

SUBMITTED BY:

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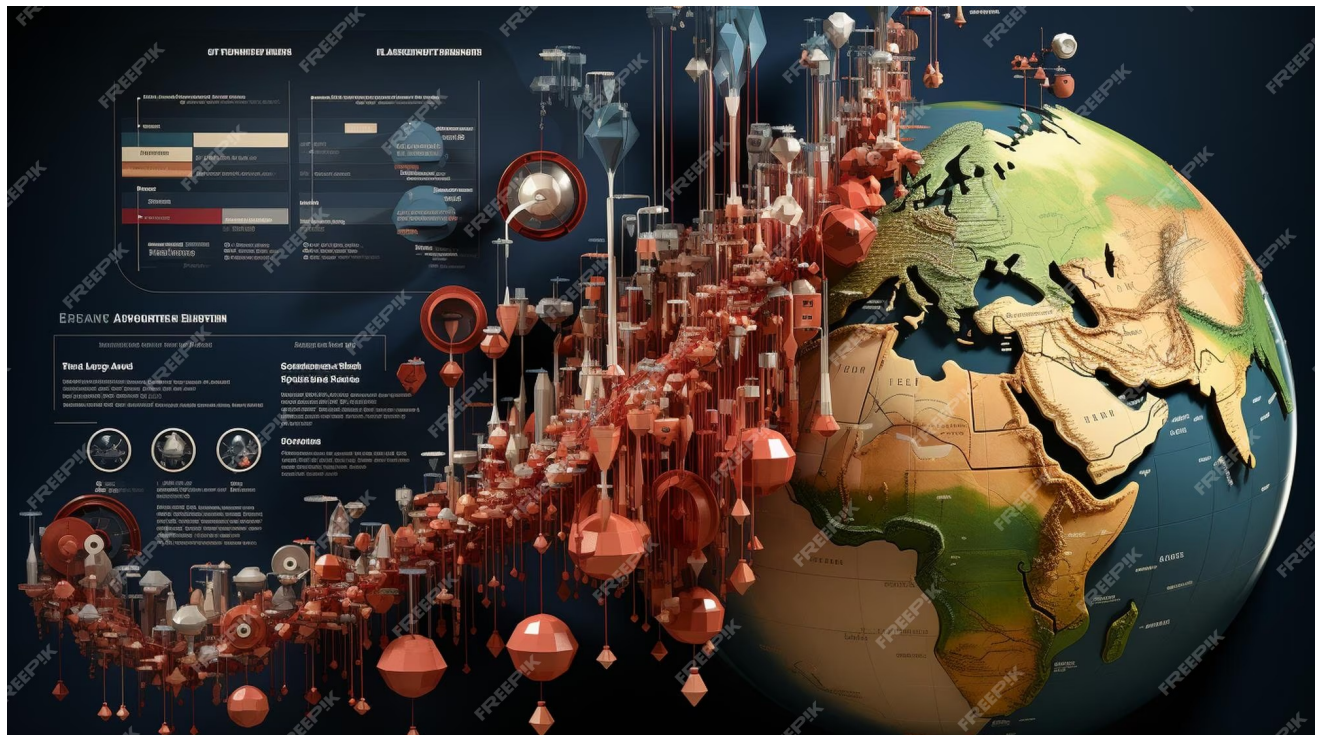
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SECTION: D2411[G1]

Project : Visualisations on the data of Riots and Protests in India btw 2016 - 2022 here we get to know about the most affect areas of the country and the types of poeple involved in the events and most important part is the type of event occueing be it a peaceful event or the burst of anger and agony among the citizens



Imports essential libraries for data manipulation, visualization, and mapping.

```
In [1]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import folium
import seaborn as sns

import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore") # Ignore all warnings
pd.set_option('display.max_columns', None)

import folium
from folium.plugins import HeatMap

from folium.plugins import MarkerCluster
```

```
In [2]: ca=pd.read_csv("2016-2022.csv")
ca.head()
```

Out[2]:	data_id	iso	event_id_cnty	event_id_no_cnty	event_date	year	time_precision	event_type	sub_event_type	actor1	assoc
0	8912977	356	IND107923	107923.0	18-Mar-22	2022	1	Riots	Mob violence	Rioters (India)	Singraur Caste Group (Raj)
1	8912990	356	IND107846	107846.0	18-Mar-22	2022	1	Protests	Peaceful protest	Protesters (India)	Labour Group (India)
2	8913012	356	IND107941	107941.0	18-Mar-22	2022	1	Protests	Peaceful protest	Protesters (India)	
3	8913089	356	IND107842	107842.0	18-Mar-22	2022	1	Protests	Peaceful protest	Protesters (India)	Health Workers (India)
4	8913091	356	IND107850	107850.0	18-Mar-22	2022	1	Riots	Mob violence	Rioters (India)	Government of India (2014-)

In [3]: ca.info

Out[3]:	<bound method DataFrame.info of	data_id	iso	event_id_cnty	event_id_no_cnty	event_date	year	\
0	8912977	356	IND107923	107923.0	18-Mar-22	2022		
1	8912990	356	IND107846	107846.0	18-Mar-22	2022		
2	8913012	356	IND107941	107941.0	18-Mar-22	2022		
3	8913089	356	IND107842	107842.0	18-Mar-22	2022		
4	8913091	356	IND107850	107850.0	18-Mar-22	2022		
...
107685	5494159	356	IND9	9.0	01-Jan-16	2016		
107686	5603486	356	IND51303	51303.0	01-Jan-16	2016		
107687	6072644	356	IND49232	49232.0	01-Jan-16	2016		
107688	6257234	356	IND10	10.0	01-Jan-16	2016		
107689	8543376	356	IND49233	49233.0	01-Jan-16	2016		
time_precision	event_type	sub_event_type	\					
0	1	Riots	Mob violence					
1	1	Protests	Peaceful protest					
2	1	Protests	Peaceful protest					
3	1	Protests	Peaceful protest					
4	1	Riots	Mob violence					
...					
107685	1	Protests	Peaceful protest					
107686	1	Battles	Armed clash					
107687	1	Protests	Peaceful protest					
107688	1	Battles	Armed clash					
107689	1	Protests	Peaceful protest					
actor1	\							
0	Rioters (India)							
1	Protesters (India)							
2	Protesters (India)							
3	Protesters (India)							
4	Rioters (India)							
...	...							
107685	Protesters (India)							
107686	NDFB: National Democratic Front of Boroland							
107687	Protesters (India)							
107688	CPI (Maoist): Communist Party of India (Maoist)							
107689	Protesters (India)							
assoc_actor_1	inter1	\						
0	Singraur Caste Group (India); Rajput Caste Gro...					5		
1	Labour Group (India)					6		
2	NaN					6		
3	Health Workers (India)					6		
4	Government of India (2014-)					5		

...
107685	Labour Group (India)	6
107686	NaN	2
107687	NaN	6
107688	NaN	2
107689	NaN	6

	actor2 \
0	Rioters (India)
1	NaN
2	NaN
3	NaN
4	Civilians (India)
...	...
107685	NaN
107686	NDFB: National Democratic Front of Boroland
107687	NaN
107688	Police Forces of India (2014-)
107689	NaN

	assoc_actor_2	inter2 \
0	Sonkar Caste Group (India); Dalit Caste Group ...	5
1	NaN	0
2	NaN	0
3	NaN	0
4	Former Government of India (2014-)	7
...
107685	NaN	0
107686	NaN	2
107687	NaN	0
107688	NaN	1
107689	NaN	0

	interaction	region	country	admin1	admin2 \
0	55	South Asia	India	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur
1	60	South Asia	India	Maharashtra	Mumbai City
2	60	South Asia	India	Punjab	Sangrur
3	60	South Asia	India	Madhya Pradesh	Indore
4	57	South Asia	India	Madhya Pradesh	Bhind
...
107685	60	South Asia	India	Punjab	Ludhiana
107686	22	South Asia	India	Assam	Kokrajhar
107687	60	South Asia	India	Jammu and Kashmir	Pulwama
107688	12	South Asia	India	Chhattisgarh	Narayanpur
107689	60	South Asia	India	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar

	admin3	location	latitude	longitude \
0	Khaga	Kishanpur	25.6422	81.0244
1	Mumbai City	Mumbai - Azad Maidan	18.9388	72.8321
2	Malerkotla	Ahmedgarh	30.6785	75.8272
3	Indore	Indore	22.7179	75.8333
4	Bhind	Kanavar	26.5622	78.9797
...
107685	Ludhiana East	Ludhiana	30.9120	75.8537
107686	Kokrajhar	Kokrajhar	26.4016	90.2665
107687	Pulwama	Pulwama	33.8741	74.9001
107688	Narayanpur	Narayanpur	19.7179	81.2443
107689	Srinagar South	Srinagar	34.0857	74.8056

	geo_precision	source \
0	1	Amar Ujala
1	1	Asian News International
2	1	Chandigarh Tribune
3	1	Free Press Journal (India)
4	1	Free Press Journal (India)
...
107685	1	Chandigarh Tribune
107686	1	South Asia Terrorism Portal
107687	2	Jammu Kashmir Coalition of Civil Society, Srin...
107688	2	Chandigarh Tribune
107689	1	Jammu Kashmir Coalition of Civil Society, Srin...

	source_scale \
0	Subnational
1	National
2	National
3	National
4	National
...	...
107685	Subnational
107686	Other
107687	Local partner-Other
107688	National

107689 Local partner-Other

	notes	fatalities	\
0	On 18 March 2022, members of two caste groups ...	0	
1	On 18 March 2022, aircraft technicians, employ...	0	
2	On 18 March 2022, activists of various organis...	0	
3	On 18 March 2022, doctors staged a protest at ...	0	
4	On 18 March 2022, around half a dozen persons,...	1	
...	
107685	On 1 Jan, members of the Punjab Government Con...	0	
107686	On January 1, one surrendered NDFB cadre was k...	1	
107687	On January 1, a protest took place in Pulwama ...	0	
107688	On 1 Jan, two Naxals were gunned down and thre...	2	
107689	On January 1, a protest took place in Srinagar...	0	

	timestamp	iso3
0	1647961433	IND
1	1647961433	IND
2	1647961433	IND
3	1647961433	IND
4	1647961433	IND
...
107685	1618556592	IND
107686	1563366777	IND
107687	1571164565	IND
107688	1572403706	IND
107689	1631660908	IND

[107690 rows x 31 columns]>

In [4]: `ca.dtypes`

Out[4]:

data_id	int64
iso	int64
event_id_cnty	object
event_id_no_cnty	float64
event_date	object
year	int64
time_precision	int64
event_type	object
sub_event_type	object
actor1	object
assoc_actor_1	object
inter1	int64
actor2	object
assoc_actor_2	object
inter2	int64
interaction	int64
region	object
country	object
admin1	object
admin2	object
admin3	object
location	object
latitude	float64
longitude	float64
geo_precision	int64
source	object
source_scale	object
notes	object
fatalities	int64
timestamp	int64
iso3	object
dtype:	object

In [5]: `ca.rename(columns={'admin1':'State',
 'admin2':'District',
 'admin3':'local_area',
 'event_date':'Date',
 'iso':'Country_code',
 'actor1':'Main_actor',
 'assoc_actor_1':'associated_actor_1',
 'source':'Report_source',
 'source_scale':'Source_coverage',
 'notes':'event_description',
 'iso3':'country_code_alpha',
 'event_id_no_cnty':'event_id_local'},inplace=True)`

In [6]: `ca.columns`

```
Out[6]: Index(['data_id', 'Country_code', 'event_id_cnty', 'event_id_local', 'Date',
            'year', 'time_precision', 'event_type', 'sub_event_type', 'Main_actor',
            'associated_actor_1', 'inter1', 'actor2', 'assoc_actor_2', 'inter2',
            'interaction', 'region', 'country', 'State', 'District', 'local_area',
            'location', 'latitude', 'longitude', 'geo_precision', 'Report_source',
            'Source_coverage', 'event_description', 'fatalities', 'timestamp',
            'country_code_alpha'],
            dtype='object')
```

PREPROCESSING OF THE DATA SET

```
In [7]: ca.isnull().sum()
```

```
Out[7]: data_id          0
Country_code          0
event_id_cnty         0
event_id_local        0
Date                  0
year                  0
time_precision        0
event_type            0
sub_event_type        0
Main_actor            0
associated_actor_1    30773
inter1                0
actor2                76315
assoc_actor_2        96179
inter2                0
interaction            0
region                0
country               0
State                 0
District              18
local_area            2239
location              0
latitude              0
longitude             0
geo_precision         0
Report_source         0
Source_coverage       0
event_description     0
fatalities            0
timestamp             0
country_code_alpha    0
dtype: int64
```

Fills missing values in District and local_area with "UNKNOWN" to handle nulls.

```
In [8]: ca['District'].fillna('UNKNOWN', inplace=True)
ca['local_area'].fillna('UNKNOWN', inplace=True)
#District column was having 18 null values
#local_area column was having 2239 null values
# that's why UNKNOWN value has been filled
```

Assigns default value for missing actor2 where event type is "Protests"

```
In [9]: ca.loc[(ca['actor2'].isna()) & (ca['event_type'] == 'Protests'), 'actor2'] = 'Civilians (India)'
```

```
In [10]: ca.loc[(ca['assoc_actor_2'].isna()) & (ca['actor2'].notna()), 'assoc_actor_2'] = 'Related to ' + ca['actor2']
```

```
In [11]: ca.isnull().sum()
```

```
Out[11]: data_id          0
Country_code      0
event_id_cnty     0
event_id_local    0
Date              0
year              0
time_precision    0
event_type        0
sub_event_type    0
Main_actor        0
associated_actor_1 30773
inter1            0
actor2            1950
assoc_actor_2     1950
inter2            0
interaction       0
region            0
country           0
State             0
District          0
local_area        0
location          0
latitude          0
longitude         0
geo_precision     0
Report_source     0
Source_coverage   0
event_description  0
fatalities        0
timestamp         0
country_code_alpha 0
dtype: int64
```

Removes all remaining rows with missing values.

```
In [12]: dv = ca.dropna()
```

Creating a new column Protest_theme to Categorize sub-event types

```
In [13]: def categorize_sub_event(row):
          if 'student' in row.lower():
              return 'Student'
          elif 'farmer' in row.lower():
              return 'Farmers'
          elif 'religious' in row.lower() or 'hindu' in row.lower() or 'muslim' in row.lower():
              return 'Religious'
          elif 'political' in row.lower():
              return 'Political'
          else:
              return 'Other'

          dv['protest_theme'] = dv['Report_source'].apply(categorize_sub_event)
```

```
In [14]: dv.isnull().sum()
```

```
Out[14]: data_id          0
Country_code      0
event_id_cnty     0
event_id_local    0
Date              0
year              0
time_precision    0
event_type        0
sub_event_type    0
Main_actor        0
associated_actor_1 0
inter1            0
actor2            0
assoc_actor_2     0
inter2            0
interaction        0
region            0
country           0
State             0
District          0
local_area        0
location          0
latitude          0
longitude         0
geo_precision     0
Report_source     0
Source_coverage   0
event_description 0
fatalities        0
timestamp         0
country_code_alpha 0
protest_theme     0
dtype: int64
```

Extract month name, month number and year from a date column

```
In [15]: dv["Date"] = pd.to_datetime(dv["Date"], errors='coerce')

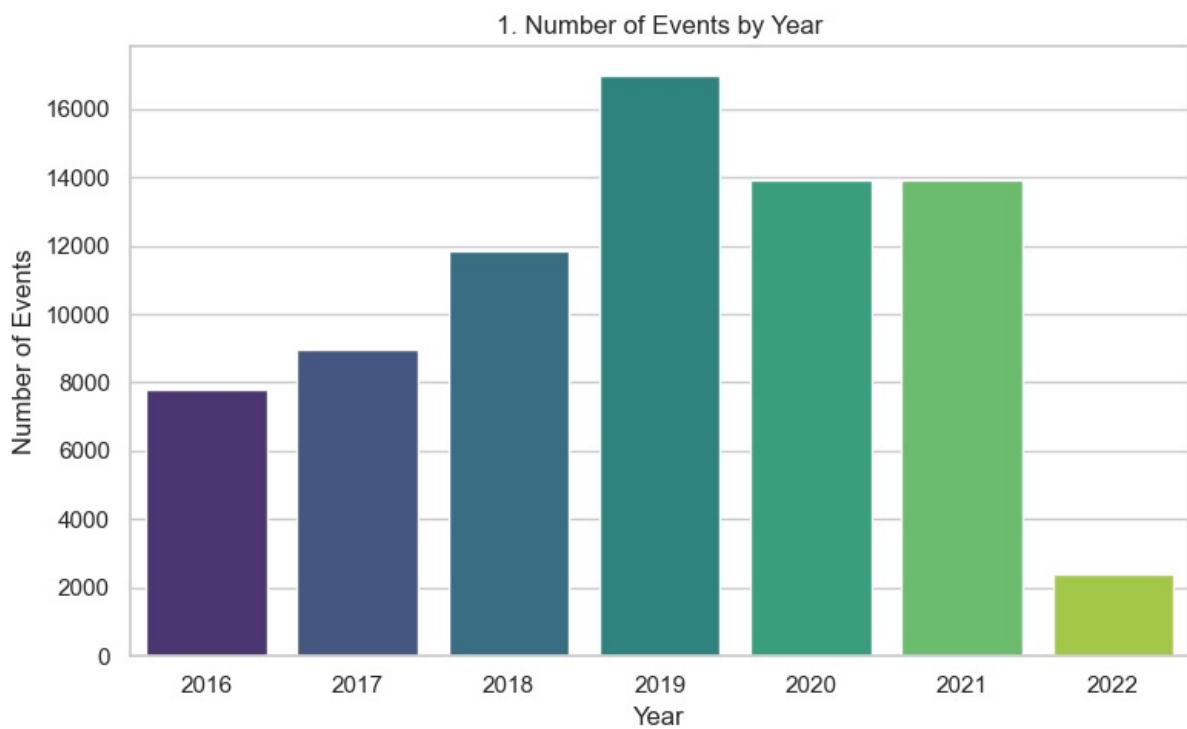
dv['month'] = dv['Date'].dt.month_name()
dv['month_num'] = dv['Date'].dt.month
dv['year'] = dv['Date'].dt.year
```

Sets the default theme for seaborn plots.

```
In [16]: sns.set_theme(style="whitegrid")
```

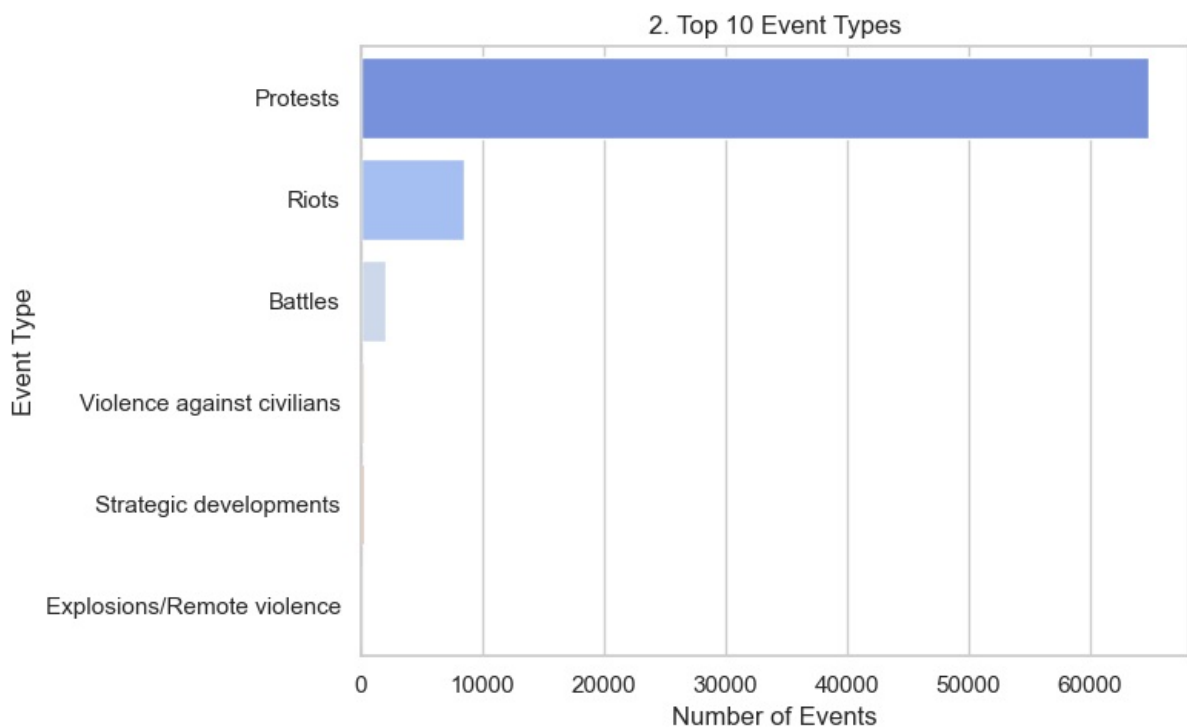
a bar chart showing the number of events per year. It uses Seaborn to visualize yearly trends in event frequency, helping identify patterns or spikes over time.

```
In [17]: plt.figure(figsize=(8, 5))
sns.countplot(x='year', data=dv, palette='viridis')
plt.title('1. Number of Events by Year')
plt.xlabel('Year')
plt.ylabel('Number of Events')
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



- horizontal bar chart showing top 10 most common event types. It highlights which type of event occurred frequently in the dataset.*

```
In [18]: plt.figure(figsize=(8, 5))
top_event_types = dv['event_type'].value_counts().nlargest(10)
sns.barplot(x=top_event_types.values, y=top_event_types.index, palette='coolwarm')
plt.title('2. Top 10 Event Types')
plt.xlabel('Number of Events')
plt.ylabel('Event Type')
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Shows monthly event trends over time with yearly comparison.

```
In [19]: # Group by year and month, then count events
monthly_events = dv.groupby(['year', 'month_num', 'month']).size().reset_index(name='count')

# Sort by year and month number to ensure proper ordering
monthly_events = monthly_events.sort_values(['year', 'month_num'])

# Create a combined label for x-axis (Year-Month)
monthly_events['year_month'] = monthly_events['year'].astype(str) + '-' + monthly_events['month']

plt.figure(figsize=(16, 10))
```

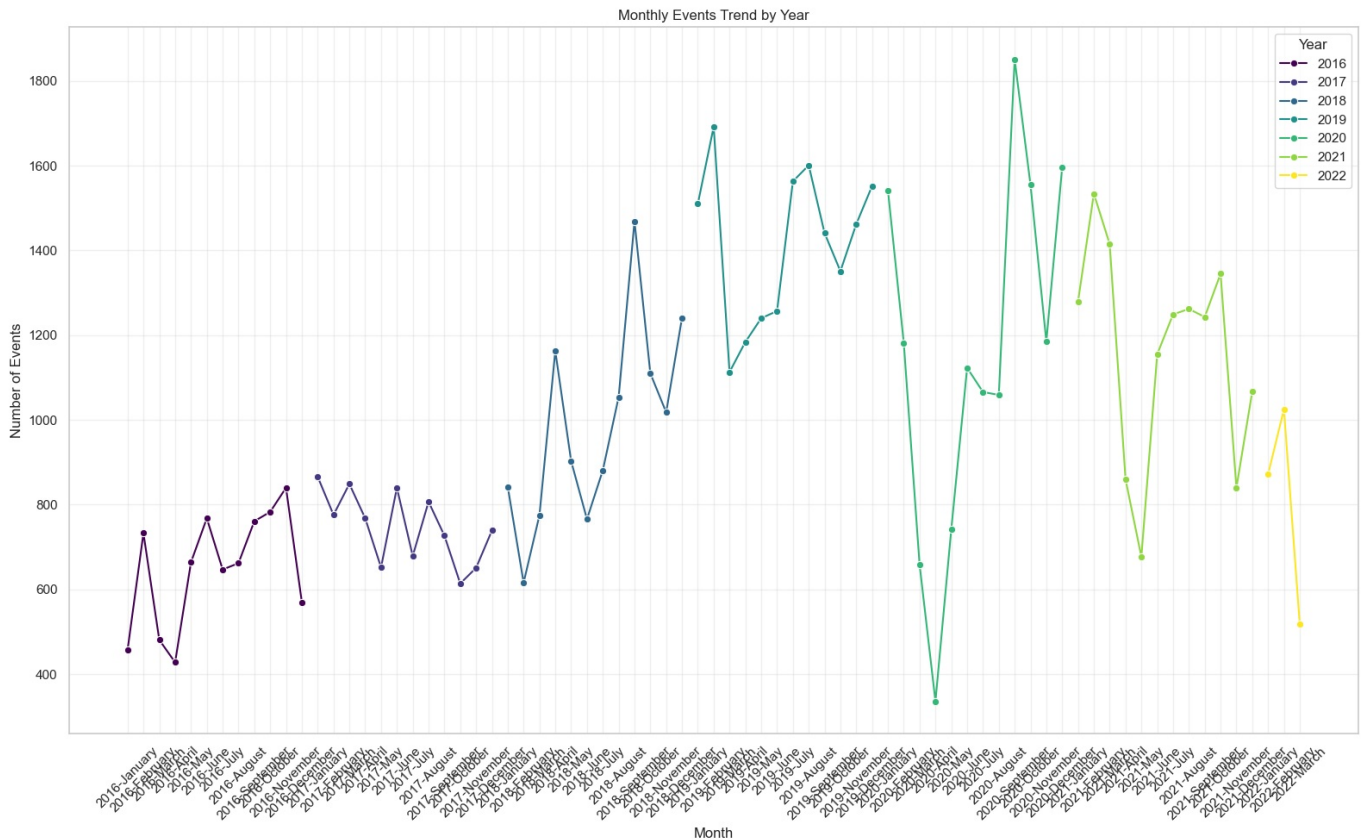


```
sns.lineplot(
    data=monthly_events,
    x='year_month',
    y='count',
    hue='year', # Color by year
    marker='o',
    palette='viridis' # Different color for each year
)

plt.title('Monthly Events Trend by Year')
plt.xlabel('Month')
plt.ylabel('Number of Events')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.grid(True, alpha=0.3)
plt.tight_layout()

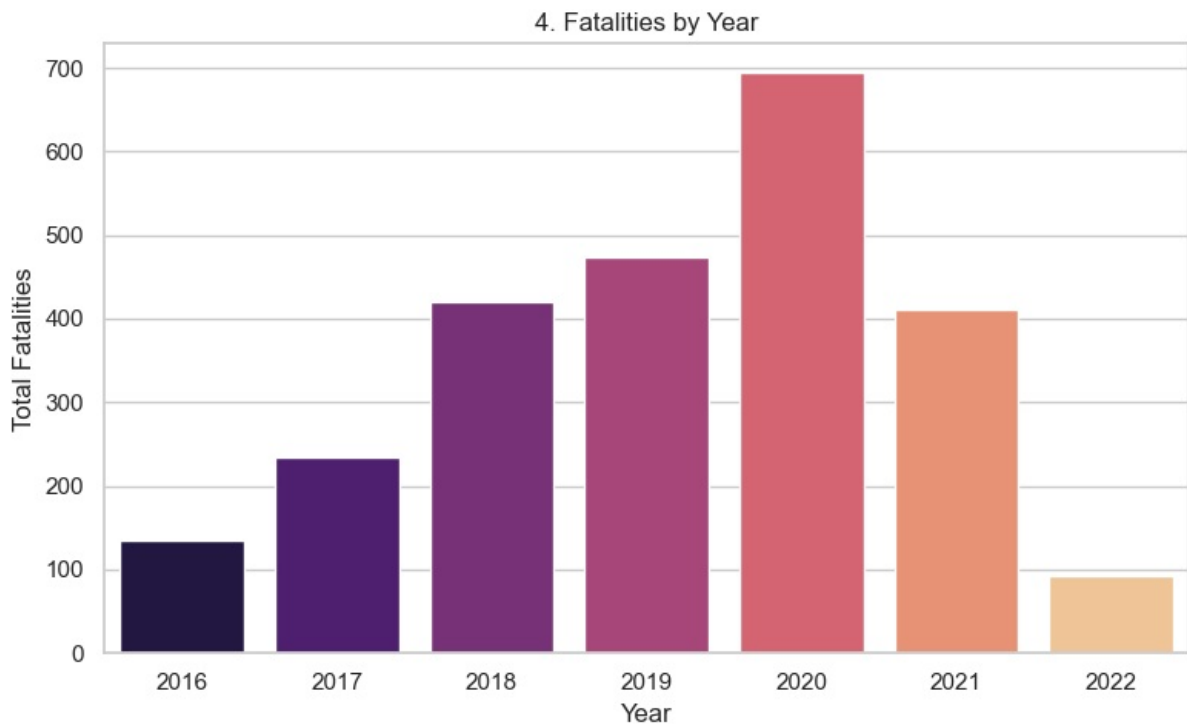
plt.legend(title='Year')

plt.show()
```



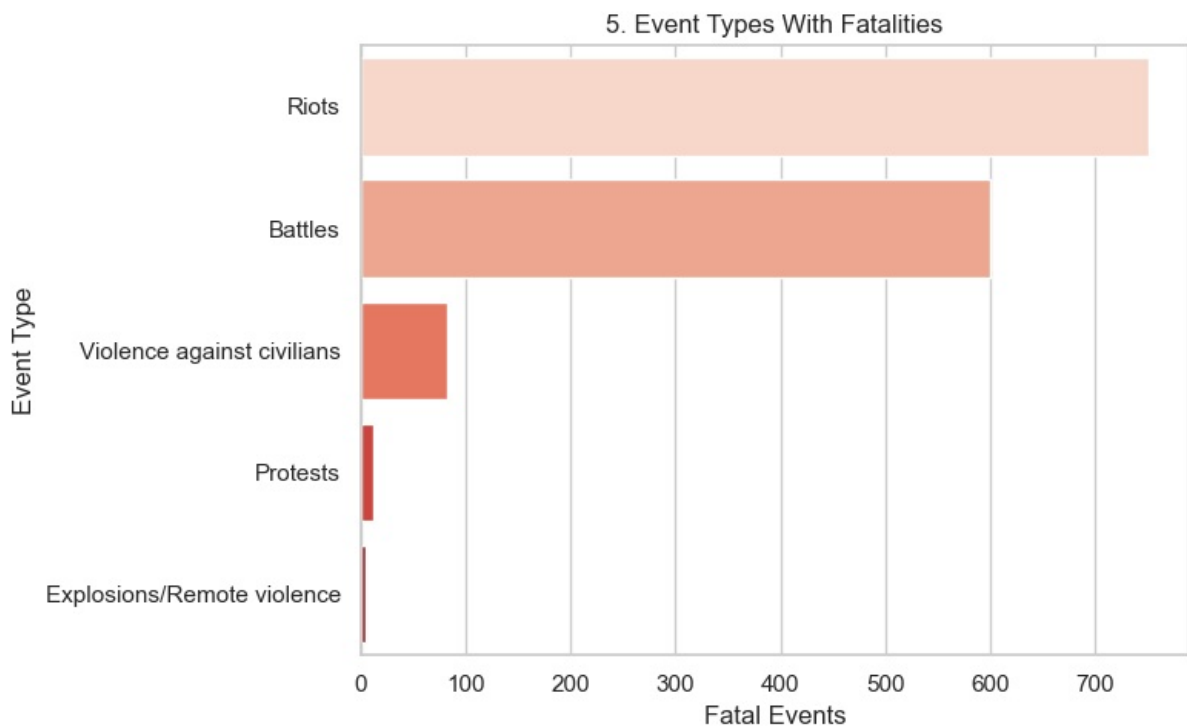
Bar plot showing total number of deaths resulting from each recorded incident/event

```
In [20]: # 4. Fatalities per Year
fatal_by_year = dv.groupby('year')['fatalities'].sum()
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 5))
sns.barplot(x=fatal_by_year.index, y=fatal_by_year.values, palette='magma')
plt.title('4. Fatalities by Year')
plt.xlabel('Year')
plt.ylabel('Total Fatalities')
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Shows distribution of event types that resulted in fatalities.

```
In [21]: # 5. Distribution of Event Types with Fatalities > 0
fatal_events = dv[dv['fatalities'] > 0]
fatal_event_types = fatal_events['event_type'].value_counts()
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 5))
sns.barplot(x=fatal_event_types.values, y=fatal_event_types.index, palette='Reds')
plt.title('5. Event Types With Fatalities')
plt.xlabel('Fatal Events')
plt.ylabel('Event Type')
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Left: Locations with highest fatalities

Right: States with most events

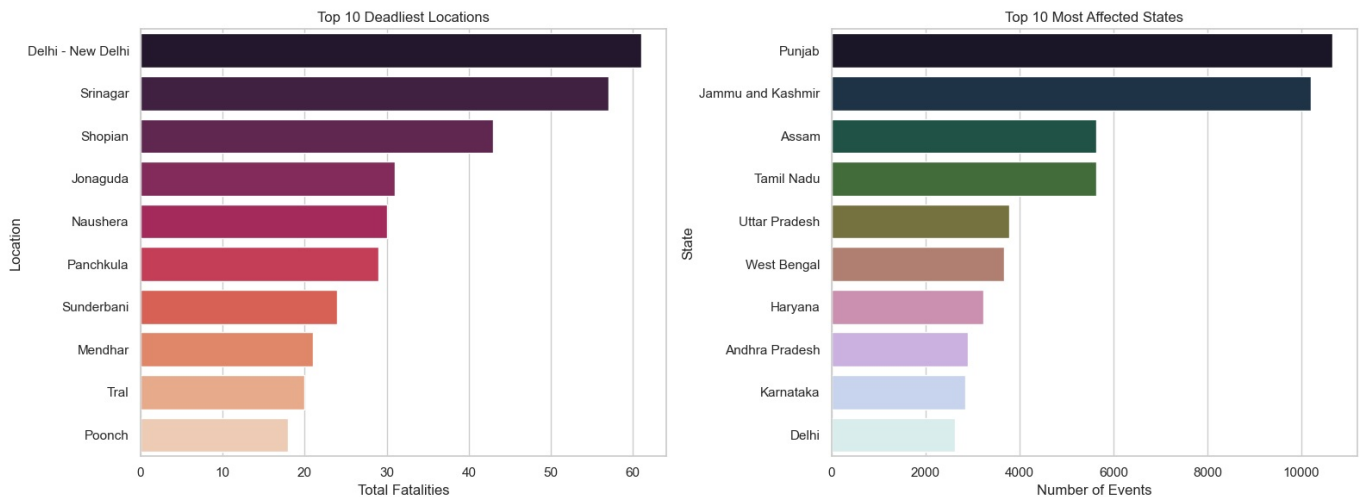
```
In [22]: # Data
top_deadly_locs = dv.groupby('location')['fatalities'].sum().nlargest(10)
top_states = dv['State'].value_counts().nlargest(10)

# Plotting
plt.figure(figsize=(16, 6))
```

```
# Subplot 1: Top Deadliest Locations
plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
sns.barplot(x=top_deadly_locs.values, y=top_deadly_locs.index, palette='rocket')
plt.title('Top 10 Deadliest Locations')
plt.xlabel('Total Fatalities')
plt.ylabel('Location')

# Subplot 2: Top Affected States
plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
sns.barplot(x=top_states.values, y=top_states.index, palette='cubehelix')
plt.title('Top 10 Most Affected States')
plt.xlabel('Number of Events')
plt.ylabel('State')

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Creates an interactive heatmap showing event density across geographic locations.

```
In [23]: m = folium.Map(location=[20.5937, 78.9629], zoom_start=6)

# Prepare heatmap data (latitude, longitude)
heat_data = [[row['latitude'], row['longitude']] for _, row in dv.iterrows()]

# Add heatmap layer
HeatMap(heat_data,
        radius=7,           # Adjust size of heat points
        blur=10,            # Adjust blur intensity
        max_zoom=13,        # Maximum zoom level where heat shows
        ).add_to(m)

# Display the map
m
```

Out[23]:

Shows event locations as clustered markers with event details in popups.

```
In [ ]: d = folium.Map(location=[22.9734, 78.6569], zoom_start=5)
marker_cluster = MarkerCluster().add_to(d)

# Simplify the loop with itertuples
for row in dv.itertuples():
    folium.Marker(
        location=[row.latitude, row.longitude],
        popup=f"{row.event_type}<br>{row.location}"
    ).add_to(marker_cluster)

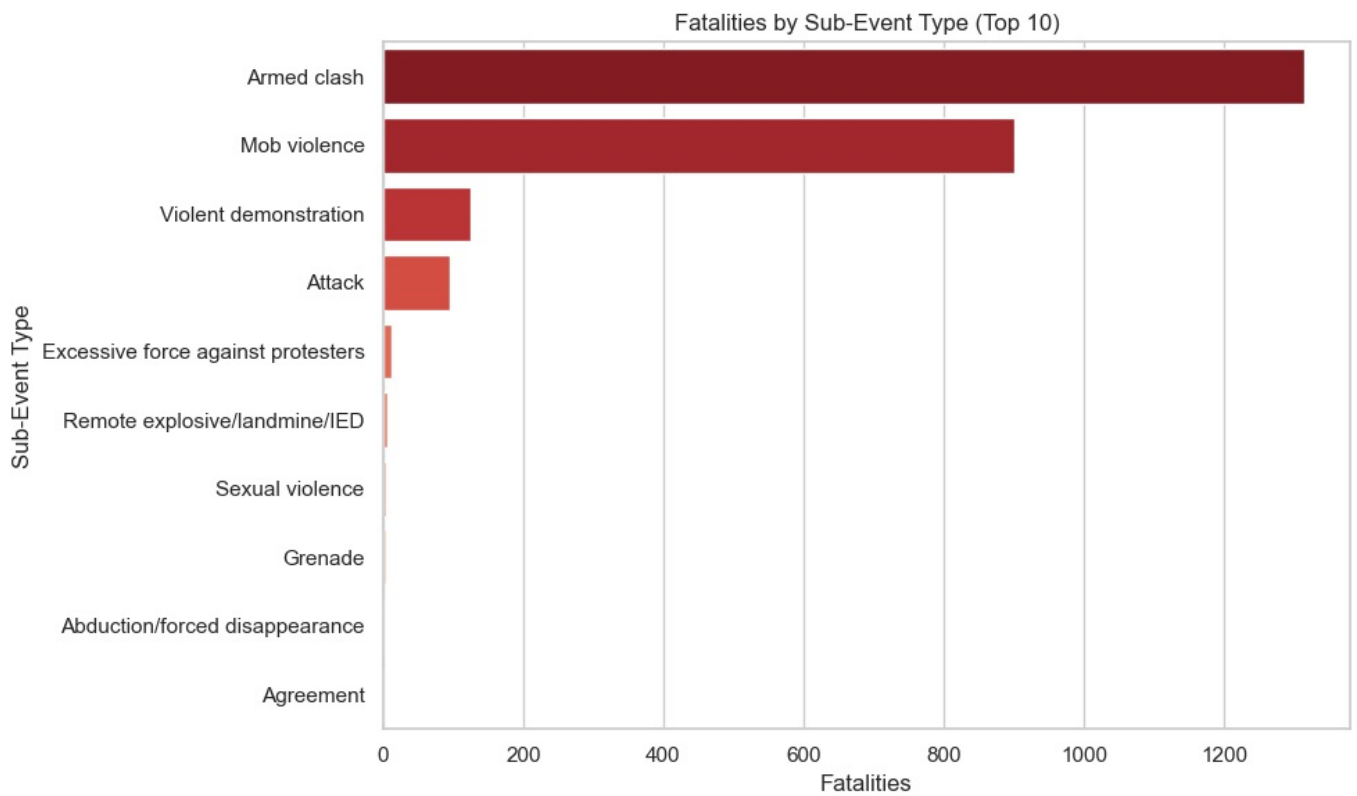
d
```

![Screenshot 2025-04-13 131614.png](attachment:Screenshot 2025-04-13 131614.png)

Visualizes the sub-event types with highest fatality counts.

```
In [25]: fatal_by_sub_event = dv.groupby('sub_event_type')['fatalities'].sum().sort_values(ascending=False)

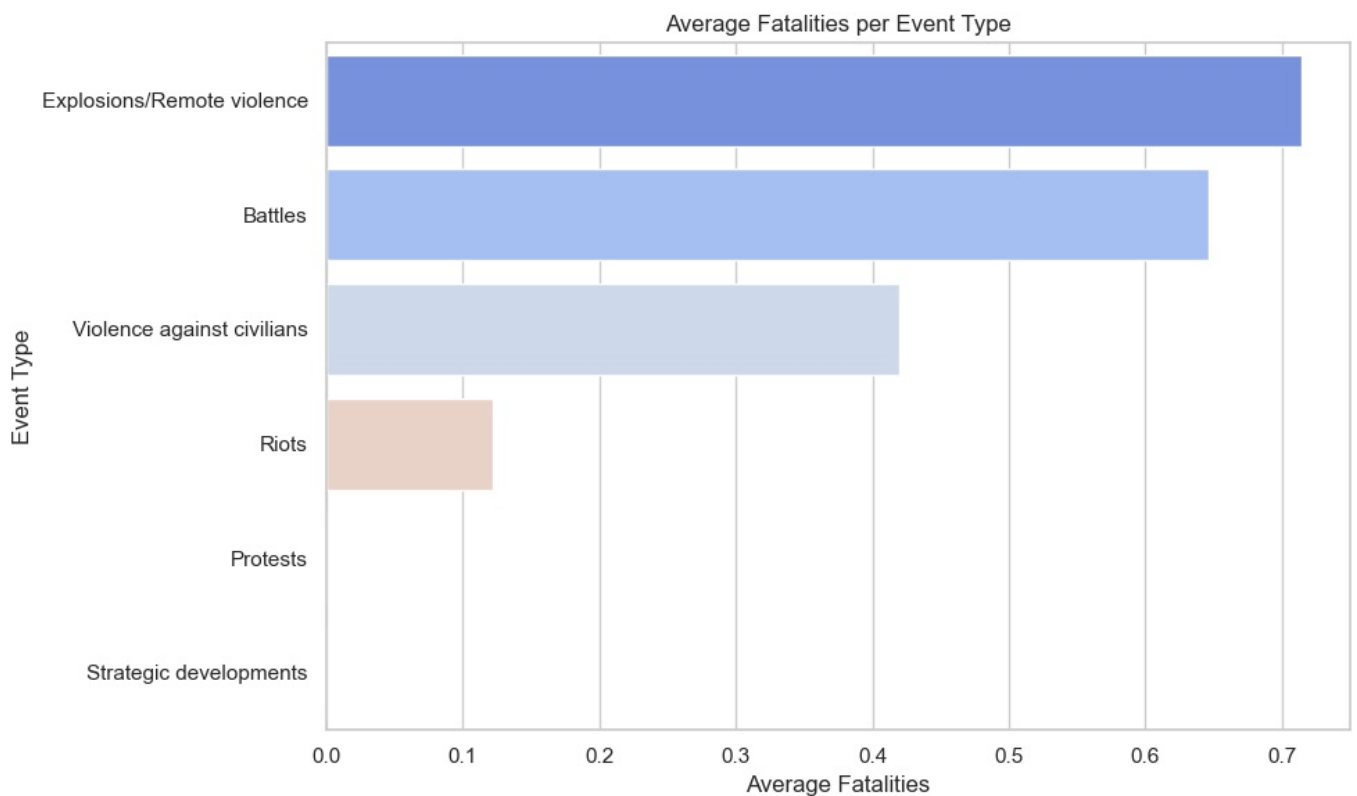
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.barplot(x=fatal_by_sub_event.values[:10], y=fatal_by_sub_event.index[:10], palette='Reds_r')
plt.title('Fatalities by Sub-Event Type (Top 10)')
plt.xlabel('Fatalities')
plt.ylabel('Sub-Event Type')
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Shows the average number of fatalities per event type, sorted from highest to lowest.

```
In [26]: avg_fatal_by_type = dv.groupby('event_type')['fatalities'].mean().sort_values(ascending=False)

plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.barplot(x=avg_fatal_by_type.values, y=avg_fatal_by_type.index, palette="coolwarm")
plt.title("Average Fatalities per Event Type")
plt.xlabel("Average Fatalities")
plt.ylabel("Event Type")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



A map with dots (scatter points), where each dot represents an event from the dv DataFrame. Different colors show different event_types (e.g., protests, battles, etc.).

```
In [27]: import plotly.express as px
fig = px.scatter_mapbox(dv, lat="latitude", lon="longitude",
                        color="event_type", zoom=5,
                        mapbox_style="carto-positron", height=500)
```

```
fig.show()
```

Donut chart showing event distribution across top 10 states with percentage breakdown.

```
In [28]: State_counts = dv['State'].value_counts().nlargest(10)
labels = State_counts.index
sizes = State_counts.values

# Custom vibrant color palette
bright_colors = [
    "#FF6F61", "#6B5B95", "#88B04B", "#FFA500", "#009B77",
    "#D65076", "#45B8AC", "#EFC050", "#5B5EA6", "#9B2335"
]

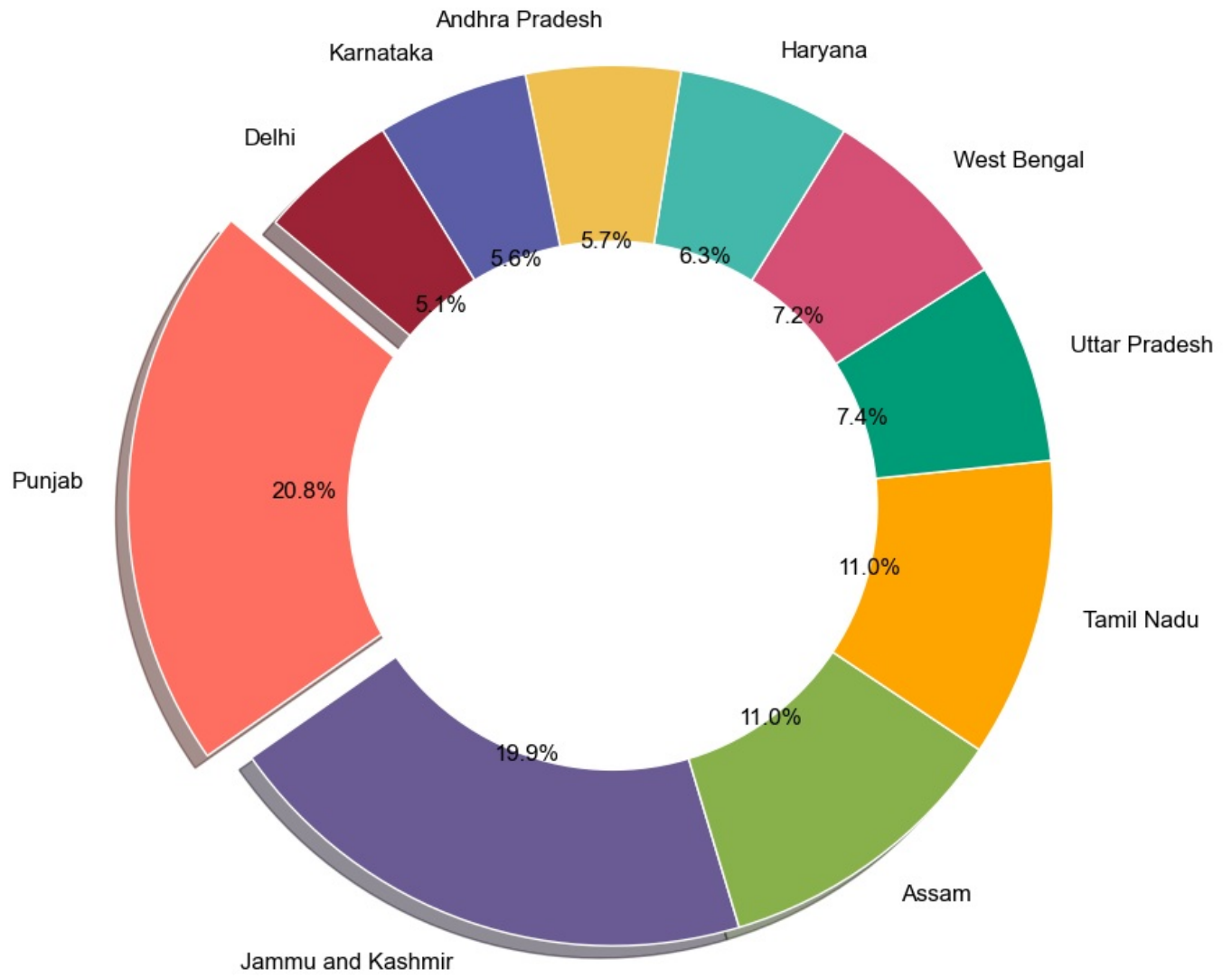
# Explode the largest slice
explode = [0.1 if i == 0 else 0 for i in range(len(sizes))]

# Plot
plt.figure(figsize=(9, 9))
wedges, texts, autotexts = plt.pie(
    sizes,
    labels=labels,
    autopct='%1.1f%%',
    startangle=140,
    colors=bright_colors,
    explode=explode,
    shadow=True,
    textprops={'fontsize': 12, 'color': 'black'}
)

# Donut-style center circle
centre_circle = plt.Circle((0, 0), 0.60, fc='white')
plt.gca().add_artist(centre_circle)

# Title & layout
plt.title("Top 10 States by Number of Events", fontsize=16, fontweight='bold')
plt.axis('equal')
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

Top 10 States by Number of Events



In []:

Loading [MathJax]/jax/output/CommonHTML/fonts/TeX/fontdata.js