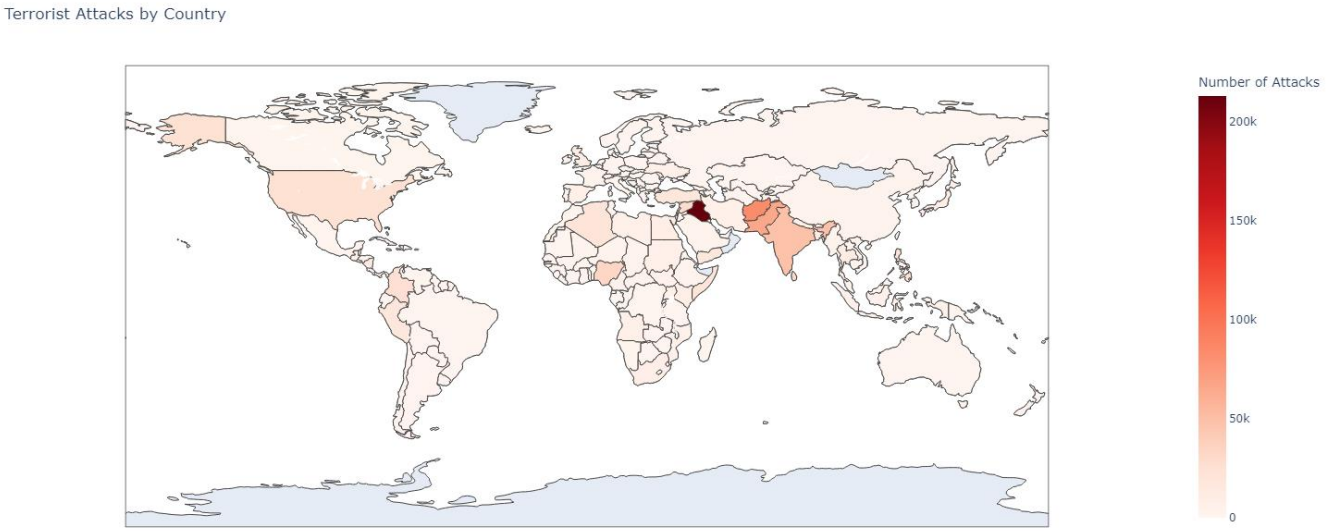
Goals:

- The goal is to visualize the distribution of terrorist attacks (from 1970 to 2017) across the world.
- To provide interactive hover information that displays the exact attack count for each country.



Insight:

- The choropleth map effectively highlights the global distribution of terrorist attacks. Hovering over a country we can see the precise attack count.
- Upon observing we can see that the countries with the highest number of terrorist attacks are concentrated in the Middle East, South Asia, and North Africa.
- Some of the countries with the highest numbers of attacks include Iraq: 213,279 attacks, Afghanistan: 83.661 attacks, Pakistan: 65,860 attacks, India: 48.321 attacks.

Data abstraction:

- **Dataset Type:** Tabular data (CSV file)
  - **Item:** Terrorist incident
  - **Attributes:**
    - Country (Country, Region, City, latitude, longitude): Used to define the different geographical areas on the world map.
    - Attack Count (Killed, Wounded, AttackType, Target, Group, extended, Target_Type, Weapon_Type, Motive): The main numerical value that uses different shades of red color (the intensity of the color corresponds to the number of attacks) to scale on the choropleth map.
    - Year (Year, Month, Day)**:** Uses data from all the available years.

Task abstraction:

- **Identification:** Visually, the area with a more intense red colour indicates the region has a high concentration of attacks. By looking at the choropleth map, viewers can quickly identify countries with the highest number of terrorist attacks.
- **Comparison:** Viewers can compare the colour intensity between countries and understand the amount of impact in terms of the number of attacks.

- **Analysis:** By hovering over a country, viewers can see the exact number of attacks on a country which can be used by analysts to study patterns.

Additional data source: There is no additional data source used other than the original dataset from Kaggle called "Global Terrorism Database" (https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/START-UMD/gtd/data).