

# Prior Knowledge

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1. Being prepared can reduce fear, anxiety, and losses that accompany disasters.
2. 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.

3. 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.
4. 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.
5. 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.

## **Basic Disaster Supplies Kit**

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

- Water — two litre of water per person per day (include small bottles)
- Food that won't spoil, such as canned food, energy bars and dried foods (replace once a year)
- Manual can opener
- Wind-up or battery-powered flashlight (and extra batteries)
- Wind-up or battery-powered radio (and extra batteries)
- First aid kit

- Extra keys for your car and house
- Cash, traveller's cheques and change
- Important family documents such as identification, insurance and bank records
- Emergency plan — include a copy in your kit as well as contact information