



G H Patel College of Engineering & Technology
(A Constituent College of CVM University)



Global Disaster Analysis

A project report submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the Degree of
Bachelor of Engineering & Technology

in

COMPUTER ENGINEERING (CP) SEM – V

by

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Global Disaster Analysis and Prediction

1. Introduction

Natural disasters have a profound impact on human societies, economies, and environments. By analyzing past disaster data, we can better understand these events, helping governments and organizations implement more effective preparedness and response strategies.

This project aims to analyze a global dataset of disasters, identify significant trends, and predict future disaster occurrences. Key steps include cleaning the dataset, performing exploratory data analysis (EDA), and applying machine learning models for prediction.

Objective

The objective of this project is to:

1. Load and clean the global disaster dataset.
2. Perform exploratory data analysis to identify trends and patterns.
3. Implement machine learning algorithms to predict future disasters.
4. Visualize results and interpret the key findings.

2. Dataset Description

The dataset used in this analysis is a comprehensive collection of disaster events across the globe. It contains over 15,000 entries detailing various disasters such as floods, earthquakes, hurricanes, and wildfires. Key attributes include:

- Disaster Type: Type of disaster (e.g., flood, earthquake).
- Country and Region: The location where the disaster occurred.
- Start and End Dates: The timeframe of the disaster.
- Magnitude: The strength or severity of the disaster.
- Total Deaths, Injured, and Affected: Human impact metrics.
- Total Damage: The economic impact, expressed in dollars.

Data cleaning was essential as some fields, such as geographic coordinates and economic damage, had missing or incorrect values.

3. Data Pre-processing

To prepare the dataset for analysis, several preprocessing steps were taken:

3.1 Handling Missing Values

The dataset had several missing values, particularly in fields like Magnitude, Total Damage, and geographic coordinates. Missing values were handled by either filling them with median values or dropping rows if essential information (like disaster type) was missing.

```
[28]: # Check for missing values in the dataset
      df.isnull().sum()
```

```
[31]: # Handle missing values
      df.fillna(0, inplace=True)
      df.isnull().sum()
```

3.2 Date-Time Processing

The Entry Date and Last Update columns were converted into datetime objects to allow easier manipulation and analysis of time-related trends.

```
[29]: # Convert date columns to datetime format
df['Entry Date'] = pd.to_datetime(df['Entry Date'], errors='coerce')
df['Last Update'] = pd.to_datetime(df['Last Update'], errors='coerce')
```

4. Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

Exploratory data analysis was performed to gain insights into the dataset, including disaster frequency over time, the most affected countries, and correlations between disaster magnitude and damage.

4.1 Count-Wise Disaster Analysis

The top 10 most disaster-affected countries were identified, with the United States, India, and China being the most frequently affected regions. A bar plot was used to visualize the disaster count by country.

```
[31]: # Create the plot
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
plt.bar(disaster_counts.index, disaster_counts.values)

# Rotate x-axis labels
plt.xticks(rotation=90)

# Add title and labels
plt.title('Distribution of Disaster Types')
plt.xlabel('Disaster Type')
plt.ylabel('Count')

# Show the plot
plt.show()
```

4.2 Time-Series Analysis

Disaster occurrences over time were analyzed to understand seasonal trends and identify periods with unusually high disaster activity. A line plot was used to show disaster counts per year.

```
[35]: # Distribution of disasters over the years
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
sns.countplot(data=df, x='Start Year', order=df['Start Year'].value_counts().index)
plt.xticks(rotation=90)
plt.title('Distribution of Disasters Over the Years')
plt.show()
```

4.3 Correlation Analysis

The correlation between different variables, such as disaster magnitude and total damage, was examined. A heatmap was generated to display these correlations visually.

```
[42]: # Select only numeric columns for correlation analysis
numeric_df = df.select_dtypes(include=[np.number])
plt.figure(figsize=(14, 10))
sns.heatmap(numeric_df.corr(), annot=True, cmap='coolwarm', fmt='.2f')
plt.title('Correlation Heatmap')
plt.show()
```

5. Time-Series Prediction

5.1 Feature Selection

The dataset was prepared for machine learning models by selecting relevant features such as Start Year, Magnitude, and Total Damage. The dataset was split into training and test sets.

```
[44]: # Prepare data for prediction
features = ['Start Year', 'End Year', 'Total Deaths', 'No. Injured', 'No. Affected', 'No. Homeless', 'Total Affected', 'Total Damage']
X = df[features]
y = df['Disaster Type']

# Split the data into training and testing sets
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.3, random_state=42)

# Train a Random Forest Classifier
model = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=100, random_state=42)
model.fit(X_train, y_train)

# Make predictions
y_pred = model.predict(X_test)

# Evaluate the model
accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
conf_matrix = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
class_report = classification_report(y_test, y_pred)

accuracy, conf_matrix, class_report
```

6. Conclusion

This project successfully demonstrated how global disaster data can be analyzed to uncover important trends and make predictions about future disaster occurrences. The key findings include:

- The United States, India, and China are the most frequently affected by disasters.
- There is a strong correlation between disaster magnitude and the total damage incurred.
- Machine learning models, such as Random Forest, can predict future disaster activity with reasonable accuracy.

Future Work

Future improvements to this project could include:

1. Real-Time Disaster Prediction: Integrating real-time data sources to update predictions dynamically.
2. Advanced Machine Learning Models: Using more advanced algorithms like LSTM (Long Short-Term Memory) for better time-series forecasting.
3. Visualization Improvements: Enhancing visualizations with geographic maps and more detailed plots for better insight into disaster trends.

Code :

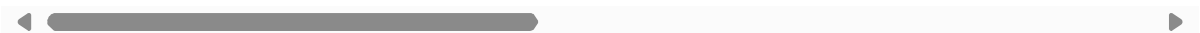
```
In [25]: # importing required Libraries
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, confusion_matrix, classification_report
```

```
In [26]: #Loading the dataset
df = pd.read_csv("dataset.csv")
df.head()
```

Out[26]:

	DisNo.	Disaster	Disaster	Disaster	Disaster	ISO	Country	Subregion	Regi
		Group	Subregion	Type	Subtype				
0	1999-9388-DJI	Natural	Climatological	Drought	Drought	DJI	Djibouti	Sub-Saharan Africa	Afr
1	1999-9388-SDN	Natural	Climatological	Drought	Drought	SDN	Sudan	Northern Africa	Afr
2	1999-9388-SOM	Natural	Climatological	Drought	Drought	SOM	Somalia	Sub-Saharan Africa	Afr
3	2000-0001-AGO	Technological	Transport	Road	Road	AGO	Angola	Sub-Saharan Africa	Afr
4	2000-0002-AGO	Natural	Hydrological	Flood	Riverine flood	AGO	Angola	Sub-Saharan Africa	Afr

5 rows × 33 columns



Data Overview

Let's take a quick look at the structure of the dataset and understand the types of data we are dealing with.

```
In [27]: # Display basic information about the dataset
df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 15784 entries, 0 to 15783
Data columns (total 33 columns):
#   Column                                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   DisNo.                                15784 non-null  object
1   Disaster Group                        15784 non-null  object
2   Disaster Subgroup                    15784 non-null  object
3   Disaster Type                        15784 non-null  object
4   Disaster Subtype                     15784 non-null  object
5   ISO                                  15784 non-null  object
6   Country                             15784 non-null  object
7   Subregion                           15784 non-null  object
8   Region                              15784 non-null  object
9   Origin                               3955 non-null   object
10  Magnitude                           3378 non-null   float64
11  Magnitude Scale                     9892 non-null   object
12  Latitude                            1815 non-null   float64
13  Longitude                           1815 non-null   float64
14  River Basin                         1212 non-null   object
15  Start Year                          15784 non-null  int64
16  Start Month                         15715 non-null  float64
17  Start Day                           14275 non-null  float64
18  End Year                            15784 non-null  int64
19  End Month                           15622 non-null  float64
20  End Day                             14342 non-null  float64
21  Total Deaths                        12655 non-null  float64
22  No. Injured                         5790 non-null   float64
23  No. Affected                        7172 non-null   float64
24  No. Homeless                        1324 non-null   float64
25  Total Affected                      11682 non-null  float64
26  Insured Damage                      695 non-null    float64
27  Insured Damage, Adjusted            694 non-null    float64
28  Total Damage                        3126 non-null   float64
29  Total Damage, Adjusted              3111 non-null   float64
30  CPI                                 15621 non-null  float64
31  Entry Date                          15784 non-null  object
32  Last Update                         15784 non-null  object
dtypes: float64(17), int64(2), object(14)
memory usage: 4.0+ MB
```

Data Cleaning

Before diving into the analysis, we need to clean the data. This includes handling missing values, converting date columns to appropriate formats, and ensuring numerical columns are correctly typed.

```
In [28]: # Check for missing values in the dataset
df.isnull().sum()
```

```
Out[28]: DisNo.                0

Disaster Group                0
Disaster Subgroup             0
Disaster Type                 0
Disaster Subtype              0
ISO                           0
Country                      0
Subregion                    0
Region                       0
Origin                       11829
Magnitude                     12406
Magnitude Scale               5892
Latitude                      13969
Longitude                     13969
River Basin                   14572
Start Year                    0
Start Month                   69
Start Day                     1509
End Year                      0
End Month                     162
End Day                       1442
Total Deaths                  3129
No. Injured                   9994
No. Affected                   8612
No. Homeless                  14460
Total Affected                 4102
Insured Damage                15089
Insured Damage, Adjusted      15090
Total Damage                  12658
Total Damage, Adjusted        12673
CPI                           163
Entry Date                    0
Last Update                    0
dtype: int64
```

```
In [29]: # Convert date columns to datetime format
df['Entry Date'] = pd.to_datetime(df['Entry Date'], errors='coerce')
df['Last Update'] = pd.to_datetime(df['Last Update'], errors='coerce')
```

C:\Users\PARAM\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_24960\2838889772.py:3: UserWarning: Parsing dates in %d-%m-%Y format when dayfirst=False (the default) was specified. Pass `dayfirst=True` or specify a format to silence this warning.

```
df['Last Update'] = pd.to_datetime(df['Last Update'], errors='coerce')
```

```
In [30]: df.info()
```



```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>

RangeIndex: 15784 entries, 0 to 15783
Data columns (total 33 columns):
#   Column                                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   DisNo.                                15784 non-null  object
1   Disaster Group                        15784 non-null  object
2   Disaster Subgroup                    15784 non-null  object
3   Disaster Type                        15784 non-null  object
4   Disaster Subtype                     15784 non-null  object
5   ISO                                  15784 non-null  object
6   Country                             15784 non-null  object
7   Subregion                           15784 non-null  object
8   Region                              15784 non-null  object
9   Origin                              3955 non-null   object
10  Magnitude                           3378 non-null   float64
11  Magnitude Scale                     9892 non-null   object
12  Latitude                            1815 non-null   float64
13  Longitude                           1815 non-null   float64
14  River Basin                         1212 non-null   object
15  Start Year                          15784 non-null  int64
16  Start Month                         15715 non-null  float64
17  Start Day                           14275 non-null  float64
18  End Year                            15784 non-null  int64
19  End Month                           15622 non-null  float64
20  End Day                             14342 non-null  float64
21  Total Deaths                       12655 non-null  float64
22  No. Injured                        5790 non-null   float64
23  No. Affected                       7172 non-null   float64
24  No. Homeless                       1324 non-null   float64
25  Total Affected                     11682 non-null  float64
26  Insured Damage                     695 non-null    float64
27  Insured Damage, Adjusted            694 non-null    float64
28  Total Damage                       3126 non-null   float64
29  Total Damage, Adjusted              3111 non-null   float64
30  CPI                                15621 non-null  float64
31  Entry Date                         7474 non-null   datetime64[ns]
32  Last Update                        15784 non-null  datetime64[ns]
dtypes: datetime64[ns](2), float64(17), int64(2), object(12)
memory usage: 4.0+ MB
```

```
In [31]: # Handle missing values
df.fillna(0, inplace=True)
df.isnull().sum()
```

C:\Users\PARAM\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_24960\3473941581.py:2: FutureWarning: Setting an item of incompatible dtype is deprecated and will raise an error in a future version of pandas. Value '0' has dtype incompatible with datetime64[ns], please explicitly cast to a compatible dtype first.

```
df.fillna(0, inplace=True)
```



```
Out[31]: DisNo.                0

Disaster Group                0
Disaster Subgroup             0
Disaster Type                 0
Disaster Subtype              0
ISO                           0
Country                      0
Subregion                    0
Region                       0
Origin                       0
Magnitude                    0
Magnitude Scale               0
Latitude                     0
Longitude                    0
River Basin                  0
Start Year                   0
Start Month                  0
Start Day                    0
End Year                     0
End Month                    0
End Day                      0
Total Deaths                 0
No. Injured                  0
No. Affected                  0
No. Homeless                  0
Total Affected                0
Insured Damage                0
Insured Damage, Adjusted      0
Total Damage                  0
Total Damage, Adjusted        0
CPI                          0
Entry Date                    0
Last Update                   0
dtype: int64
```

Exploratory Data Analysis

Let's explore the data to uncover interesting patterns and insights.

```
In [18]: #counts the number of occurrence of each disaster
disaster_counts = df.groupby('Disaster Type').size()
disaster_counts
```

Out[18]: Disaster Type

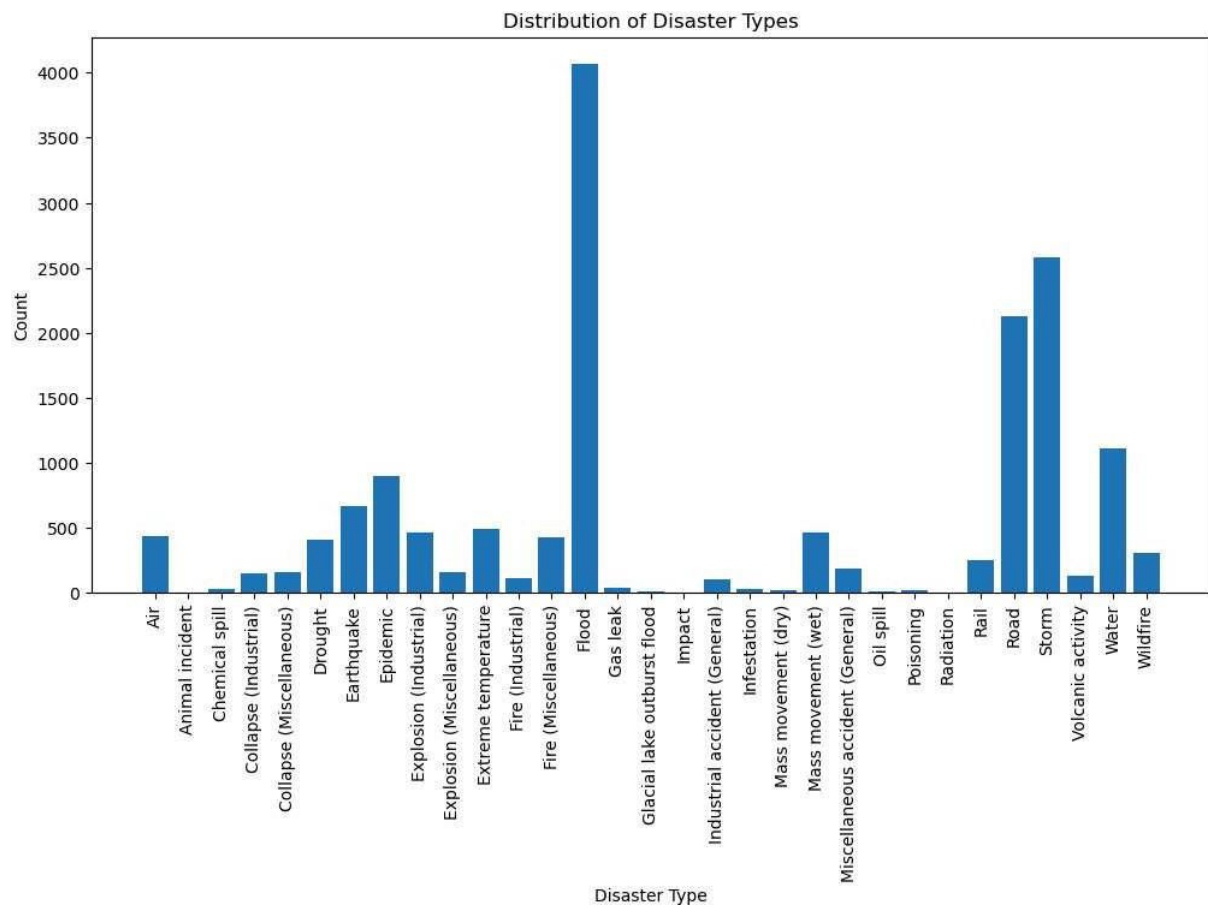
Air	430
Animal incident	1
Chemical spill	23
Collapse (Industrial)	148
Collapse (Miscellaneous)	158
Drought	408
Earthquake	665
Epidemic	894
Explosion (Industrial)	458
Explosion (Miscellaneous)	159
Extreme temperature	492
Fire (Industrial)	111
Fire (Miscellaneous)	421
Flood	4070
Gas leak	34
Glacial lake outburst flood	4
Impact	1
Industrial accident (General)	102
Infestation	29
Mass movement (dry)	13
Mass movement (wet)	461
Miscellaneous accident (General)	186
Oil spill	5
Poisoning	20
Radiation	2
Rail	247
Road	2124
Storm	2575
Volcanic activity	126
Water	1111
Wildfire	306
dtype:	int64

```
In [17]: # Create the plot
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
plt.bar(disaster_counts.index, disaster_counts.values)

# Rotate x-axis labels
plt.xticks(rotation=90)

# Add title and labels
plt.title('Distribution of Disaster Types')
plt.xlabel('Disaster Type')
plt.ylabel('Count')

# Show the plot
plt.show()
```

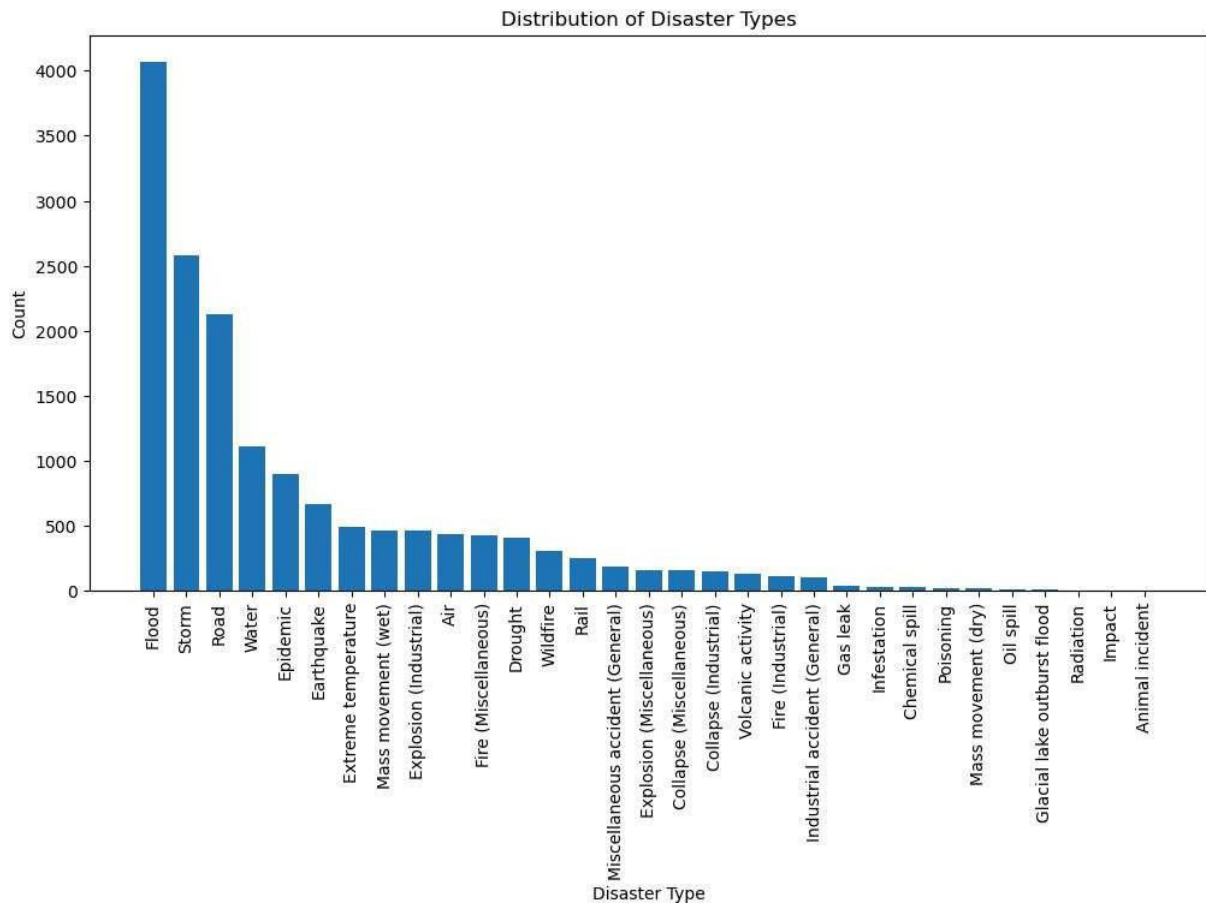


```
In [10]: # Count the occurrences of each disaster type
d=disaster_counts.sort_values(ascending=False)
# Create the plot
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
plt.bar(d.index, d.values)

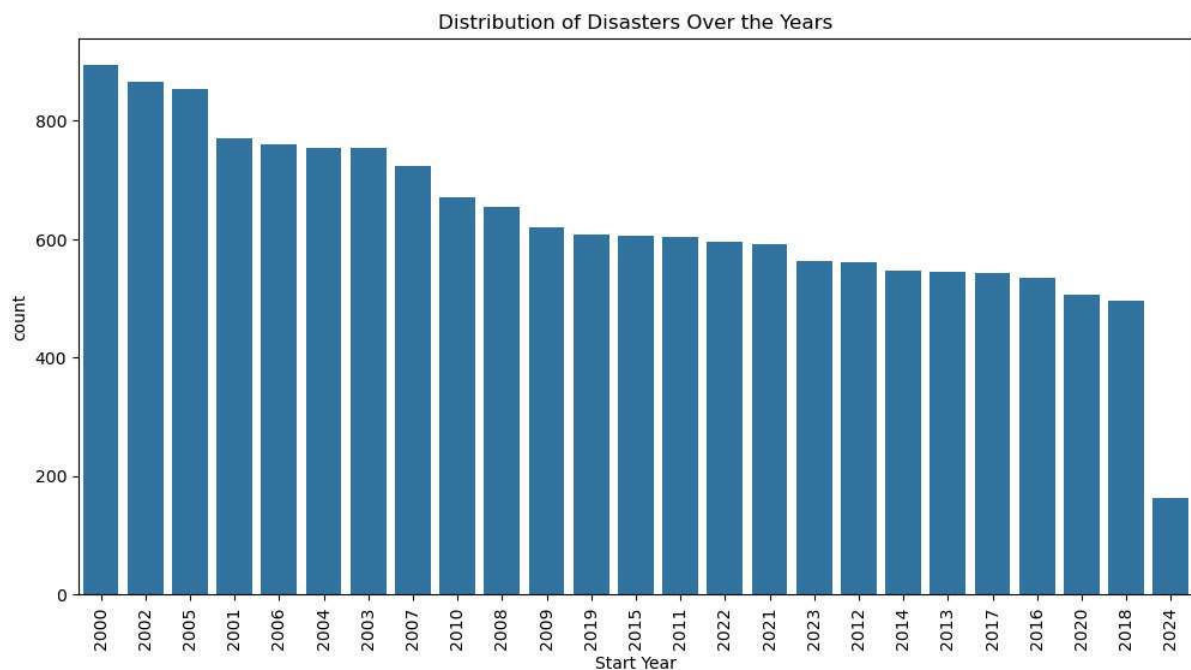
# Rotate x-axis labels
plt.xticks(rotation=90)

# Add title and labels
plt.title('Distribution of Disaster Types')
plt.xlabel('Disaster Type')
plt.ylabel('Count')

# Show the plot
plt.show()
```



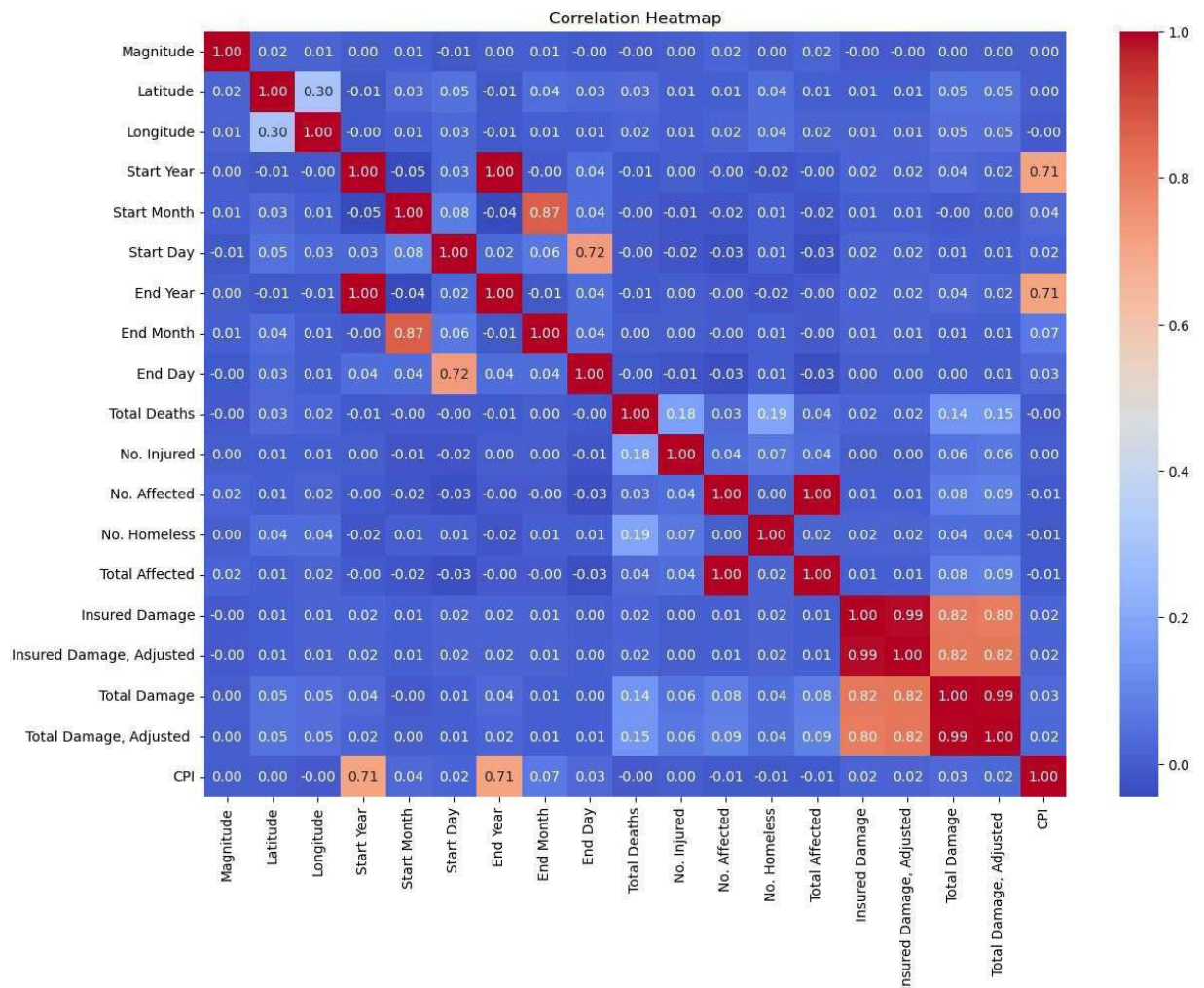
```
In [11]: # Distribution of disasters over the years
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
sns.countplot(data=df, x='Start Year', order=df['Start Year'].value_counts().index)
plt.xticks(rotation=90)
plt.title('Distribution of Disasters Over the Years')
plt.show()
```



Correlation Analysis

Let's examine the correlation between different numerical variables to understand their relationships.

```
In [12]: # Select only numeric columns for correlation analysis
numeric_df = df.select_dtypes(include=[np.number])
plt.figure(figsize=(14, 10))
sns.heatmap(numeric_df.corr(), annot=True, cmap='coolwarm', fmt='.2f')
plt.title('Correlation Heatmap')
plt.show()
```



Prediction Model

Based on the data, it might be useful to predict the type of disaster based on other features.

```
In [13]: # Prepare data for prediction
features = ['Start Year', 'End Year', 'Total Deaths', 'No. Injured', 'No. Affected']
X = df[features]
y = df['Disaster Type']
```

```
# Split the data into training and testing sets
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.3, random_state=42)

# Train a Random Forest Classifier
model = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=100, random_state=42)
model.fit(X_train, y_train)

# Make predictions
y_pred = model.predict(X_test)

# Evaluate the model
accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
conf_matrix = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
class_report = classification_report(y_test, y_pred)

accuracy, conf_matrix, class_report
```

```
C:\Users\PARAM\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\sklearn\metrics\_classification.py:1509:
UndefinedMetricWarning: Precision is ill-defined and being set to 0.0 in labels with
no predicted samples. Use `zero_division` parameter to control this behavior.
  _warn_prf(average, modifier, f"{metric.capitalize()} is", len(result))
C:\Users\PARAM\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\sklearn\metrics\_classification.py:1509:
UndefinedMetricWarning: Precision is ill-defined and being set to 0.0 in labels with
no predicted samples. Use `zero_division` parameter to control this behavior.
  _warn_prf(average, modifier, f"{metric.capitalize()} is", len(result))
C:\Users\PARAM\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\sklearn\metrics\_classification.py:1509:
UndefinedMetricWarning: Precision is ill-defined and being set to 0.0 in labels with
no predicted samples. Use `zero_division` parameter to control this behavior.
  _warn_prf(average, modifier, f"{metric.capitalize()} is", len(result))
```



```

Out[13]: (0.4448902027027027,
          array([[ 14,   0,   0,   4,   1,   0,   1,   0,   6,   0,   5,   3,   6,
                  8,   1,   0,   0,   2,   0,   0,   6,   2,   0,   0,   0,   6,
                  41,  3,   0,  28,   0],
                [  0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,
                  0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,
                  0,   0,   0,   1,   0],
                [  0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   1,   1,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,
                  1,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   1,
                  0,   1,   0,   0,   3],
                [  2,   0,   0,   2,   1,   0,   0,   0,   3,   0,   1,   0,   4,
                  1,   0,   0,   0,   2,   0,   0,   0,   1,   0,   0,   0,   1,
                  15,  1,   0,  11,   0],
                [  2,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   2,   0,   4,   1,   1,   1,   4,
                  1,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   1,   0,   0,   0,   3,
                  20,  0,   0,   2,   0],
                [  1,   0,   0,   0,   0,  50,   0,   1,   0,   0,   5,   0,   0,
                  22,  0,   0,   0,   0,   1,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,
                  0,  11,   1,   0,   2],
                [  1,   0,   0,   0,   0,   2,  70,   6,   0,   1,   2,   0,   1,
                  64,  0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   1,   0,   0,   0,   0,   5,
                  0,  67,   0,   0,   1],
                [  6,   0,   0,   0,   0,   3,   5, 165,   3,   0,   2,   0,   0,
                  56,  2,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   1,   0,   5,
                  6,  10,   0,  15,   0],
                [ 11,   0,   0,   1,   0,   0,   4,   1,   7,   0,   5,   0,   5,
                  12,   1,   0,   0,   4,   0,   0,   6,   2,   0,   0,   0,   3,
                  51,  5,   0,  20,   2],
                [  1,   0,   1,   1,   1,   0,   1,   2,   2,   2,   0,   0,   4,
                  4,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   1,   1,   0,   0,   0,   4,
                  19,  5,   0,   4,   0],
                [  3,   0,   0,   2,   0,   4,   4,  10,   2,   1,  39,   1,   3,
                  25,  0,   0,   0,   1,   1,   1,   2,   4,   0,   0,   0,   1,
                  13, 14,   0,  11,   2],
                [  1,   0,   0,   0,   1,   0,   0,   1,   2,   0,   0,   1,   1,
                  2,   0,   0,   0,   1,   0,   0,   0,   1,   0,   0,   0,   0,
                  19,  0,   0,   5,   0],
                [  2,   0,   0,   2,   2,   0,   7,   2,   4,   0,   1,   0,  12,
                  21,  0,   0,   0,   2,   0,   0,   4,   0,   0,   0,   0,   4,
                  49,  8,   0,  11,   2],
                [  8,   0,   0,   0,   0,  14,  29,  39,   1,   1,  10,   2,  10,
                  828, 0,   0,   0,   0,   2,   0,  16,   3,   0,   0,   1,   1,
                  24, 206,  7,  15,   8],
                [  0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   2,   1,   1,   0,   0,   0,   0,
                  0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   1,   0,   0,   0,   1,
                  4,   0,   0,   0,   0],
                [  0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,
                  0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,
                  1,   0,   0,   0,   0],
                [  0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   1,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,
                  0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,
                  0,   0,   0,   0,   0],
                [  3,   0,   0,   1,   0,   1,   0,   0,   4,   0,   1,   0,   1,
                  2,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   2,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,
                  7,   3,   0,   8,   0],
                [  0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   1,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0,

```

```

0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 5, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
0, 4, 0, 0, 0],
[ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
[ 10, 0, 0, 3, 0, 0, 1, 6, 3, 2, 1, 1, 8,
 41, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 9, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1,
 26, 11, 0, 15, 0],
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[ 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 7, 8, 1, 1, 0, 4, 1, 0,
 37, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
 2, 25, 0, 0, 14]], dtype=int64),
,
precision recall f1-score support\n\n
Air 0.11 0.10 0.10 137\n Animal incident
0.00 0.00 0.00 1\n Chemical spill 0.00
0.00 0.00 8\n Collapse (Industrial) 0.08 0.04
0.06 45\n Collapse (Miscellaneous) 0.00 0.00 0.00
42\n Drought 0.50 0.53 0.52 94\n
Earthquake 0.39 0.32 0.35 221\n Epide
mic 0.61 0.59 0.60 279\n Explosion (Industrial)
0.07 0.05 0.06 140\n Explosion (Miscellaneous) 0.11
0.04 0.06 53\n Extreme temperature 0.33 0.27
0.30 144\n Fire (Industrial) 0.05 0.03 0.04
35\n Fire (Miscellaneous) 0.12 0.09 0.10 133\n
Flood 0.57 0.68 0.62 1225\n Gas leak
0.00 0.00 0.00 10\n Glacial lake outburst flood 0.00
0.00 0.00 1\n Impact 0.00 0.00
0.00 1\n Industrial accident (General) 0.00 0.00 0.00
33\n Infestation 0.50 0.50 0.50 10\n
Mass movement (dry) 0.00 0.00 0.00 2\n Mass mo

```

Disaster Type	Total Deaths	Total Affected	Start Year
139\nMiscellaneous accident (Gen	0.11	0.06	0.08
Oil spill	0.16	0.12	0.14
56\n			
3\n			
Poisoning	0.00	0.00	0.00
6\n			
Radiation	0.00	0.00	0.00
1\n			
Rail	0.20	0.19	0.19
68\n			
Road	0.52	0.66	0.58
737\n			
Volcanic activity	0.43	0.40	0.42
Storm	0.06	0.09	0.14
33\n			
Water	0.40	0.39	0.42
323\n			
Wildfire	0.30	0.14	0.19
102\n\n			
accuracy	0.18	0.17	0.17
4736\n			
macro avg	0.41	0.44	0.42
weighted avg			
4736\n')			

```
In [14]: def disaster_analysis(choice):
    if choice == "1":
        # Analyzing which disaster caused the most damage to human life (based on T
        disaster_with_most_deaths = df[['Disaster Type', 'Total Deaths']].dropna()
        disaster_with_most_deaths = disaster_with_most_deaths.groupby('Disaster Typ
        total_deaths = df.groupby('Disaster Type')['Total Deaths'].sum().max()
        return f"The disaster type that caused the most damage to human life is '{d

    elif choice == "2":
        # Analyzing which country experienced the most disasters
        most_disasters_country = df['Country'].value_counts().idxmax()
        disaster_count = df['Country'].value_counts().max()
        return f"The country that experienced the most disasters is {most_disasters

    elif choice == "3":
        # Analyzing which country had the most affected population (Total Affected)
        most_affected_country = df[['Country', 'Total Affected']].dropna()
        most_affected_country = most_affected_country.groupby('Country')['Total Aff
        total_affected = df.groupby('Country')['Total Affected'].sum().max()
        return f"The country with the most affected population is {most_affected_co

    elif choice == "4":
        # Analyzing which year had the most disasters
        year_with_most_disasters = df['Start Year'].value_counts().idxmax()
        disaster_count = df['Start Year'].value_counts().max()
        return f"The year with the most disasters was {year_with_most_disasters} wi

    else:
        return "Invalid choice. Please select a number between 1 and 5."

# Ask user for input
print("Disaster Analysis Options:")
print("1. Disaster type with most deaths")
print("2. Country with most disasters")
print("3. Country with most affected population")
print("4. Year with most disasters")

user_choice = input("Enter your choice (1-4): ")

# Run the analysis based on user input
result = disaster_analysis(user_choice)
print(result)
```

Disaster Analysis Options:

1. Disaster type with most deaths
2. Country with most disasters
3. Country with most affected population
4. Year with most disasters

The country with the most affected population is China with 1770308252.0 people affected.