





### **Phase-3 Submission**

**Student Name:** ASHWINTH M

**Register Number:** 712523205008

**Institution: PPG INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY** 

**Department:** B.TECH IT

**Date of Submission:** 15/5/2025

Github Repository Link: AshwinthM

#### 1. Problem Statement

Clearly define the real-world problem you are addressing. For example, predicting Air Quality Index (AQI) levels based on pollutant concentrations is critical for public health and environmental monitoring. Specify the problem type (classification of AQI levels into categories such as Good, Moderate, Unhealthy, etc.) and its business or societal relevance, such as enabling early warnings and policy decisions

#### 2. Abstract

- The problem (predicting AQI levels)
- The objective (build machine learning models for classification)
- The approach (data preprocessing, feature engineering, model building with Random Forest and XGBoost)
- The outcome (high accuracy classification models with interpretability)







# 3. System Requirements

Specify minimum system/software requirements to run the project:

- **(a) Hardware**: Minimum RAM, processor (if heavy computation is needed)
- **Software**: Python version, required libraries, IDE (Colab, Jupyter)

# 4. Objectives

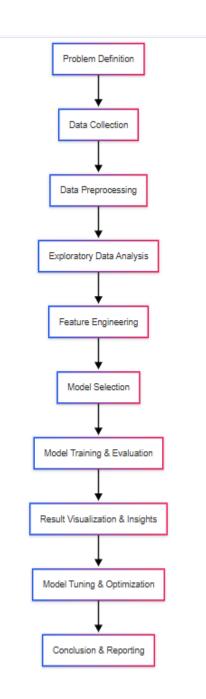
- Build robust classification models to predict AQI levels accurately
- Identify key pollutants influencing air quality
- Provide actionable insights for environmental monitoring and public health
- Deliver models that are interpretable and generalizable for real-world deployment

# 5. Flowchart of Project Workflow









# 6. Dataset Description







- Source: e.g., UCI Machine Learning Repository, government open data portals
- Type: Public, structured tabular data
- Size: Approximately 100,000 records with 10–12 features including date, time, pollutant levels, and AQI category
- Show sample data snapshot (e.g., df.head())

### 7. Data Preprocessing

- Imputation of missing values using mean/median
- Removal of duplicates (~1.2%)
- Outlier detection and capping using IQR method
- Data type corrections (datetime, float, categorical)
- Encoding categorical variables (one-hot encoding)
- Normalization/scaling of pollutant features (Min-Max scaling)
   Include before and after screenshots or code snippets to illustrate these steps

# 8. Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

- Univariate analysis: Histograms, boxplots showing skewness in PM2.5 and PM10
- Bivariate/multivariate analysis: Correlation heatmaps, scatterplots showing relationships between pollutants and AQI
- Insights such as dominant pollutants (PM2.5, PM10), seasonal effects, and class imbalance in AQI categories
  - Include visualizations and key takeaways







# 9. Feature Engineering

- Time-based features like Month, Hour extracted from timestamps
- Average pollutant levels for day/night periods
- Binning continuous AQI values into categorical levels per EPA standards
- Justify why these features improve model performance and interpretability

  Mention if dimensionality reduction (e.g., PCA) was explored but not used due to
  interpretability concerns

### 10. Model Building

- Models: Random Forest Classifier and XGBoost Classifier
- Reasoning: Random Forest for handling non-linearities and feature importance;
   XGBoost for imbalanced data and accuracy
- Data split: 80-20 train-test stratified by AQI category
- Include screenshots of model training outputs and code snippets

•

MODEL	ACCURACY	PRECISION	RECALL	F1-SCORE
Random	89.5%	0.88	0.89	0.88
Forest				
XGBOOST	91.2%	0.90	0.91	0.91

#### 11. Model Evaluation

- Metrics: Accuracy, Precision, Recall, F1-score
- Confusion matrix showing classification performance and error patterns
- ROC curve with AUC for multiclass classification







- Feature importance ranking (e.g., PM2.5 most influential)
- Comparative table of model performances

### 12. Deployment

- Deployment platforms: Streamlit Cloud, Gradio + Hugging Face Spaces,
   Flask API on Render or Deta
- Include deployment method, public link, UI screenshots, and sample prediction outputs if applicable

#### 13. Source code

```
# prompt: run this html file
from IPython.display import HTML

# Replace 'your_html_file.html' with the actual filename
with open('/content/phase3 nm.html', 'r') as f:
   html_content = f.read()

HTML(html_content)

Import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn at sns

In [2]:
df=pd.read_csv("AirQualityData.csv")

df.head(
df.isnull().sum()
```

```
# prompt: run this html file
from IPython.display import HTML
# Replace 'your_html_file.html' with the actual filename
```







```
with open('/content/phase3 nm.html', 'r') as f:
   html_content = f.read()

HTML(html_content)

import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

In [2]:

df=pd.read_csv("AirQualityData.csv")

In [3]:
```

```
# prompt: run this html file

from IPython.display import HTML

# Replace 'your_html_file.html' with the actual filename
with open('/content/phase3 nm.html', 'r') as f:
    html_content = f.read()

HTML(html_content)

Import pandas as pd
apport numpy as np
apport matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

In [2]:
df=pd.read_csv("AirQualityData.csv")

df.head(
df.isnull().sum()
```

```
# prompt: run this html file

from IPython.display import HTML

# Replace 'your_html_file.html' with the actual filename
with open('/content/phase3 nm.html', 'r') as f:
   html_content = f.read()

HTML(html_content)

Import pandas as pd
Import pandas as pd
Import pandas as pd
Import numpy as np
```







```
# prompt: run this html file

from IPython.display import HTML

# Replace 'your_html_file.html' with the actual filename
with open('/content/phase3 nm.html', 'r') as f:
   html_content = f.read()

HTML(html_content)

mport pandas as pd
   mport numpy as np
   mport matplotlib.pyplot as plt
   mport seaborn as sns

df=pd.read_csv("AirQualityData.csv")

In [2]:

df.head(
df.isnull().sum()
```

```
# prompt: run this html file
from IPython.display import HTML

# Replace 'your_html_file.html' with the actual filename
with open('/content/phase3 nm.html', 'r') as f:
    html_content = f.read()

HTML(html_content)

htmp://pandas.ss.pd
apport numpy as np
apport matplotlib.pyplot as plt
htmp://seaborn.ss.sns

In [2]:
di=pd.read_csv("AirQualityData.csv")

In [3]:
df.head(
df.isnull().sum()
```

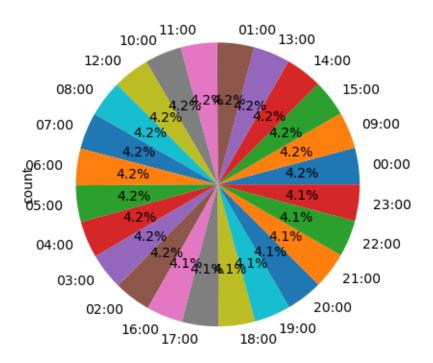






#### output:

RangeIndex: 4	s.core.frame.DataFrar 000 entries, 0 to 3999 (total 23 columns): Non-Null Coun	99			
3 NOx(GT)	4000 non-null of 4000 non-null of 4000 non-null 4000 non-null 4000 non-null	object I float64 II float64			
Mean Absolute Error (MAE): 3.8 Mean Squared Error (MSE): 22.525 R-squared (R²): 0.5378960499472312					
Accuracy: 0.94625					
Classification I preci	Report: sion recall f1-score	re support			
1 1. 2 0.	00 1.00 1.00 00 1.00 1.00 97 1.00 0.99 00 0.97 0.98	43 35 37 30			









# 14. Future scope

- Incorporating additional meteorological variables (wind speed, humidity)
- Expanding geographic coverage for model generalization
- Using deep learning models for improved accuracy
- Real-time data streaming and alert systems
- Integration with mobile apps for public access

#### 13. Team Members and Roles

Name	Contribution
Jenileya	Data Collection, Data Cleaning (handling missing values, duplicates)
Ranjanasri	Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA), Insights Generation
Aadharsh	Feature Engineering (new features, transformations, encoding)







Ashwinth	Result	Visualization,	Documentation,	
	Report	Compilat	ion, Github	
	Manage	Management		
Jeevanandan	Docum	Documentation, EDA		