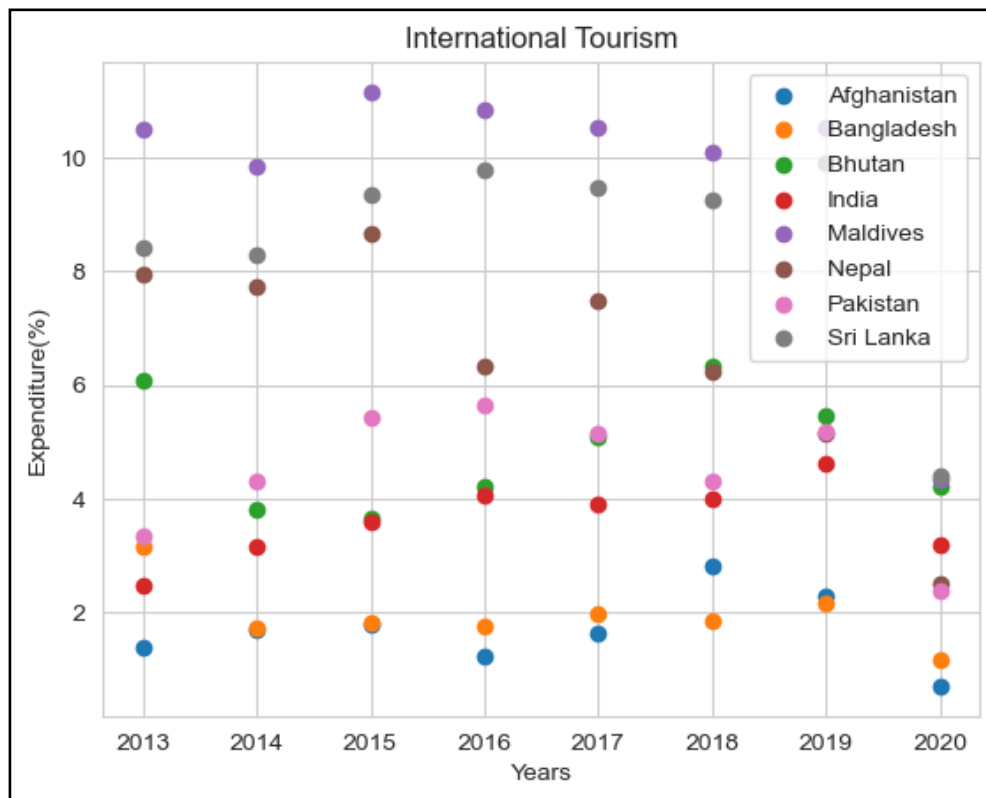## Visualisation 1 : International tourism, expenditure(South Asia) - Line Plot

The above line plot visualises the trends in international tourism expenditure percentages for south asian countries over a specific range of years from 2013-2020. Each country is represented by a different coloured line in the plot. The plot provides a comprehensive view of how the tourism expenditure percentages have evolved over time for different countries. Here, according to the plot Maldives has the highest expenditure rate and Afghanistan has lowest expenditure rate. Overall, the line plot serves as an effective tool for understanding and comparing the dynamics of international tourism expenditure percentages across the south Asia.

Visualisation 2 : International tourism, expenditure(South Asia) - Bar Plot

A bar plot of international tourism expenditure percentage showcases a visual representation of the expenditure percentage attributed to international tourism for countries among South Asia. Each bar in the plot represents the percentage of total expenditure that a specific country dedicates to international tourism. This type of visualisation is effective for comparing the relative sizes of the expenditure percentages across different countries from the years 2013 - 2020. The length of each bar corresponds directly to the percentage value, allowing for a straight forward comparison between entities. Countries with larger bar indicates higher dependence on international tourism for their overall economic activities, While the smaller bars signify a relatively lower reliance on international tourism.

Visualisation 3 : International tourism, expenditure(South Asia) - Scatter Plot

A Scatter plot of international tourism is a graphical representation that displays the relationship, or lack thereof, between the international tourism expenditure percentage of different countries. Each point on the scatter represents the expenditure percentage of a particular country for a time period between 2013 - 2020. The scatter plot helps to visualise any pattern, trends, or correlations between the international tourism expenditure percentages of South Asian countries. If the points on the scatter plot roughly follow a linear pattern, it indicates a positive correlation between the countries, if the points are scattered randomly then it suggests a significant relationship between the international tourism expenditure percentages of the countries.

Conclusion :

Overall, these visualisations help in understanding the dynamics of international tourism expenditures, facilitating informed decision-making for stakeholders, policymakers and researchers in the tourism industry. They provide valuable insights into the relative contributions and trends in international tourism spending among the countries included in the analysis. Here, the line plot illustrates the trends in international tourism expenditure over the years for various countries Where as the bar plot is beneficial for directly comparing the magnitude of expenditure and finally the scatter plot enables the observation of any potential relationships between the international tourism expenditure of specific countries.