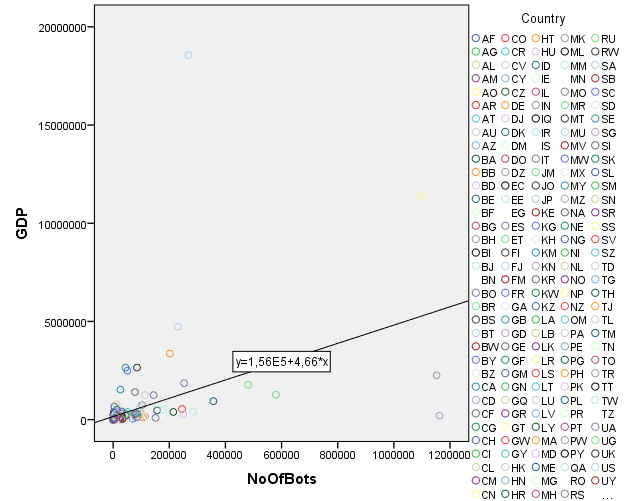
**The GDP and the number of Bots blocked per country**

After collection of the data, analysis was performed using SPSS. First of all, the correlations between the numbers of bots blocked per country and the gross domestic product was analyzed. The following results can be obtained:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Test** | **Value** | **Significance** |
| Pearson correlation | 0.446 | 0.000 |
| Kendall’s tau | 0.675 | 0.000 |
| Spearman’s rho | 0.859 | 0.000 |

As seen in the table above, some correlations were found. All the tests indicate a correlation, although not every test suggests a strong one, but every test is significant. So it’s possible to say that there is indeed a correlation between the number of bots blocked in a country and the GDP of that particular country. This is also made visible when plotting this data in a graph.



**The number of bots and the average speed**

The average speed of countries is measured in MBps and can be correlated with the number of bots blocked per country. It’s an interesting to see whether a fast or a slow internet connection will be nice conditions to host a botnet. The following correlations can be found.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Test** | **Value** | **Significance** |
| Pearson correlation | -0.247 | 0.034 |
| Kendall’s tau | -0.163 | 0.040 |
| Spearman’s rho | -0.236 | 0.043 |

The values in the presented table indicate that when the internet speed increases, the number of bots blocked per country will decrease. In other words, a country with low internet speeds will host relatively more infected computers. It’s hard to say whether low speed is indeed a nice condition for botnet or it’s just because countries with high internet speed have a better infrastructure. And this infrastructure can have botnet prevention methods implemented. The correlation can be made visible with this scatter plot.

