

# Prior Knowledge

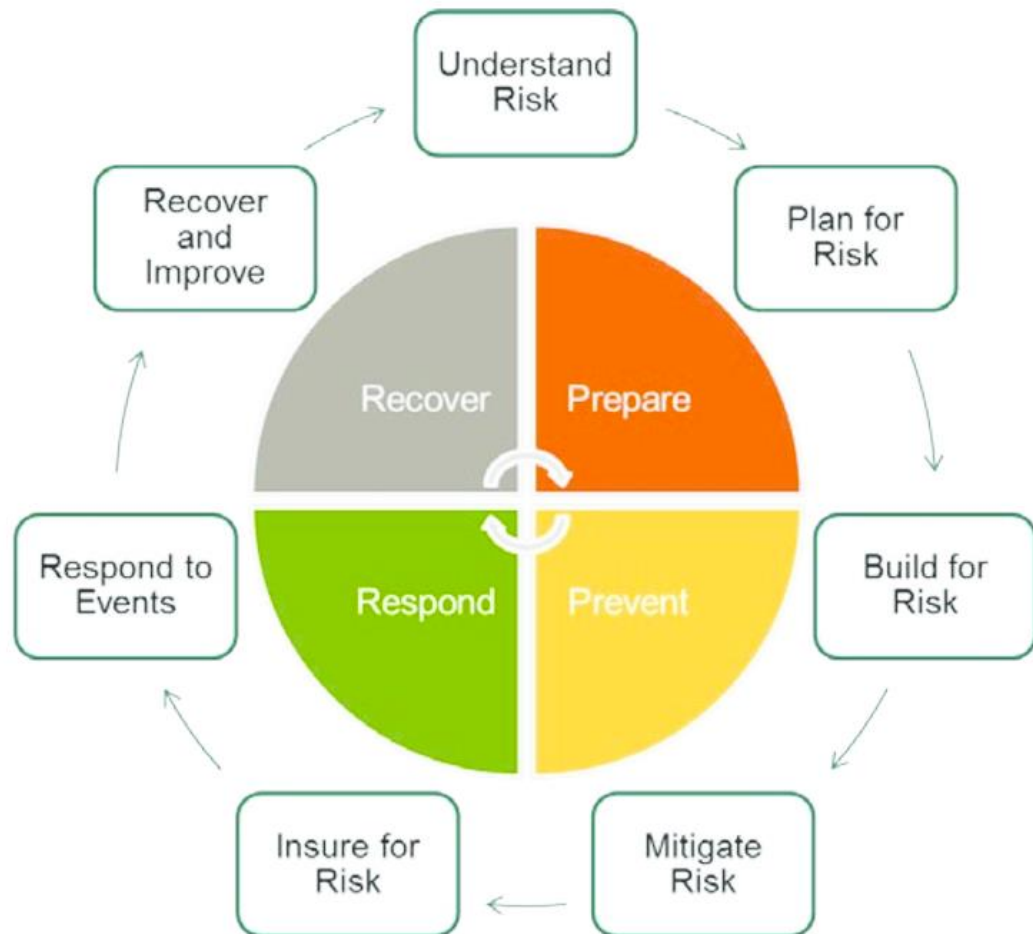
## Natural disasters intensity analysis and classification using artificial intelligence

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- Being prepared can reduce fear, anxiety, and losses that accompany disasters.
- Communities, families, and individuals should know what to do in the event of a fire and where to seek shelter during a powerful storm. They should be ready to evacuate their homes and take refuge in public shelters and know how to care for their basic medical needs.

- People also can reduce the impact of disasters (flood proofing, elevating a home or moving a home out of harm's way, and securing items that could shake loose in an earthquake) and sometimes avoid the danger completely.
- You should know how to respond to severe weather or any disaster that could occur in your area – hurricanes, earthquakes, extreme cold, flooding, or terrorism.
- You should also be ready to be self-sufficient for at least three days. This may mean providing for your own shelter, first aid, food, water, and sanitation.
- There are many types of disasters and emergencies: fires, floods, earthquakes or manmade disasters. You and your family may need to survive on your own after an emergency.
- Having sufficient supplies such as food, water, medicine and emergency essentials is important. Local officials and relief workers will be on the scene after a disaster but they cannot reach everyone immediately.
- You could get help in hours or it might take days. It is estimated that after a major disaster, it may take up to three days for relief workers to reach some areas



## Basic Disaster Supplies Kit

The following items are recommended for inclusion in your basic disaster supplies kit:

- A three-day supply of non-perishable food suitable for your family's size
- A three-day supply of water – one gallon of water per person, per day
- Portable, battery-powered radio or television and extra batteries
- Flashlight and extra batteries
- First aid kit and manual

