

earthquakes__visualization__(1) (1)

December 3, 2023

1 Earthquakes visualization

2 Project Overview:

The goal of this project is to develop a visualization tool that effectively represents and communicates earthquake data from the National Earthquake Information Center (NEIC). The tool should enable users to explore and understand earthquake patterns, trends, and potential impacts.

3 A bout the dataset

The National Earthquake Information Center (NEIC) determines the location and size of all significant earthquakes that occur worldwide and disseminates this information immediately to national and international agencies, scientists, critical facilities, and the general public. The NEIC compiles and provides to scientists and to the public an extensive seismic database that serves as a foundation for scientific research through the operation of modern digital national and global seismograph networks and cooperative international agreements. The NEIC is the national data center and archive for earthquake information.

4 Part 1 : Data Importation

1. Import pandas and the different packages of Plotly

```
[3]: import pandas as pd
import plotly.express as px
import plotly.graph_objects as go
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from plotly.subplots import make_subplots
import plotly.io as pio

pd.options.display.max_columns = None

dataset = pd.read_csv("earthquake_1995-2023.csv")
dataset.head()
```

```
[3]:
```

	title	magnitude	date_time	cdi	\
0	M 6.5 - 42 km W of Sola, Vanuatu	6.5	16-08-2023 12:47	7	

```

1 M 6.5 - 43 km S of Intipucá, El Salvador      6.5  19-07-2023 00:22    8
2 M 6.6 - 25 km ESE of Loncopué, Argentina    6.6  17-07-2023 03:05    7
3 M 7.2 - 98 km S of Sand Point, Alaska      7.2  16-07-2023 06:48    6
4 M 7.3 - Alaska Peninsula                   7.3  16-07-2023 06:48    0

```

```

      mmi  alert  tsunami  sig net  nst      dmin  gap magType  depth  \
0     4  green      0  657  us  114  7.177000  25.0    mww  192.955
1     6  yellow      0  775  us   92  0.679000  40.0    mww   69.727
2     5  green      0  899  us   70  1.634000  28.0    mww  171.371
3     6  green      1  860  us  173  0.907000  36.0    mww   32.571
4     5   NaN      1  820  at   79  0.879451 172.8    Mi   21.000

```

```

      latitude longitude      location  continent  country
0  -13.8814   167.1580      Sola, Vanuatu      NaN    Vanuatu
1   12.8140   -88.1265  Intipucá, El Salvador      NaN      NaN
2  -38.1911  -70.3731  Loncopué, Argentina  South America  Argentina
3   54.3844 -160.6990   Sand Point, Alaska      NaN      NaN
4   54.4900 -160.7960   Alaska Peninsula      NaN      NaN

```

2. Show the first rows as well as basic statistics about the dataset

```
[6]: dataset.describe(include="all")
```

```

[6]:
      count      title  magnitude  date_time  \
count      1000      1000.000000      1000
unique       984         NaN         990
top  M 6.5 - Kermadec Islands, New Zealand      NaN  11-01-2022 12:39
freq         3         NaN         3
mean         NaN      6.940150         NaN
std          NaN      0.438148         NaN
min          NaN      6.500000         NaN
25%          NaN      6.600000         NaN
50%          NaN      6.800000         NaN
75%          NaN      7.100000         NaN
max          NaN      9.100000         NaN

```

```

      count  cdi  mmi  alert  tsunami  sig  net  \
count  1000.000000  1000.000000  449  1000.000000  1000.000000  1000
unique      NaN      NaN      4      NaN      NaN      11
top      NaN      NaN  green      NaN      NaN      us
freq      NaN      NaN  353      NaN      NaN      960
mean      3.605000      6.02700      NaN      0.325000  847.915000      NaN
std      3.328972      1.43399      NaN      0.468609  301.802632      NaN
min      0.000000      1.00000      NaN      0.000000  650.000000      NaN
25%      0.000000      5.00000      NaN      0.000000  691.000000      NaN
50%      4.000000      6.00000      NaN      0.000000  744.000000      NaN
75%      7.000000      7.00000      NaN      1.000000  874.250000      NaN

```

max	9.000000	10.00000	NaN	1.000000	2910.000000	NaN
-----	----------	----------	-----	----------	-------------	-----

	nst	dmin	gap	magType	depth	\
count	1000.000000	1000.000000	1000.000000	1000	1000.000000	
unique	NaN	NaN	NaN	9	NaN	
top	NaN	NaN	NaN	mww	NaN	
freq	NaN	NaN	NaN	502	NaN	
mean	193.918000	1.125174	20.926290	NaN	74.612541	
std	239.045858	2.073164	24.415895	NaN	130.812590	
min	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	NaN	2.700000	
25%	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	NaN	16.000000	
50%	0.000000	0.000000	18.000000	NaN	29.000000	
75%	403.000000	1.549250	27.000000	NaN	55.000000	
max	934.000000	17.654000	239.000000	NaN	670.810000	

	latitude	longitude	location	continent	\
count	1000.000000	1000.000000	994	284	
unique	NaN	NaN	502	6	
top	NaN	NaN	Kokopo, Papua New Guinea	Asia	
freq	NaN	NaN	29	137	
mean	4.315554	51.486576	NaN	NaN	
std	26.633320	117.478302	NaN	NaN	
min	-61.848400	-179.968000	NaN	NaN	
25%	-13.518500	-71.694450	NaN	NaN	
50%	-2.443500	107.791000	NaN	NaN	
75%	25.167250	148.364750	NaN	NaN	
max	71.631200	179.662000	NaN	NaN	

	country
count	651
unique	56
top	Indonesia
freq	140
mean	NaN
std	NaN
min	NaN
25%	NaN
50%	NaN
75%	NaN
max	NaN

- To avoid problems with your visualizations, use pandas to convert this column into Datetime type

```
[9]: # convert all observations of Date to datetime
dataset.loc[:, 'date_time'] = pd.to_datetime(dataset['date_time'], utc=True)
```

```
# sort values by date
dataset = dataset.sort_values(by = 'date_time')
dataset.head()
```

```
[9]:
```

	title	magnitude	\
975	M 6.7 - 73 km WSW of Vallenar, Chile	6.7	
982	M 7.0 - 45 km SE of Sucúa, Ecuador	7.0	
981	M 6.5 - 50 km SE of Sucúa, Ecuador	6.5	
973	M 7.9 - 128 km ESE of Kuril'sk, Russia	7.9	
999	M 7.1 - 14 km NE of Cabatuan, Philippines	7.1	

	date_time	cdi	mmi	alert	tsunami	sig	net	nst	dmin	\
975	1995-01-11 00:35:00+00:00	0	7	NaN	0	691	us	0	0.0	
982	1995-03-10 01:51:00+00:00	0	7	NaN	0	754	us	0	0.0	
981	1995-03-10 12:44:00+00:00	0	7	NaN	0	650	us	0	0.0	
973	1995-03-12 18:01:00+00:00	0	6	NaN	0	960	us	0	0.0	
999	1995-05-05 03:53:00+00:00	0	7	NaN	0	776	us	0	0.0	

	gap	magType	depth	latitude	longitude	location	\
975	0.0	mw	19.9	-28.906	-71.417	Vallenar, Chile	
982	0.0	mw	24.4	-2.750	-77.881	Sucúa, Ecuador	
981	0.0	mw	16.7	-2.778	-77.851	Sucúa, Ecuador	
973	0.0	mw	33.0	44.663	149.300	Kuril'sk, Russia	
999	0.0	mw	16.0	12.626	125.297	Cabatuan, Philippines	

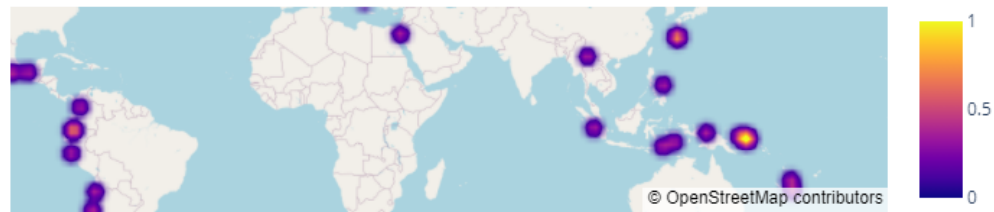
	continent	country
975	NaN	Chile
982	South America	Ecuador
981	South America	Ecuador
973	NaN	NaN
999	NaN	Philippines

```
[11]: # Convert 'Date_Time' to datetime format
dataset['date_time'] = pd.to_datetime(dataset['date_time'])

# Extract the year and create a new column 'Year'
dataset['Year'] = dataset['date_time'].dt.year
```

5 the distribution of earthquake locations

```
[14]: fig = px.density_mapbox(dataset, lat="latitude", lon="longitude",
                             mapbox_style="open-street-map",
                             animation_frame = 'Year', zoom = 0.5, radius = 10)
fig.show()
```

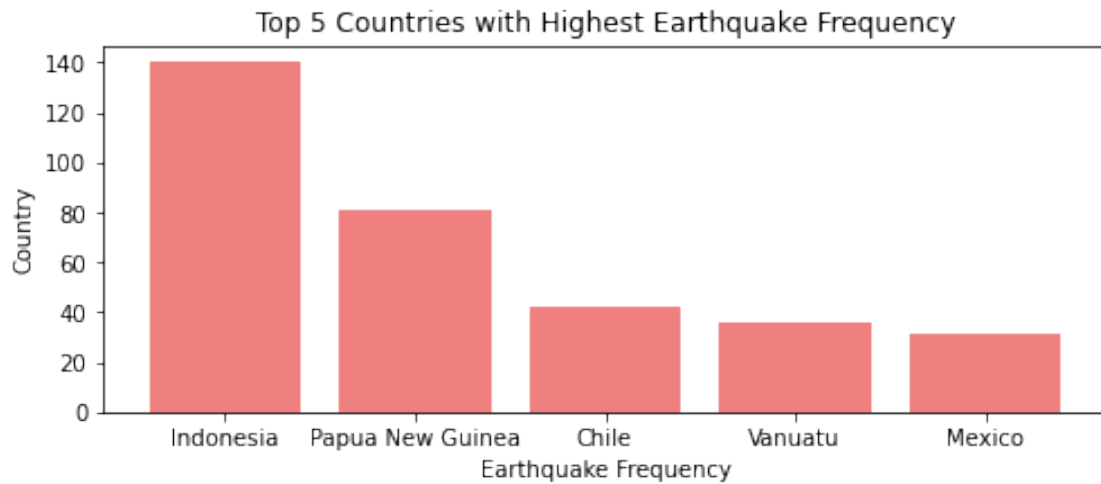


```
[15]: top_countries = dataset.groupby('country').size().nlargest(5).index
      filtered_top_countries = dataset[dataset['country'].isin(top_countries)]

      # Create a table showing earthquake frequency for the top countries
      table_data = filtered_top_countries['country'].value_counts().reset_index()
      table_data.columns = ['Country', 'Earthquake Frequency']

      # Plot a horizontal bar chart
      plt.subplots(figsize=(8, 3))
      plt.bar(table_data['Country'], table_data['Earthquake Frequency'],
              color='lightcoral')
      plt.title('Top 5 Countries with Highest Earthquake Frequency')
      plt.xlabel('Earthquake Frequency')
      plt.ylabel('Country')

      plt.show()
```



```
[16]: table_data
```

```
[16]:
```

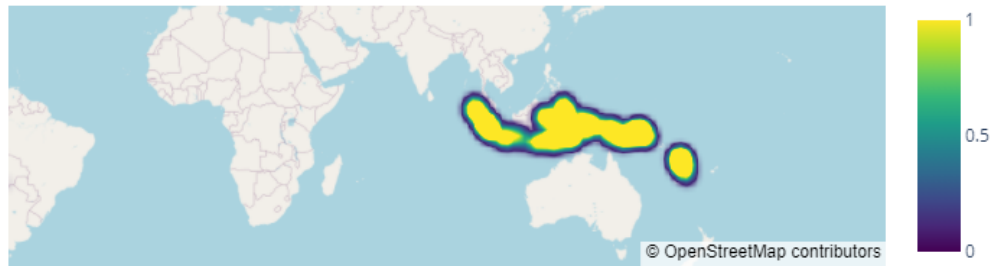
	Country	Earthquake Frequency
0	Indonesia	140
1	Papua New Guinea	81
2	Chile	42
3	Vanuatu	36
4	Mexico	31

6 The distribution of earthquake ten top country

```
[18]: # Create density maps for both top and least countries
fig_top_countries = px.density_mapbox(filtered_top_countries, lat="latitude",
    lon="longitude", color_continuous_scale="Viridis",
    mapbox_style="open-street-map", zoom=0.5,
    radius=10,
    title='Density Map for Top 10 Countries')

# Display the plots
fig_top_countries.show()
```

Density Map for Top 10 Countries



```
[41]: least_countries = dataset.groupby('country').size().nsmallest(10).index
      filtered_least_countries = dataset[dataset['country'].isin(least_countries)]

      # Create a table showing earthquake frequency for the top countries
      table_data = filtered_top_countries['country'].value_counts().reset_index()
      table_data.columns = ['Country', 'Earthquake Frequency']
```

Plot the country have leaset

```
[44]: fig_least_countries = px.density_mapbox(filtered_least_countries,
      ↪lat="latitude", lon="longitude", color_continuous_scale="Viridis",
      ↪5, radius=10,
      ↪Countries')
      mapbox_style="open-street-map", zoom=0.

      title='Density Map for Least 10
      ↪Countries')

      fig_least_countries.show()
      print(least_countries)
```

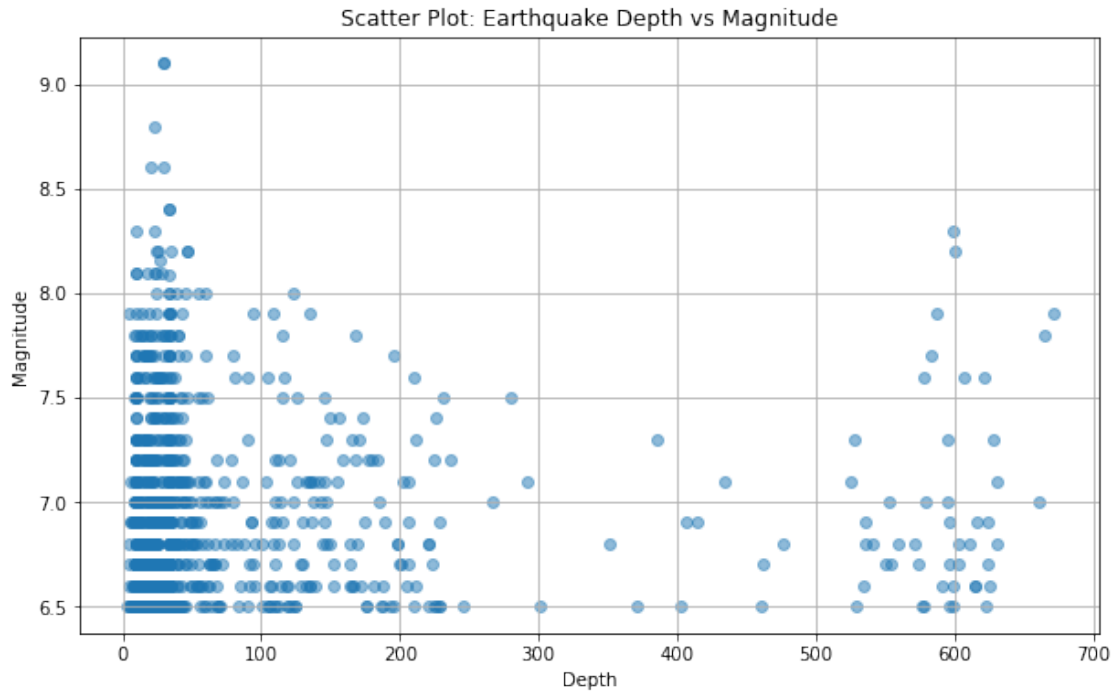
Density Map for Least 10 Countries



```
Index(['Algeria', 'Botswana', 'Canada', 'Italy', 'Kyrgyzstan', 'Martinique',  
      'Mongolia', 'Mozambique', 'Russian Federation (the)', 'Saudi Arabia'],  
      dtype='object', name='country')
```

Is there a relationship between earthquake depth and magnitude?

```
[47]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
  
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))  
plt.scatter(dataset['depth'], dataset['magnitude'], alpha=0.5)  
plt.title('Scatter Plot: Earthquake Depth vs Magnitude')  
plt.xlabel('Depth')  
plt.ylabel('Magnitude')  
plt.grid(True)  
plt.show()
```

7 Reference

- https://matplotlib.org/stable/api/_as_gen/matplotlib.pyplot.scatter.html
- <https://lightupthesky1111.medium.com/python-geographical-plotting-using-plotly-f18e3f590f7f>

[]: