**DATE:-** Date on which earthquake took place.

**TIME:-**Time at which earthquake took place

**YEAR:-** Year on which earthqualke took place

**MONTH:-** Month on which earthquake took place

**DAY:-** Day on whih earthquake took place

**HOUR:-** Hour of earthquake

**MINUTE:-** Minute of earthquake

**LATITUDE:-** Latitude-the location of a point north or south of
The equator, expressed in degrees and minutes.
Latitude is shown on a map or globe as east-west lines parallel to the equator.

This is the geographic latitude of the epicenter expressed as decimal numbers.

The units are degrees. The latitude range is +4.0 to +69.0, where "+" designates North latitude (there are no South latitudes in the database).

## LONGITUDE:-

The longitude range is -179.0 to +180.0, where "-" designates West longitude and "+" designates East longitude.

Most of the epicenters are West longitude (from -56 to -179), but a few epicenters in the Philippines and Aleutian Islands are East longitude (from +120 to +180).

The location of a point east or west of the prime meridian, expressed in degrees and minutes.

Longitude is shown on a map or globe as north-south lines left and right of the prime meridian, which passes through Greenwich, England.

## DEPTH:-

Shallow earthquakes are between 0 and 70 km deep; intermediate earthquakes, 70 - 300 km deep; and deep earthquakes, 300 - 700 km deep

The strength of shaking from an earthquake diminishes with increasing distance from the earthquake's source, so the strength of shaking at the surface from an earthquake that occurs at 500 km deep is considerably less than if the same earthquake had occurred at 20 km depth

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## MAG:-

Magnitude is the size of the earthquake.

An earthquake has a single magnitude.

The shaking that it causes has many values that vary from place to place based on distance, type of surface material, and other factors

Magnitude is expressed in whole numbers and decimal fractions. For example, a magnitude 5.3 is a moderate earthquake, and a 6.3 is a strong earthquake.

Because of the logarithmic basis of the scale, each whole number increase in magnitude represents a tenfold increase in measured amplitude as measured on a seismogram.

## MAGTYPE:-

a) Mww (Moment W-phase):- 5.0 and larger is the magnitude range and 1 - 90 degrees is the distinct range.

**b)** mb (short-period body wave):- 4 to 6.5 is the magnitude range and 15- 100 degrees is the distinct range.

**c)** Mwr (regional):- 4 to 6.5 is the magnitude range and 0-10 degrees is the distinct range.

**PLACE:-**Place of occurrence of earthquake

**DEPTHERROR:-**It refers to error which takes place during the measurement of depth of of an earthquake.

A deptherroe of 1-2kms are irrevelant when as earthquake take place inside the earth crust and can be considered as small error when the depth of the earthquake is around 13kmsss

**MAGERROR:-** It refers to the error which takes places during the measurement of magnitude of an earthquake