

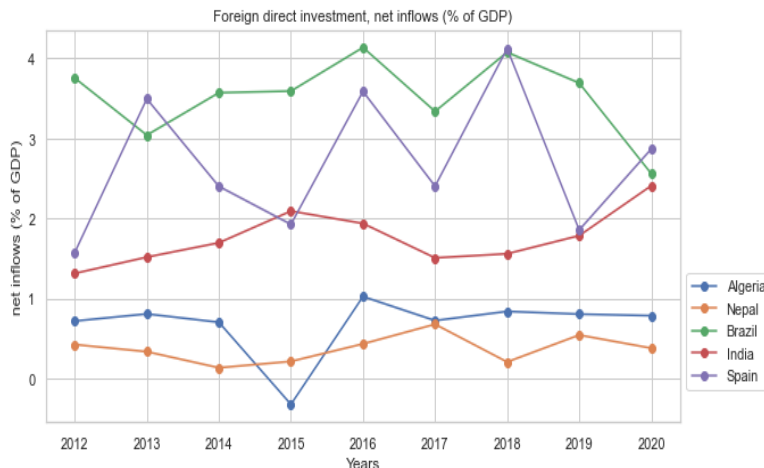


## Multi-Indicator Analysis: Unveiling Trends in Economic and Environmental Metrics

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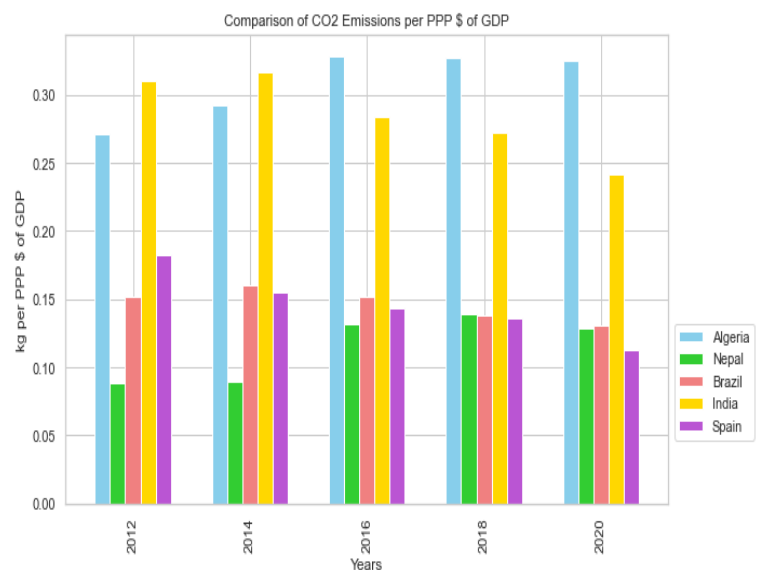
## INTRODUCTION:

This document conducts an exploratory information evaluation (EDA) on key monetary and environmental indicators for the international locations of Algeria, Nepal, Brazil, India, and Spain. Leveraging statistics from the "Data.csv" file, we awareness on four wonderful indicators: population growth (annual %), CO2 emissions (kg consistent with PPP \$ of GDP), cereal yield (kg in line with hectare), and overseas direct funding internet inflows (% of GDP). Our analysis spans the years 2012 to 2020.



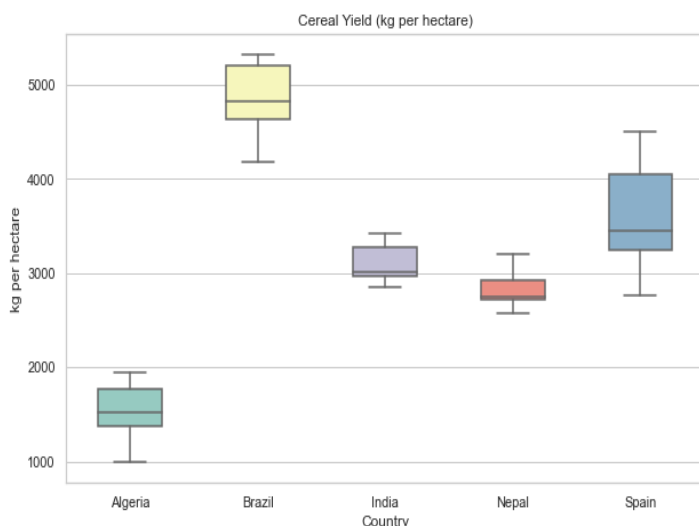
As an instance, we can look at that the investment in India has always multiplied over the years, at the same time as that in Algeria has reduced. additionally, we can also infer that Nepal's investment trend is unstable and varies significantly over the years. This line plot now not most effective highlights these patterns but additionally offers a comprehensive understanding of the investment scenario for those countries over the years. basic, this line plot serves as a precious tool in comparing the overall performance of overseas direct funding in distinct nations over the years.

The "comparison of CO2 Emissions in step with PPP \$ of GDP" bar plot succinctly illustrates export fee traits for Algeria, Nepal, Brazil, India, and Spain throughout 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020. each us of a is particularly colour-coded, facilitating a brief assessment of every year versions. The facet-through-aspect placement of bars allows an immediate evaluation of export rates between nations, revealing consistent styles or first-rate shifts. Centered on years, 2012 to 2020, the plot aids in identifying trends and capability influencers on CO2 emissions. In conclusion, this bar plot serves as a valuable aid providing insights into the evolving export fees of CO2 emissions



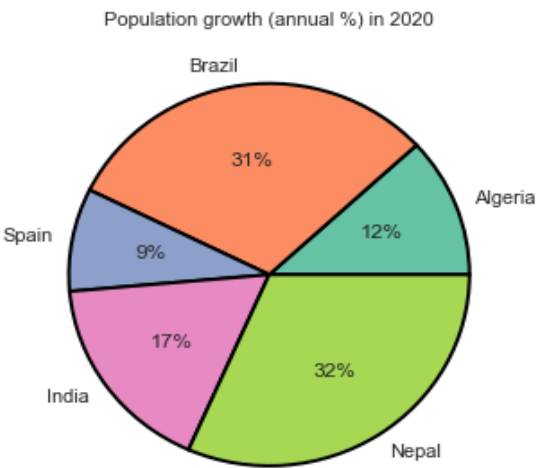
throughout nations and time durations.

The "Cereal Yield Boxplot" efficaciously visualizes cereal yield distribution across Algeria, Brazil, India, Nepal, and Spain. Brazil and India show extra variability, suggesting diverse agricultural practices. The median lines highlight principal dispositions, emphasizing Brazil and India as doubtlessly more effective. Outliers provide insights into particular elements impacting cereal yields. The facet-via-aspect assessment aids in fast discerning variations, with Spain exhibiting extra steady yields. The visually appealing plot, with its informative labels,



serves as a treasured tool for agricultural decision-making.

The "population increase (annual %) in 2020" pie plot serves as a succinct and visually compelling representation of population growth probabilities for Algeria, Brazil, Spain, India, and Nepal. The distribution evaluate lets in for a fast expertise of every country's contribution to the overall demographic panorama inside the specified year. The clear us of a-wise evaluation, facilitated by means of labelled segments, aids within the instant identification of variations in population boom charges. universal, the pie plot proves to be an asset for conveying key demographic insights, contributing to a complete understanding of populace growth dynamics within the distinct year.



The heatmap well-known shows sizable styles within the dataset, extensively a sturdy tremendous correlation among 'Cereal Yield' and 'CO2 Emission,' suggesting that better cereal yields may additionally make contributions to extended CO2 emissions. moreover, a tremendous correlation between 'CO2 Emission' and 'overseas Direct investment' implies that nations with higher emissions appeal to extra overseas funding, in all likelihood because of perceived financial opportunities. Conversely, a poor correlation among 'populace growth' and 'overseas Direct funding' suggests that higher population growth does not necessarily translate to improved overseas funding. The heatmap also uncovers weaker high-quality correlations, inclusive of between 'Cereal Yield' and 'overseas Direct funding,' hinting at capacity oblique relationships.

CONCLUSION:

The analysis of economic and environmental indicators for Algeria, Nepal, Brazil, India, and Spain, with a focal point on cereal yield, well-known shows important insights. Brazil and India stand out with better median cereal yields, correlating undoubtedly with foreign direct investment. The bar plot shows a potential link among CO2 emissions and accelerated cereal manufacturing in these international locations. while population increase would not at once impact cereal yield, expertise demographic dynamics is critical. The correlation heatmap confirms the tremendous correlation among foreign direct investment and cereal yield. In summary, these visualizations offer a nuanced knowledge of the complex relationships among monetary, environmental elements, and cereal yield, guiding informed selection-making for sustainable agricultural practices.