Global Terrorism **Exploratory Data Analysis** - by Prince Priyadarshi







Country with most attacks: Iraq

City with most attacks: Baghdad

Region with the most attacks: Middle East & North Africa

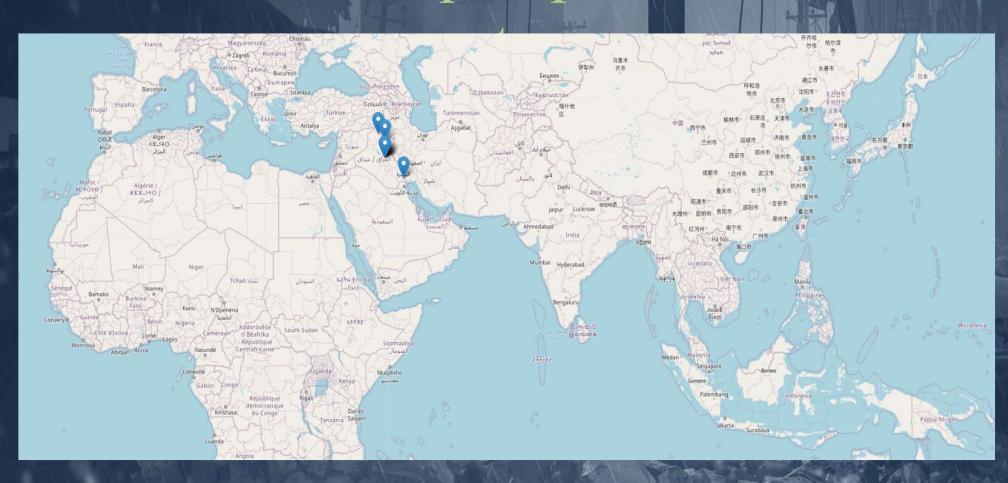
Year with the most attacks: 2014

Month with the most attacks: 5

Group with the most attacks: Taliban

Most Attack Types: Bombing/Explosion

In world Map Top attacked

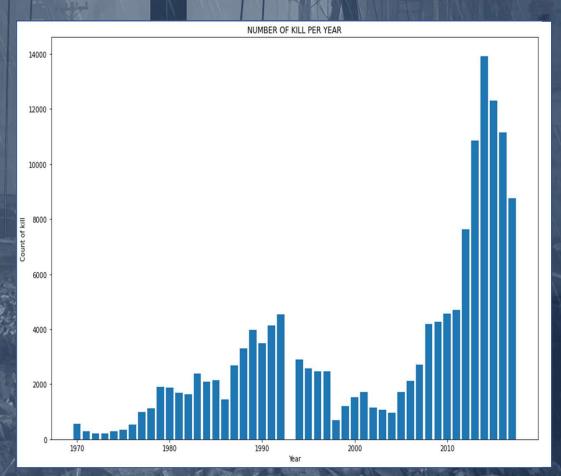


Attacks in every year

From above bar chart, we came to know about the total number of terrorist attacks with respect to different years.

We can conclude that most attacks were done in the year 2014.

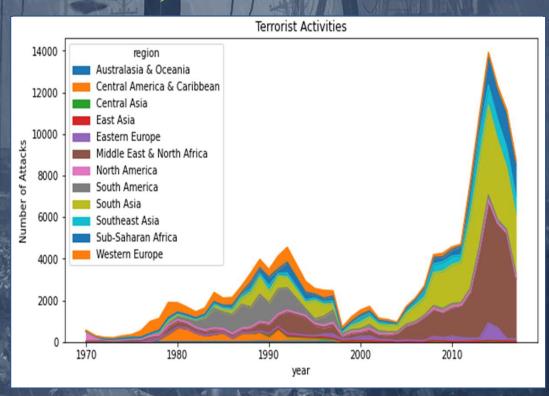
We can see here that attacks slowly start to increase from 1972 until about 1993 where until 2004 we see a downward global trend in Terrorist incidents then after 2014 the terrorist activities starts increasing till 2014 then slowly decreases.



Terrorist Activities (Number of Attacks vs Year)

The above graph is plotted using area type of graph. It showing the total number of attacks in corresponding years and region. Most attacks were made in 2014 on Australasia & Oceania.

In the 1970s we can see that most terrorist attacks occurred in Western Europe, followed by Latin and South America in the 1980s.But then there is an overall decline in the number of attacks between the mid-1990s and 2003.



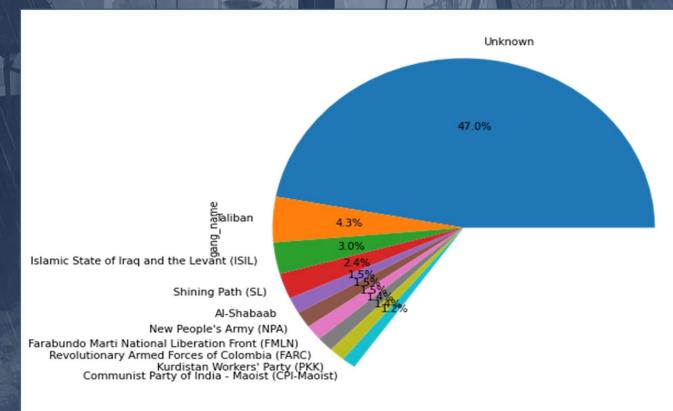
Word cloud

As we can see in this word cloud diagram that
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
Administered Tribal
Baghdad
Northern Ireland
Jammu Kashmir



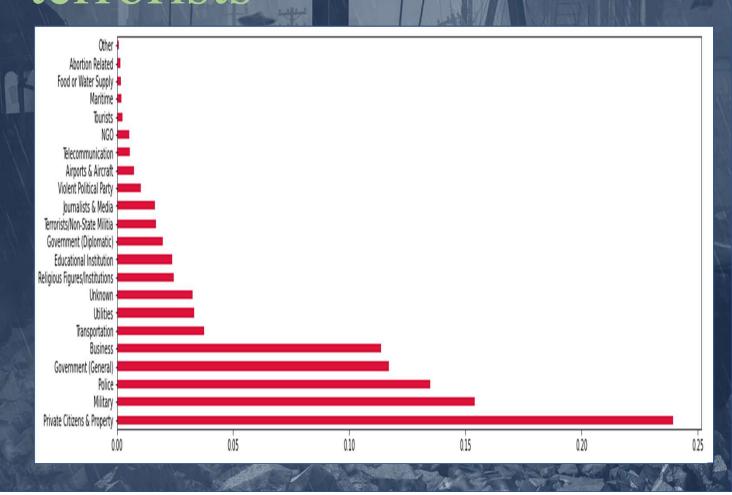
Percentage of attacks by each gangs out of total

The above figure is plotted using a pie chart. Which shows the percentage of attacks made by different terrorist groups out of total attacks.



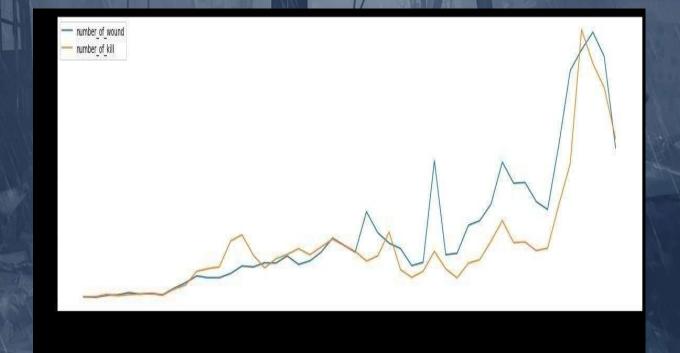
To know the target type of terrorists

From above graph, which depicts that most of the terrorist gangs targeted the private citizens and property followed by military, police



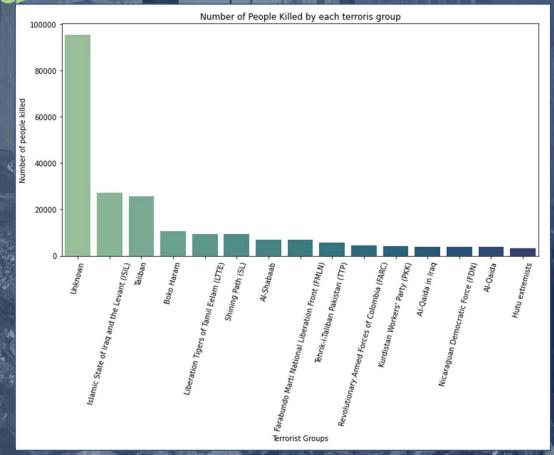
Compare the Number of kills and number of wounds

The above graph shows the number of kills and number of wounds by different terrorist groups. we can also compare the lines and day that number of people wounded more than the people killed.



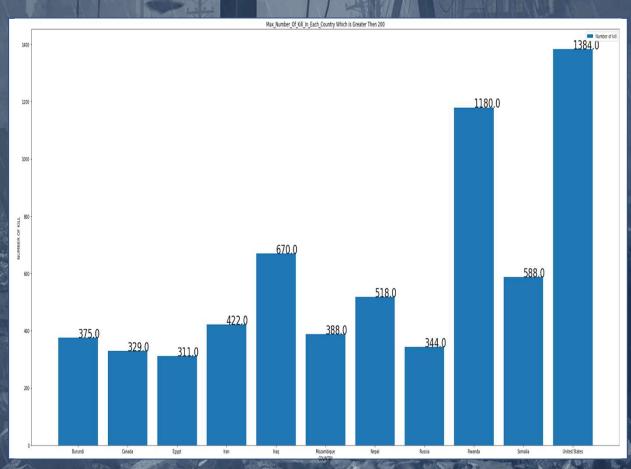
Terrorist group name and number of killed

From the bar graph, which shows the number of people killed by different terrorist groups, we can say that most people were killed by terrorists which is unknown followed by ISIL and least number of people killed by Hutu extremists group.



Max number of kill in each country which is greater then 200

The above bar graph, which displaying the total number of people killed in different countries. We can say that most people killed in United States i.e.,1384 people were killed.



AL-QAIDA

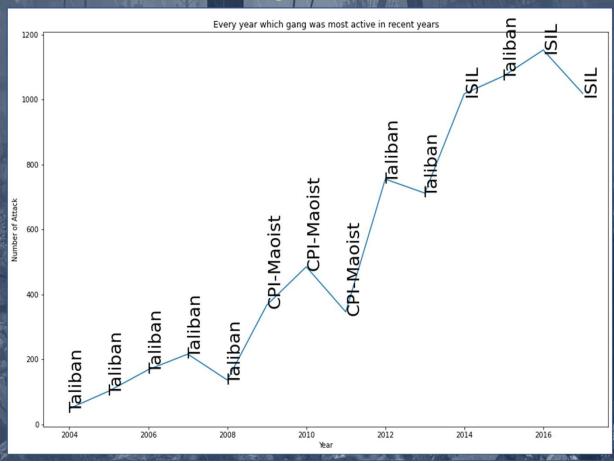
AL_qaida Most mischievous gang in early 20's and have done most number kill till date and the weapon used for killing is only two Explosives and vehicle-borne explosive

so if we control on the illegal transportation of weapons then we can reduced

we can see that in only one year (2001) there were 2 attacks on the same day so we can in same country so we can say that there might me some disput between USA and Al_Qaida

To check which region is affected by terrorism in each year

From the above graph, Which depicts the total number of attacks by different terrorist groups in respect to different years, we can say the most active terrorist gang.





Country	Number of kill
Iraq	21510
Pakistan	12756
Afghanistan	10871
India	10491
Colombia	6865
Philippines	5843
Peru	4916
Turkey	3767
El Salvador	3369
Thailand	3346
United Kingdom	3212

Correlations

Figure shows correlation matrix where darker the shade of the block, more the attributes are correlated proportionately. Here we can see that country and latitude are correlated which is expected. Values of neither of those two parameters change and hence they show a strong relation. This observation shows that most of the attacks are done by the citizen of their own country. Such a relation provides an interesting insight into how to perceive international terrorism as the proportion of international terrorism is significantly less in comparison with domestic terrorism. Attack type and weapon used in the attack also hold close ties with each other as attack type is defined based on the weapons used in that incident. Strangely 'success' which represents the rate of success of any attack, shows no significant connections with any other listed parameters. The block representing year and success has a darker shade which means that both these parameters are inversely related to each other. So, over time, the rate of success of any attack has reduced. This is a noteworthy observation that in an era of growing terrorism, counter-terrorist forces can restrict the success factor of attacks more than they used to.

