Air Quality Level Classification

Name: Divyanshu Chaudhary

Roll No.: 202401100300107

College: KIET

Department : [CSE Ai]

Introduction

This project focuses on classifying air quality levels using machine learning models based on environmental factors like PM2.5, NO2, and Temperature. The goal is to categorize air quality into levels such as Good, Moderate, and Unhealthy to provide useful insights for environmental monitoring.

Methodology

- 1. Data Preprocessing: Loaded dataset and handled missing values.
- 2. Feature Selection: Chose PM2.5, NO2, and Temperature as features.
- 3. Label Encoding: Converted categorical air quality levels to numerical.
- 4. Model Training: Used Random Forest Classifier for training.
- 5. Evaluation: Accuracy, Precision, Recall were computed.
- 6. Visualization: Confusion matrix and feature importance graphs were plotted.

Code (Summary)

The code was written in Python using libraries like pandas, sklearn, seaborn, and matplotlib. It includes loading data, preprocessing, training a Random Forest classifier, predicting, evaluating and visualizing results.

```
# % Step 1: Import Libraries
                                         import pandas as pd
                                         import numpy as np
                                        import seaborn as sns
                                    import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
                         from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
                        from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
     from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, accuracy_score, precision_score, recall_score
                           from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
                                      # 📥 Step 2: Upload Dataset
                                    from google.colab import files
                                       uploaded = files.upload()
                                       # 🖺 Step 3: Load CSV File
                                   df = pd.read_csv('air_quality.csv')
                                  # 🗸 Step 4: Clean Column Names
                      df.columns = df.columns.str.strip() # Remove extra spaces
                     print(" Available columns in dataset: \n", df.columns.tolist())
               # V Step 5: Define features and target (based on actual column names)
                       features = ['pm25', 'no2', 'temperature'] # 	✓ Corrected
                                                            # 
Corrected
                            target = 'quality_level'
                                   # Check if selected columns exist
                                     for col in features + [target]:
                                        if col not in df.columns:
         raise ValueError(f"Column '{col}' not found! Please double-check column names above.")
                                       # 💡 Step 6: Prepare data
                                 df = df.dropna() # Drop missing rows
                                            X = df[features]
                                             y = df[target]
                                   # 🔠 Encode target if it's a string
                                         if y.dtype == 'object':
                                           le = LabelEncoder()
                                          y = le.fit_transform(y)
                                        class_names = le.classes_
                                                 else:
                                       class_names = np.unique(y)
                                      # ≫ Step 7: Train-Test Split
          X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
                                      # 🧟 Step 8: Train Classifier
                         model = RandomForestClassifier(random_state=42)
                                       model.fit(X_train, y_train)
                                    # 📊 Step 9: Predict & Evaluate
                                    y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
                                 acc = accuracy_score(v_test, v_pred)
              prec = precision_score(y_test, y_pred, average='weighted', zero_division=0)
                 rec = recall_score(y_test, y_pred, average='weighted', zero_division=0)
                                   print(f"\n ✓ Accuracy: {acc:.2f}")
                                    print(f"✓ Precision: {prec:.2f}")
                                      print(f"<a href="Recall: {rec:.2f}")</a>
                                    # M Step 10: Confusion Matrix
                                 cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
                                        plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.heatmap (cm, annot=True, fmt='d', cmap='Blues', xticklabels=class\_names, yticklabels=class\_names)
                                plt.title("★ Confusion Matrix Heatmap")
                                     plt.xlabel("Predicted Label")
                                        plt.ylabel("True Label")
                                           plt.tight_layout()
                                              plt.show()
```

Output / Results

```
p so: scowney scowly best, a best?
             promised beauty, somety, test, precipit travery) selected, sero photogenetic
       provide Charge and Bald of the
       printer @Precision precity
      printing @deadly line. 2773
to 10: " Confusion Matrix
  111 on a confector, partition, best, 1, pol-
       pti. Apprel tipera. But I not be be been it. -1, "corp. V.L. Ware", pitte five of
       pit. Nither to Extraordee Matrix Bedinso")
      pat Follows ("Freelighed Label"
      pell Right Toward III
      According 0.44
      Precipion: 6.86
      Bedaring Builds
11 11: 4. Feature Importance
                  .
                                            .
                                                          Street Service
```

References / Credits

Dataset: Provided via project specifications

Libraries: pandas, matplotlib, seaborn, scikit-learn, fpdf

Environment: Google Colab

Images: Screenshots generated from notebook outputs