IBM NaanMudhalvan

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Project Title: Earthquake Prediction Using Python

Phase 3: Development Part – 1

Begin building the earthquake prediction model by loading and preprocessing the dataset

Workbook

Link:GOOGLE COLAB LINK

INTRODUCTION

This documentation is a guide to the preprocessing steps essential for constructing an earthquake prediction model. It covers data loading, cleaning, and exploratory analysis, providing transparency in the model-building process. The document emphasizes the rationale behind decisions, addressing challenges and nuances encountered.

DATA LOADING

Data loading is the inaugural step in machine learning, essential foracquiring datasets that fuel model development. Identifying the datasource, whether it be CSV files, databases, or APIs, dictates the loading approach. By integrating libraries like pandas, the process is streamlined, allowing users to efficiently manipulate and analyze data. The accompanying code snippets in the documentation showcase the programmatic loading of datasets, ensuring accessibility and ease of understanding.

PREPROCESSING

The process involves thorough data cleaning, addressing issues like missing values, outliers, and duplicates to ensure the quality and reliability of the dataset. Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA) is employed to gain insights into the dataset's distribution, relationships, and potential patterns, guidingsubsequent preprocessing decisions.

PROGRAM:

Importing necessary libraries

import numpy as np import pandas as pd

import parious as pa

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

import seaborn as sns

from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

import tensorflow as tf

Reading the dataset from the specified location

data = pd.read_csv('database.csv')

Displaying the loaded dataset

data

Providing information about the dataset, including data types and missing values

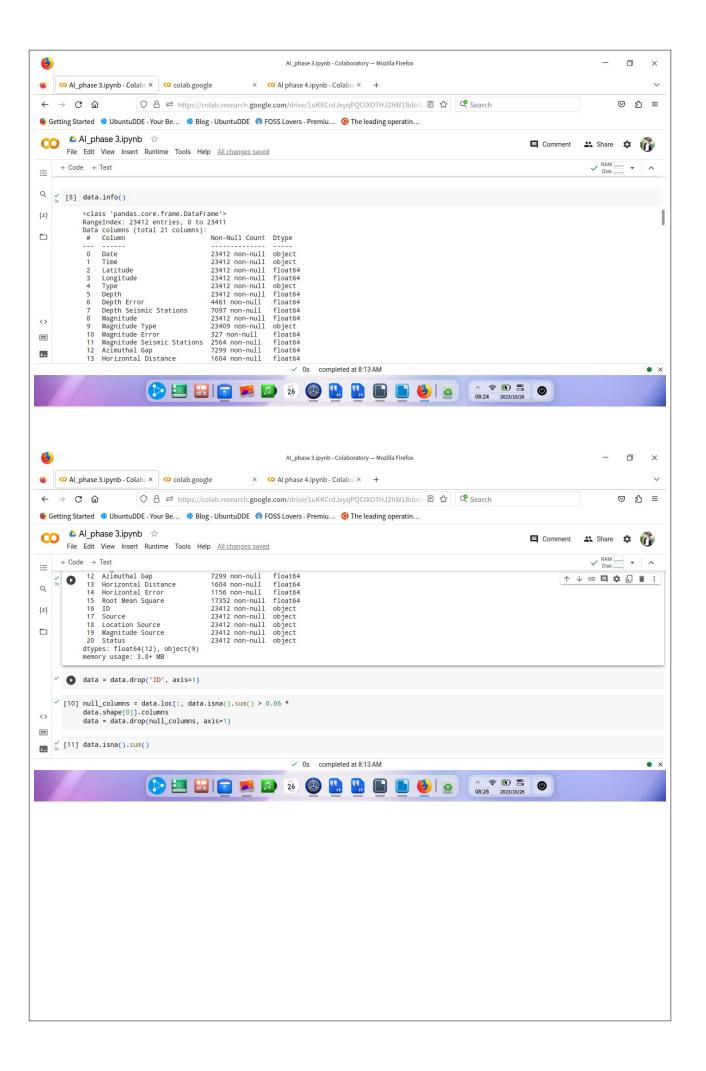
data.info()

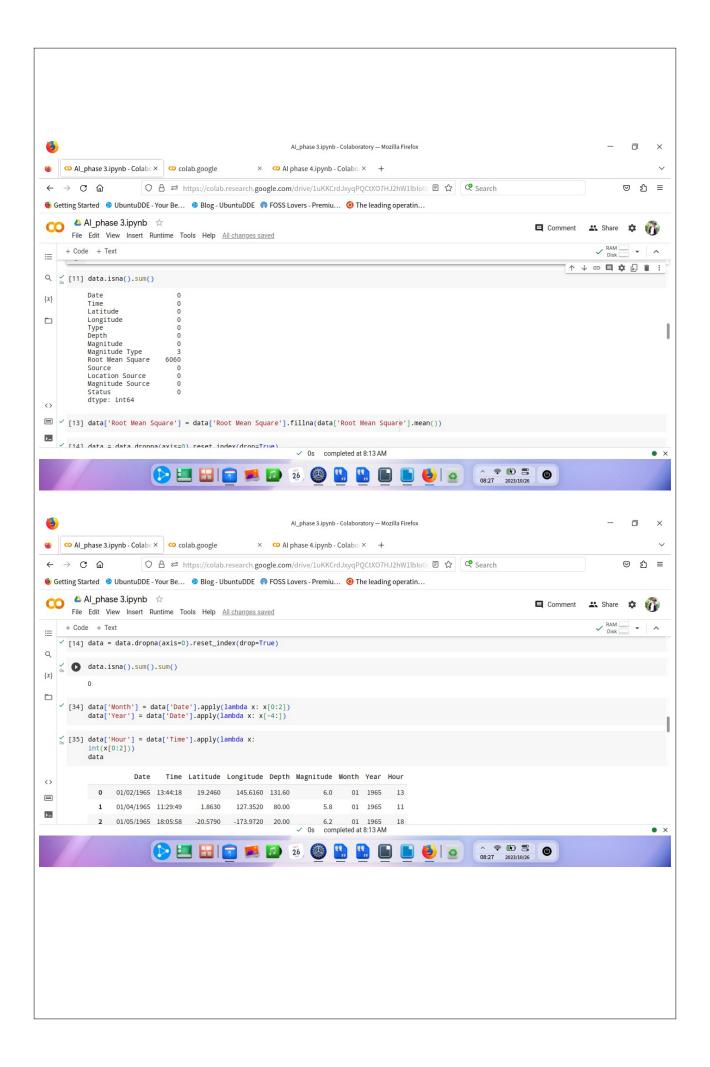
Dropping the 'ID' column from the dataset

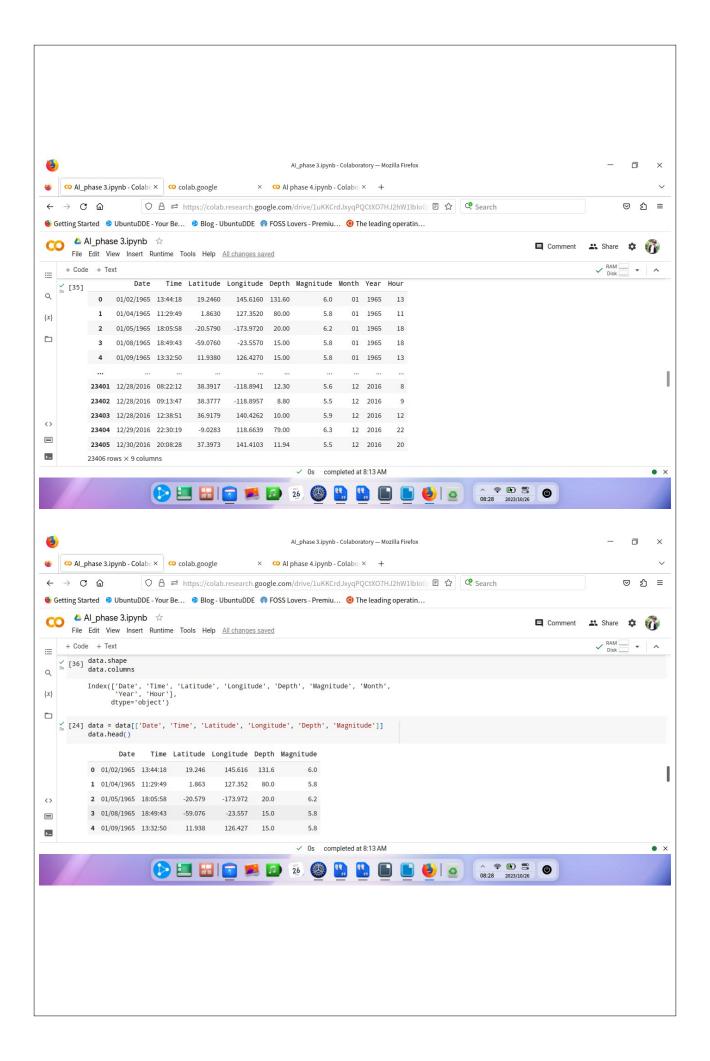
data = data.drop('ID', axis=1)

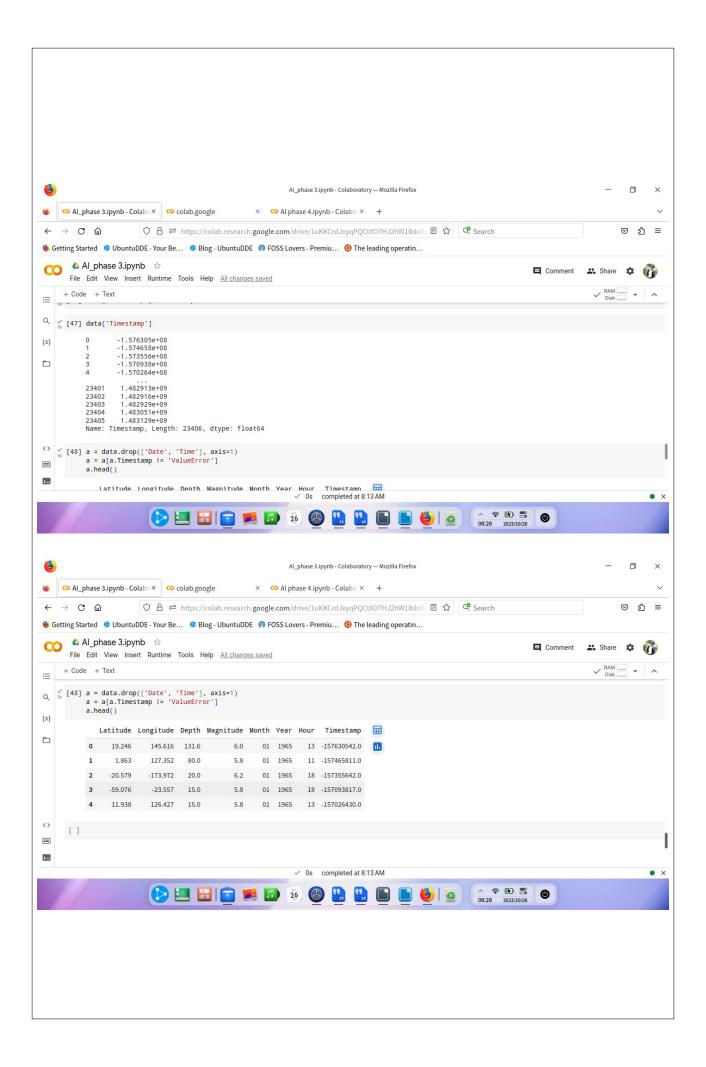
```
# Identifying and dropping columns with more than
66% missing values
              null_columns = data.loc[:, data.isna().sum() > 0.66 *
              data.shape[0]].columns
              data = data.drop(null_columns, axis=1)
       # Displaying the count of missing values in each
column
              data.isna().sum()
       # Filling missing values in the 'Root Mean Square'
column with the mean value
              data['Root Mean Square'] = data['Root Mean
              Square'].fillna(data['Root Mean Square'].mean())
       # Dropping rows with any remaining missing
values and resetting the index
              data = data.dropna(axis=0).reset index(drop=True)
       # Confirming there are no more missing values in
the dataset
              data.isna().sum().sum()
       # Feature Engineering: Extracting 'Month', 'Year',
and 'Hour' from 'Date' and 'Time'
              data['Month'] = data['Date'].apply(lambda x: x[0:2])
              data['Year'] = data['Date'].apply(lambda x: x[-4:])
       # Converting 'Month' to integer type
              data['Month'] = data['Month'].astype(np.int)
       # Handling invalid 'Year' entries and converting to
integer type
              data[data['Year'].str.contains('Z')]
              invalid_year_indices =
              data[data['Year'].str.contains('Z')].index
              data = data.drop(invalid vear indices,
              axis=0).reset_index(drop=True)
              data['Year'] = data['Year'].astype(np.int)
       # Extracting 'Hour' from 'Time' and displaying the
modified dataset
              data['Hour'] = data['Time'].apply(lambda x:
              np.int(x[0:2]))
              data
       # Displaying the shape and columns of the final dataset
              data.shape
              data.columns
       # Selecting relevant columns and displaying the
first few rows of the modified dataset
              data = data[['Date', 'Time', 'Latitude', 'Longitude',
              'Depth', 'Magnitude']]
              data.head()
       # Converting 'Date' and 'Time' to a timestamp in
seconds
              import datetime
              import time
              timestamp = []
              for d, t in zip(data['Date'], data['Time']):
              try:
```

ts = datetime.datetime.strptime(d+' '+t, '%m/%d/%Y %H:%M:%S') timestamp.append(time.mktime(ts.timetuple())) except ValueError: # Handling cases where timestamp conversion fails timestamp.append('ValueError') # Creating a new 'Timestamp' column in the dataset timeStamp = pd.Series(timestamp) data['Timestamp'] = timeStamp.values # Creating the final dataset by dropping 'Date' and 'Time' columns and removing rows with invalid timestamps final_data = data.drop(['Date', 'Time'], axis=1) final_data = final_data[final_data.Timestamp !='ValueError'] final data.head() **OUTPUT:** Al_phase 3.ipynb - Colaboratory — Mozilla Firefox × O Al phase 4.ipvnb - Colabo × + ○ 🖰 🔤 https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1uKKCrdJxyqPQCtXO7HJ2hW1lblo0 🗉 🌣 🔍 Search ভ গ্ৰ ≡ 6 Getting Started DubuntuDDE - Your Be... Blog - UbuntuDDE R FOSS Lovers - Premiu... 🛆 Al phase 3.ipynb 🕏 ■ Comment 😀 Share 🌣 👣 File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help All changes saved + Code + Text \equiv Q import numpy as np import pandas as pd import matplotlib.pyplot as plt import seaborn as sns {x} from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split import tensorflow as tf / [6] data = pd.read_csv('/content/database.csv') Type Depth Depth Seismic Stations Magnitude Seismic Magnitude Magnitude Azimuthal Horizontal Horizont <> Date Time Latitude Longitude Туре Gap Distance Stations \equiv 0 01/02/1965 13:44:18 19.2460 145.6160 Earthquake 131.60 NaN NaN MM NaN NaN >_ 01/04/1965 11:29:49 1 8630 127 3520 Farthquake NaN MW NaN NaN NaN ✓ Os completed at 8:13 AM • ×









CONCLUSION
The loading and preprocessing of the earthquake dataset involved
serveral less stone. The process began by leading the data and examining its structure leading to
several key steps. The process began by loading the data and examining its structure, leading to
the removal of the 'ID' column. Missing values were handled by dropping columns with a
substantial amount of missing data and imputing the mean for the 'Root Mean Square'
column. Feature engineering included extracting relevant information like 'Month', 'Year', and
'Hour' from 'Date' and 'Time'. Invalid entries in the 'Year' column were addressed.