Analysis of Earthquake Data

About the Data Set

This data set was obtained from the US Geological Survey and it represents the period from 2023-08-23 to 2023-09-24

In this analysis we will focus on depth, magnitude, location, time and type of earthquake

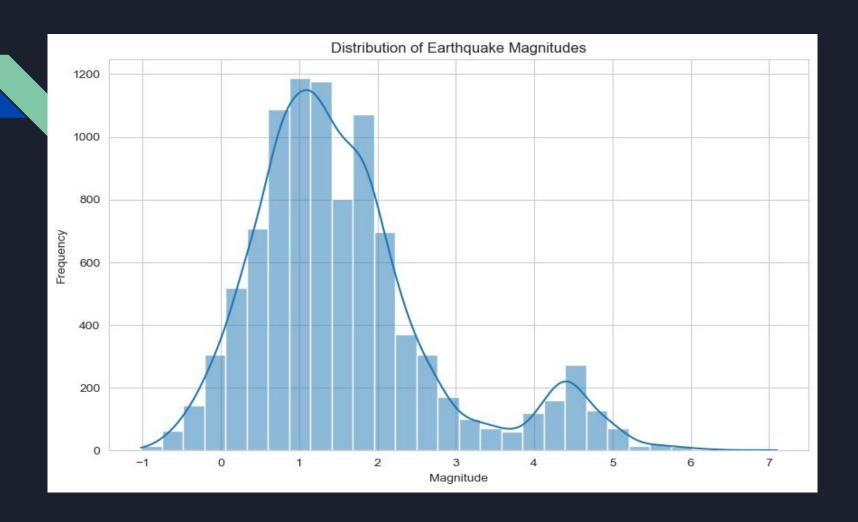
Distribution of Earthquake Magnitudes

Magnitude is the strength of the earthquake, higher magnitudes are more destructive.

Negative magnitudes represent small quakes

The majority of the earthquakes in this data set were between 0 and 2 with a small cluster between 4 and 5.

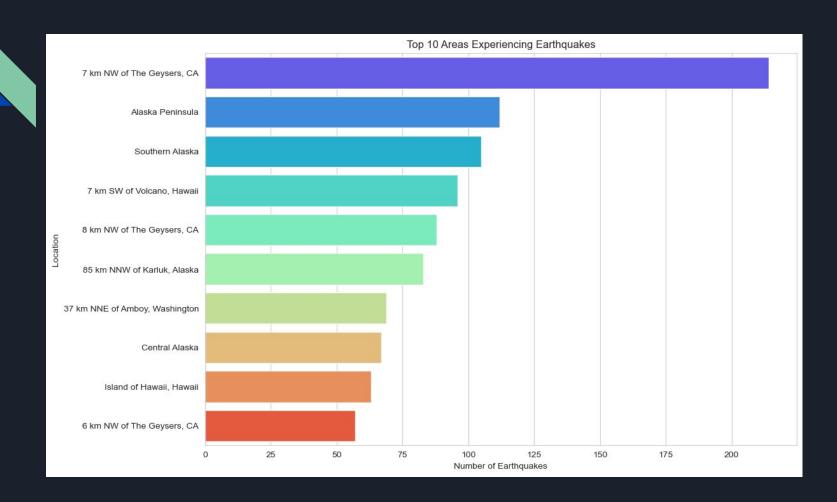
The highest magnitude recorded in this time period was 7.1



Top 10 Locations Experiencing Earthquakes

Some locations in Hawaii and along the west coast: Alaska, California and Washington

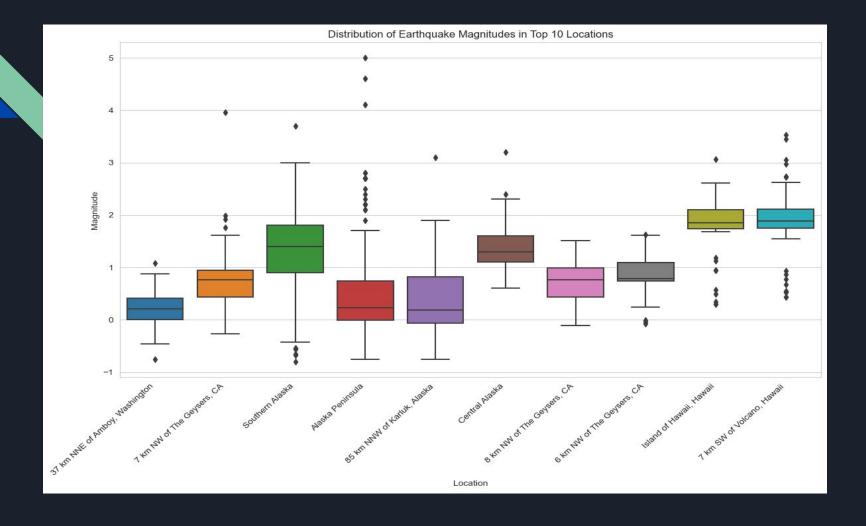
7km northwest of The Geysers, California experienced over 200 events, while the next highest experienced less than 125.



Magnitude in Top 10 Locations

The distribution of magnitude in the top 10 locations experiencing earthquakes is also around 0-2 with

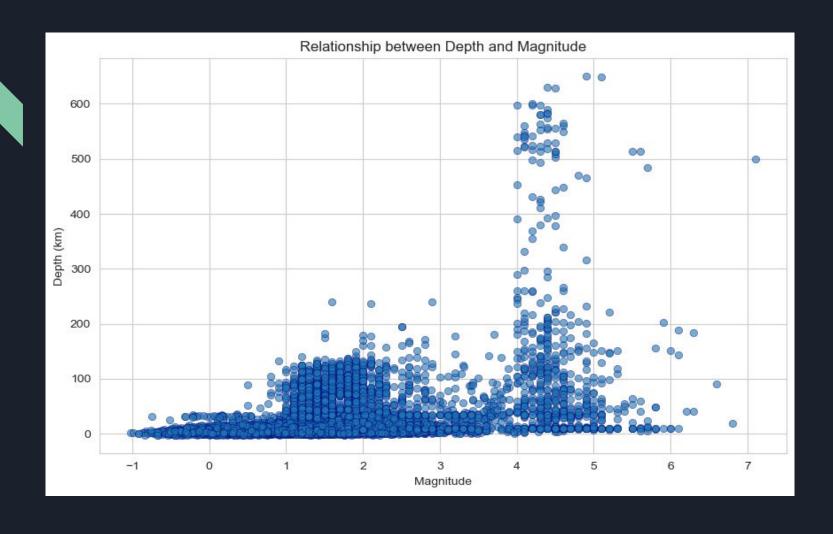
The locations in Hawaii tended to experience earthquakes at the higher end of this range.



Relationship Between Depth and Magnitude

Lower depths (below 200 km) tended to experience lower magnitudes

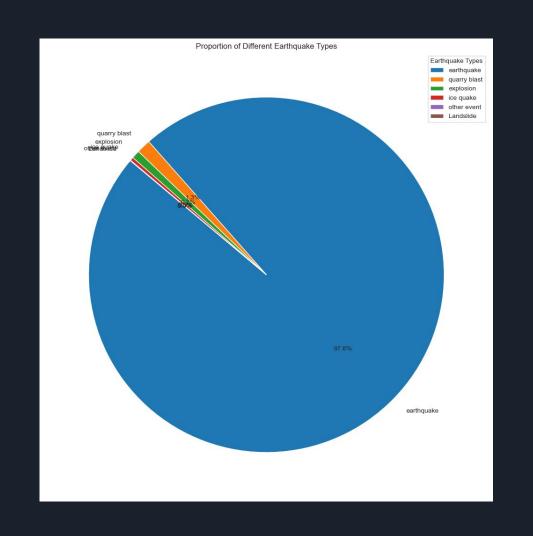
Higher magnitudes had a larger range of depths, from 0 km to over 600 km



Different Types of Activity

The majority of seismic activity was classified as earthquakes (>97%)

Other types of activity recorded includes: quarry blasts, explosions, ice quakes and landslides.



Earthquakes Per Day

The number of earthquakes recorded per day ranged between 200 and 400

The average number went down as the month went on.

