

Capstone Project Global Terrorsim Analysis

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Project Agenda

- Data Cleaning
 - Features Selection.
 - Dealing with null values.
- Data Analysis
 - Preliminary Analysis.
 - India Terrorism Vs Iraq Terrorism.
- Conclusions



Data Cleaning

Part I – Features Selection.

There are 135 columns in the dataset. It doesn't make sense to analyse all the columns so I have narrowed them down to 18 columns.

Approach used:

- A lot of columns in the dataset had a ton of null values. So I dropped those columns that had a ton of null values
- I also dropped those columns which spoke the same information.

Data Summary:

- year = The year in which attack has taken place.
- month = The month(represented in numbers) in which the attack has taken place.
- day = The day in which the attack has taken place.



- extended = If the attack has extended for more than one day then value 1 is assigned and if it isn't then value
 0 is assigned.
- country = The country in which the incident took place.
- city = The city in which the incident took place.
- latitude = This field represents the latitude.
- longitude = This field represents the longitude.
- success = This field informs us whether the attack was a success or a failure(0 = failure, 1 = Success).
- suicide = This field informs us whether the attack was carried out as a suicide mission or not
 (0 = not a suicide mission, 1 = suicide mission)
- attack_type = The type of attack.
- target = The type of target/victim.
- organisation = Terrorist Organisation that has claimed the attack.
- motive = The motive behind the attack.
- weapon_type = The type of weapon used in the attack.
- killed = The number of people killed in that attack.
- wounded = The number of people wounded in that attack.



Part II - Dealing with null values

Four columns in subsetted data set have null values namely *motive*, *killed*, *wounded*, *city*. *motive* and *city* were categorical variables and *killed* and *wounded* were continuous variables.

Approach used for categorical variables:

Using the value_counts() method I have got an understanding of the value that is being used if the data is not present. String 'unknown' was being used. So I have replaced all the null values with string 'unknown'.

Approach used for continuous variables:

For both, the killed and the wounded columns, I have replaced the null values with their respective means grouped them by their countries.

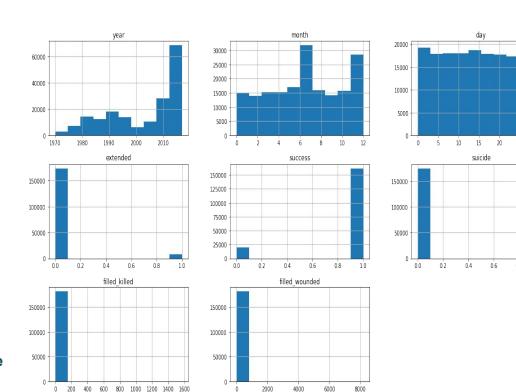


Data Analysis

Part I – Preliminary Analysis

Distribution of all the Numeric Features in the dataframe:

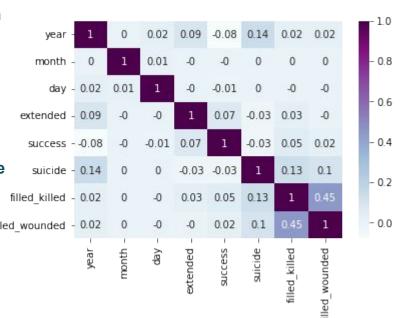
- Columns extended, success, suicide have a bernoulli distribution.
- Column year is skewed towards the left. this indicates that a lot of data is present from the year 2010.
- Column month is evenly distributed.
- Column month has a lot of data for month July and December.
- Column filled_killed has a lot of data between 0 and 200, meaning for most of the attacks, deaths were between 0 and 200.
- Column filled_wounded has a lot of data between 0 and 1000, meaning for most of the attacks, wounded were between 0 and 1000.





Understanding how close the variables are.

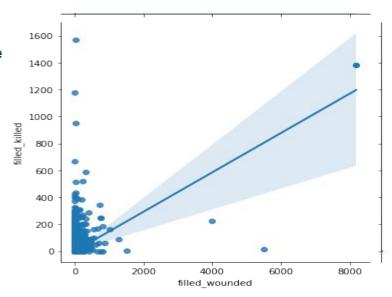
- To understand the intimacy of the variables a correlation table is plotted.
- A correlation coefficient is between -1 and 1.
- If the coefficient between the variables is closer to 1, the more positively related they are.
- If the coefficient between the variables is closer to -1, the more negatively related they are.
- If the coefficient is equal to 0 then there is no relation. filled_wounded 0.02
- Only filled_killed and filled_wounded are a tad related with a coefficient of 0.45.





Understanding the relationship between filled_killed & filled_wounded.

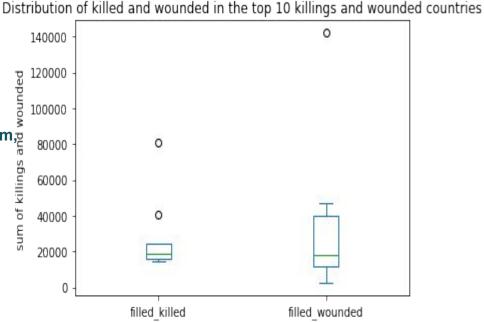
- From the scatter plot, we can conclude that filled_wounded and filled_killed are positively correlated.
- With the increase in filled_wounded, there will be an increase in filled_killed.





Analysing the Five number Summary for filled_killed & filled_wounded.

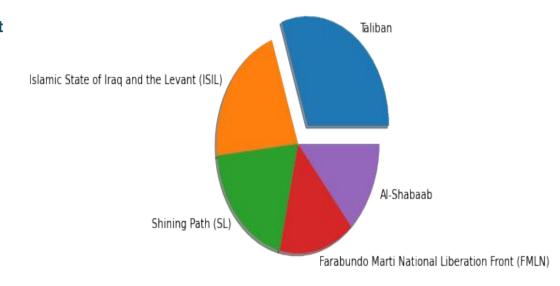
- The five number summary includes stats Like minimum, first quartile, median, third quartile, and maximum.
- For both, filled_killed & filled_wounded, the median looks the same.
- But all the other stats i.e., minimum, maximum, p
 First quartile, third quartile are different.
- Filled_killed has 2 outliers whereas
 Filled_wounded has only one outlier.





The Most Successful Terrorist Organisation.

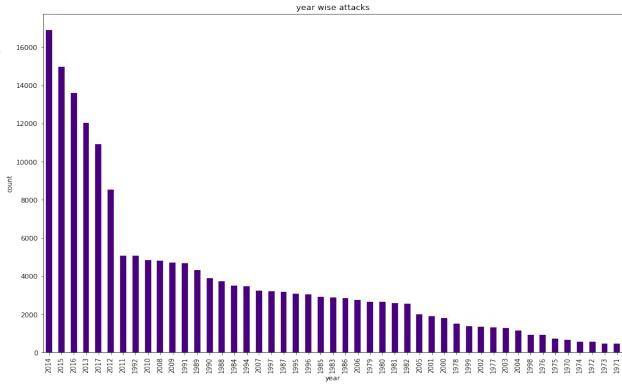
- From the Pie Chart, we can conclude that Taliban terrorist organisation is the most successful.
- The Islamic state of Iraq and the levant (ISIL) are not far behind though.





Most Deadliest year.

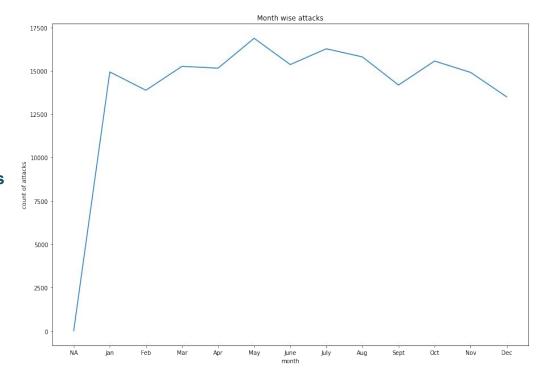
- We can see that 2014, was the most attacked year.
- and 1971 is the least attacked year.





Understanding the relationship between attacks and months of year.

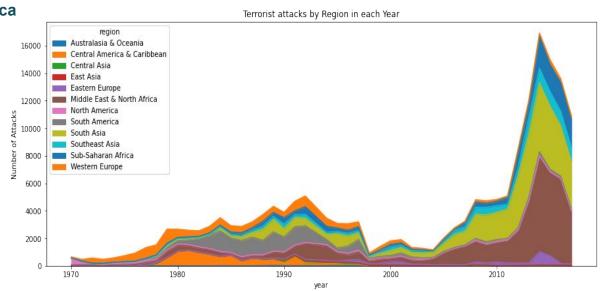
- There is no clear relationship between the number of attacks and the months In which the attacks have taken place.
- There were constant attacks throughout all the months of a year.
- "NA" in the month axis represents the unknown month for which the attack has taken place.





Terrorist attacks by region.

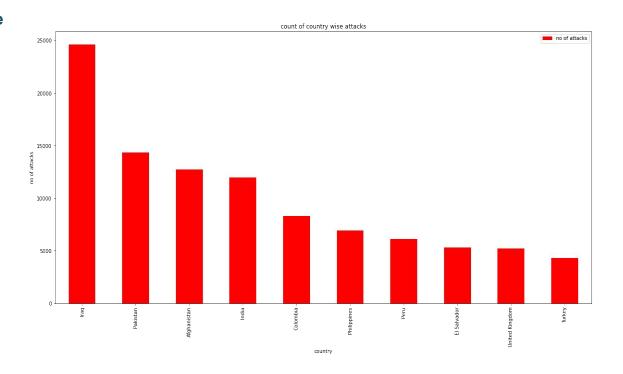
- The Middle East and North africa regions have had the most number of attacks in recent times.
- It wasn't the case between The years 1970 to 1990. The attacks have picked up only after 1990s.
- Between 1970 and 1990, South America and Western Europe were hotspots for attacks.





Most Terrorized Country.

 From the bar graph, we can see That Iraq is by far the most attacked country with close to 25,000 attacks.

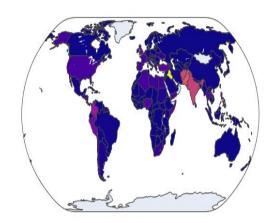


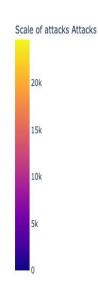


Total number of attacks all over the globe.

Total number of attacks

- This choropleth plot bypasses the constraint that bar graphs have, that is if you want to showcase total number of attacks all over the world using a Bar chart, then the bar chart looks visually unappealing.
- The choropleth plot is visually appealing and interactive.



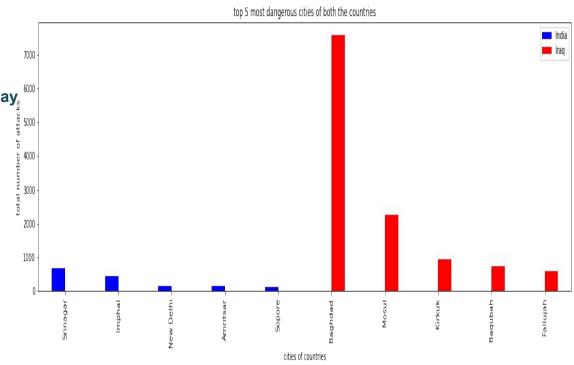




Part II - India Terrorism vs Iraq Terrorism.

Analyzing the top cities with the most Number of attacks:

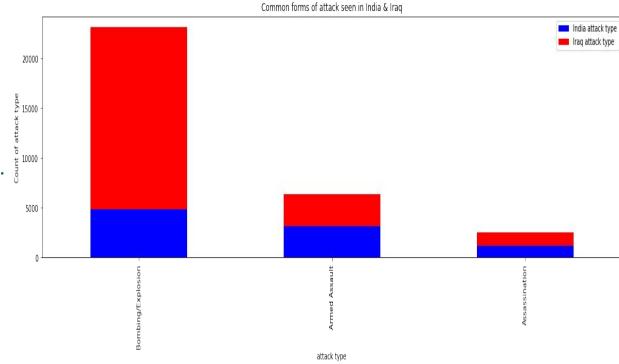
- The amount of threat faced by Iraq is way, more than the threat faced by India.
- All the top 5 cities in Iraq face more threat than all the top 5 cities in India
- From this analysis we can safely conclude that India counters terror better than Iraq.





Analyzing the common forms of attack.

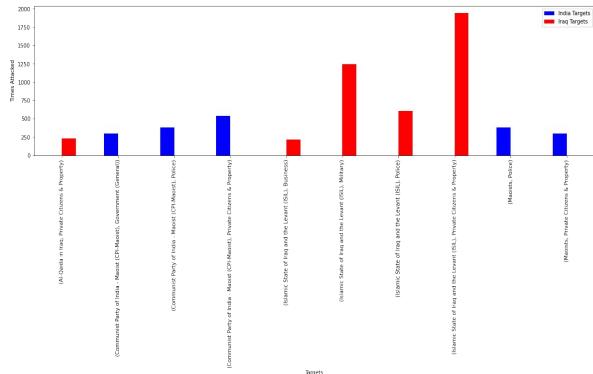
- Bombing/explosion is the most common form of attack in both the nations.
- Then comes, armed assault and assassination.
- But the magnitude of attacks in Iraq is way more than in India.





Analysing the top terror organisations and what they target the most.

- The top terror organisation in India is CPI-Maoist, Maoists and they target Citizens, Police
- In Iraq, the top terror organisations are-
 - Al-Qaida targets citizens
 ISIL targets Citizens, Military the most.





Conclusions

- Killed and Wounded are the only 2 features that have some form of influence among each other and the relationship is a positive one.
- The medians of killed and wounded are approximately the same, but the First Quartile, Third Quartile, Minimum and Maximum differ for both.
- Taliban is the most successful terrorist organisation.
- The most, least number of attacks took place in the year 2014,1971 respectively.
- Terrorist attacks take place throughout all the months of a year.
- The most attacked region is middle-east and north africa.
- A large portion of terror attacks took place in Iraq.
- Conclusions from analysing Indian terrorism and Iraq Terrorism-
 - All the cities in India counter terrorism better than all the cities in Iraq.
 - The forms of attacks used in both the countries is similar.
 - In India, The top terror organisation CPI-Maoist, Maoists they target Citizens, Police whereas in Iraq
 AI-Qaida, ISIL terror organizations target the Citizens, Military the most.



Thank You.