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DataSources:
    Website:
        Table lists the largest earthquakes by year.
         https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lists_of_earthquakes
        Columns listed in table are Year,Magnitude,Location Depth
(km),MMI,Notes,Deaths,Injuries,Event,Date

    API:This API allows custom searches for earthquake information using a
variety of parameters.Earthquake Data provided by USGS.gov is very neat and
complete. You can arrange your query based on parameters like coordinates,
dates, alert level, tsunami causing or not, duration,Magnitude,latitude and
logitude.
            https://earthquake.usgs.gov/fdsnws/event/1/

    FlatFile:
        The Earthquakes dataset is a very good source to study the patterns
and trends in seismic (earthquake) activity at global and regional levels.
        Datasets contain records of 782 earthquakes from 1/1/2001 to
1/1/2023. The meaning of all columns is as follows:

    title: title name given to the earthquake
    magnitude: The magnitude of the earthquake
    date_time: date and time
    cdi: The maximum reported intensity for the event range
    mmi: The maximum estimated instrumental intensity for the event
    alert: The alert level - "green", "yellow", "orange", and "red"
    tsunami: "1" for events in oceanic regions and "0" otherwise
    sig: A number describing how significant the event is. Larger numbers
indicate a more significant event. This value is   determined on a number of
factors, including: magnitude,maximum MMI, felt reports, and estimated impact
    net: The ID of a data contributor. Identifies the network considered to
be the preferred source of information for this event.
    nst: The total number of seismic stations used to determine earthquake
location.
    dmin: Horizontal distance from the epicenter to the nearest station
    gap: The largest azimuthal gap between azimuthally adjacent stations (in
degrees). In general, the smaller this number, the more reliable is the
calculated horizontal position of      the earthquake. Earthquake locations
in which the azimuthal gap exceeds 180 degrees typically have large location
and depth uncertainties
    magType: The method or algorithm used to calculate the preferred
magnitude for the event
    depth: The depth where the earthquake begins to rupture
    latitude / longitude: coordinate system by means of which the position or
location of any place on Earth's surface can be determined and described
    location: location within the country
    continent: continent of the earthquake hit country
    country: affected country


    Based on the datasets and API selected,Key focus areas include identifying
the trends and patterns across various event parameters including magnitude,
depth and significance of the events, type of magnitude measurement used,
and tsunami occurence etc.
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Some of the common columns are listed out as
magnitude,longitude,latitude,place happened and year.By these columns I need
to derive some pattern among the occurence of the earthqueake happened.I want
to focus on identifying the event patterns by year, by month, by day of the
month, and by hour of the day and will try to identify and visualise the
quake events by country and analyse the top 3 quake prone countries in
detail.

Planning to leverage bar diagrams, pie charts, histograms, boxplots,
scatterplots to visualise and decide on the pattern. Number missing values
in the dataset are 1246.Major Challenge for this dataset is filling large
number of missing values by a logical approach.