

IBM NaanMudhalvan

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Project Title : Earthquake Prediction Using Python

Phase 4 : Development Part – 2

- Visualizing the data on the world map
- Splitting the dataset into Training and Testing sets.

Workbook Link : [GOOGLE COLAB LINK](#)

INTRODUCTION

The visualization process involves leveraging geospatial libraries like Basemap to represent earthquake occurrences worldwide, offering insights into distribution patterns and potential seismic hotspots. This spatial understanding is pivotal for informed decision-making in earthquake-prone regions. Additionally, the strategic split of the dataset into training and testing sets is essential for training machine learning models.

DATA VISUALIZATION

Data visualization plays a crucial role in unraveling the intricate tapestry of earthquake data, offering a lens through which patterns and insights emerge. Leveraging libraries such as Matplotlib, Seaborn, and Basemap, the seismic landscape can be visually represented, providing a comprehensive view of global seismic activity.

DATA SPLITTING

In the journey of constructing a reliable earthquake prediction model, one indispensable phase is the strategic splitting of the dataset into training and testing sets. This division is fundamental for evaluating the model's generalization performance, providing a robust assessment of its predictive capabilities on unseen data. Through libraries like scikit-learn, the dataset is partitioned, with a portion reserved for training the model and the rest set aside for testing its predictive accuracy.

PROGRAM :

```
!pip3 install basemap
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from mpl_toolkits.basemap import Basemap
import seaborn as sns
sns.set(style="darkgrid")
```

```
print("Min Value: "+ str(data['Magnitude'].min()))
print("Max Value: " + str(data['Magnitude'].max()))
```

```
Greater_8 = data[data['Magnitude'] > 8]
Greater_8['Location Source'].value_counts()
```

```
Greater_7 = data[data['Magnitude'] > 7]
Greater_7['Location Source'].value_counts()
Greater_6 = data[data['Magnitude'] > 6]
Greater_6['Location Source'].value_counts()
```

```

Greater_5 = data[data['Magnitude'] > 5]
Greater_5['Location Source'].value_counts()
Greater_4 = data[data['Magnitude'] > 4]
Greater_4['Location Source'].value_counts()

plt.hist(data['Magnitude'])
plt.xlabel('Magnitude Size')
plt.ylabel('Number of Occurrences')

sns.countplot(x="Magnitude Type", data=data)
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
plt.title('Magnitude Type VS Frequency')
print(" local magnitude (ML), surface-wave magnitude (Ms), body-wave magnitude (Mb), moment magnitude (Mm)")

def get_marker_color(magnitude):
    if magnitude < 6.2:
        return ('go')
    elif magnitude < 7.5:
        return ('yo')
    else:
        return ('ro')

plt.figure(figsize=(14,10))
eq_map = Basemap(projection='robin', resolution = 'l',
lat_0=0, lon_0=-130)
eq_map.drawcoastlines()
eq_map.drawcountries()
eq_map.fillcontinents(color='gray')
eq_map.drawmapboundary()
eq_map.drawmeridians(np.arange(0, 360, 30))
lons = data['Longitude'].values
lats = data['Latitude'].values
magnitudes = data['Magnitude'].values
timestrings = data['Date'].tolist()
min_marker_size = 0.5
for lon, lat, mag in zip(lons, lats, magnitudes):
    x,y = eq_map(lon, lat)
    msize = mag
    marker_string = get_marker_color(mag)
    eq_map.plot(x, y, marker_string, markersize=msize)
    title_string = "Earthquakes of Magnitude 5.5 or Greater\n"
    title_string += "%s - %s" % (timestrings[0][:10],
timestrings[-1][:10])
    plt.title(title_string)
plt.show()

data['date'] = data['Date'].apply(lambda x:
pd.to_datetime(x))
data['year'] = data['date'].apply(lambda x: str(x).split('-')[0])
plt.figure(figsize=(15, 8))

```

```

sns.set(font_scale=1.0)
ax = sns.countplot(x="year", data=data, color="blue")
ax.set_xticklabels(ax.get_xticklabels(), rotation=90)
plt.ylabel('Number Of Earthquakes')
plt.title('Number of Earthquakes In Each Year')

data['year'].value_counts()[:5]

import datetime
data['date'] = data['Date'].apply(lambda x:
pd.to_datetime(x))
data['mon'] = data['date'].apply(lambda x: str(x).split('-')[1])
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.set(font_scale=1)
ax = sns.countplot(x="mon", data=data, color="green")
ax.set_xticklabels(ax.get_xticklabels(), rotation=90)
plt.ylabel('Number Of Earthquakes')
plt.title('Number of Earthquakes In Each month')

data['mon'].value_counts()[:5]

import datetime
data['date'] = data['Date'].apply(lambda x:
pd.to_datetime(x))
data['days'] = data['date'].apply(lambda x: str(x).split('-')[-
1])
plt.figure(figsize=(16, 8))
sns.set(font_scale=1.0)
ax = sns.countplot(x="days", data=data, color="orange")
ax.set_xticklabels(ax.get_xticklabels(), rotation=90)
plt.ylabel('Number Of Earthquakes')
plt.title('Number of Earthquakes In Each days')
data['days'].value_counts()[:5]
x = data['year'].unique()
y = data['year'].value_counts()
count = []
for i in range(len(x)):
key = x[i]
count.append(y[key])
plt.figure(figsize=(15,12))
plt.scatter(x, count)
plt.title("Earthquake per year from 1995 to 2016")
plt.xlabel("Year")
plt.xticks(rotation=90)
plt.ylabel("Number of Earthquakes")
plt.yticks(rotation=30)
plt.show()

data.loc[data['Magnitude'] >= 8, 'Class'] = 'Disastrous'
data.loc[(data['Magnitude'] >= 7) & (data['Magnitude'] <
7.9), 'Class'] = 'Major'
data.loc[(data['Magnitude'] >= 6) & (data['Magnitude'] <

```

```

6.9), 'Class'] = 'Strong'
data.loc[(data['Magnitude'] >= 5.5) & (data['Magnitude'] <
5.9), 'Class'] = 'Moderate'
sns.countplot(x='Class', data=data)
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
plt.title('Magnitude Class vs Frequency')

```

```

X = final_data[['Timestamp', 'Latitude', 'Longitude']]
y = final_data[['Magnitude', 'Depth']]
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y,
test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
print(X_train.shape, X_test.shape, y_train.shape,
X_test.shape)

```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows a Google Colab notebook titled 'AI_phase 3.ipynb'. The code cell contains the following Python code:

```

import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
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

```

The output of the code cell shows the successful execution of the code, with the following output:

```

[6] data = pd.read_csv('/content/database.csv')
[7] data

```

The data preview shows a table with the following columns: Date, Time, Latitude, Longitude, Type, Depth, Depth Error, Depth Seismic Stations, Magnitude, Magnitude Type, Magnitude Seismic Stations, Azimuthal Gap, Horizontal Distance, and Horizontal Error. The first two rows of data are:

	Date	Time	Latitude	Longitude	Type	Depth	Depth Error	Depth Seismic Stations	Magnitude	Magnitude Type	Magnitude Seismic Stations	Azimuthal Gap	Horizontal Distance	Horizontal Error
0	01/02/1965	13:44:18	19.2460	145.6160	Earthquake	131.60	NaN	NaN	6.0	MW	...	NaN	NaN	NaN
1	01/04/1965	11:29:49	1.8630	127.3520	Earthquake	80.00	NaN	NaN	5.8	MW	...	NaN	NaN	NaN

The bottom of the screenshot shows the Ubuntu desktop environment with various application icons and a system tray displaying the time as 08:15 on 2023/10/26.

AI phase 4.ipynb - Colaboratory — Mozilla Firefox

Al_phase 3.ipynb - ColaboAl phase 4.ipynb - Colabo(4) WhatsAppNew Tab

https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1qoxnF6lhAYieAvCFuh3lRWc5XOUJji

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AI phase 4.ipynb

File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help All changes saved

Files

sample_data
database.csv

RAM
Disk

80.59 GB available

+ Code + Text

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

[36] data=pd.read_csv("/content/database.csv")
data.head()

	Date	Time	Latitude	Longitude	Type	Depth	Depth Error	Depth Seismic Stations	Magnitude	Magnitude Type	Magnitude Seismic Stations
0	01/02/1965	13:44:18	19.246	145.616	Earthquake	131.6	NaN	NaN	6.0	MW	NaN
1	01/04/1965	11:29:49	1.863	127.352	Earthquake	80.0	NaN	NaN	5.8	MW	NaN
2	01/05/1965	18:05:58	-20.579	-173.972	Earthquake	20.0	NaN	NaN	6.2	MW	NaN
3	01/08/1965	18:49:43	-59.076	-23.557	Earthquake	15.0	NaN	NaN	5.8	MW	NaN
4	01/09/1965	13:32:50	11.938	126.427	Earthquake	15.0	NaN	NaN	5.8	MW	NaN

Executing (17m 14s)

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Al_phase 3.ipynb - ColaboAl phase 4.ipynb - Colabo(4) WhatsAppNew Tab

https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1qoxnF6lhAYieAvCFuh3lRWc5XOUJji

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AI phase 4.ipynb

File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help All changes saved

Files

sample_data
database.csv

RAM
Disk

80.59 GB available

+ Code + Text

[36] 5 rows × 21 columns

```
!pip3 install basemap
```

Requirement already satisfied: basemap in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (1.3.8)
Requirement already satisfied: basemap-data<1.4,>=1.3.2 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from basemap) (2.3.1)
Requirement already satisfied: pyshp<2.4,>=1.2 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from basemap) (2.3.1)
Requirement already satisfied: matplotlib<3.8,>=1.5 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from basemap) (3.7)
Requirement already satisfied: pyproj<3.7.0,>=1.9.3 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from basemap) (3.6)
Requirement already satisfied: numpy<1.26,>=1.21 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from basemap) (1.23.5)
Requirement already satisfied: contourpy>=1.0.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from matplotlib<3.8,>=1.5) (1.2.0)
Requirement already satisfied: cycler>=0.10 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from matplotlib<3.8,>=1.5) (0.12.1)
Requirement already satisfied: fonttools>=4.22.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from matplotlib<3.8,>=1.5) (4.22.0)
Requirement already satisfied: kiwisolver>=1.0.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from matplotlib<3.8,>=1.5) (1.4.5)
Requirement already satisfied: packaging>=20.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from matplotlib<3.8,>=1.5) (23.1)
Requirement already satisfied: pillow>=6.2.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from matplotlib<3.8,>=1.5) (9.4.0)
Requirement already satisfied: pyparsing>=2.3.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from matplotlib<3.8,>=1.5) (3.1.0)
Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil>=2.7 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from matplotlib<3.8,>=1.5) (2.8.2)
Requirement already satisfied: certifi in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from pyproj<3.7.0,>=1.9.3->basemap) (2023.7.22)
Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.5 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from python-dateutil>=2.7->basemap) (1.16.0)

Executing (17m 34s)

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AI phase 4.ipynb

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AI phase 4.ipynb

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Files

sample_data database.csv

```
[38] import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from mpl_toolkits.basemap import Basemap
import seaborn as sns
sns.set(style="darkgrid")

[39] print("Min Value: " + str(data['Magnitude'].min()))
print("Max Value: " + str(data['Magnitude'].max()))

Min Value: 5.5
Max Value: 9.1

[40] Greater_8 = data[data['Magnitude'] > 8]
Greater_8['Location Source'].value_counts()

US      22
ISCGEM   5
Name: Location Source, dtype: int64
```

Executing (17m 39s)

21:19 2023/10/26

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Files

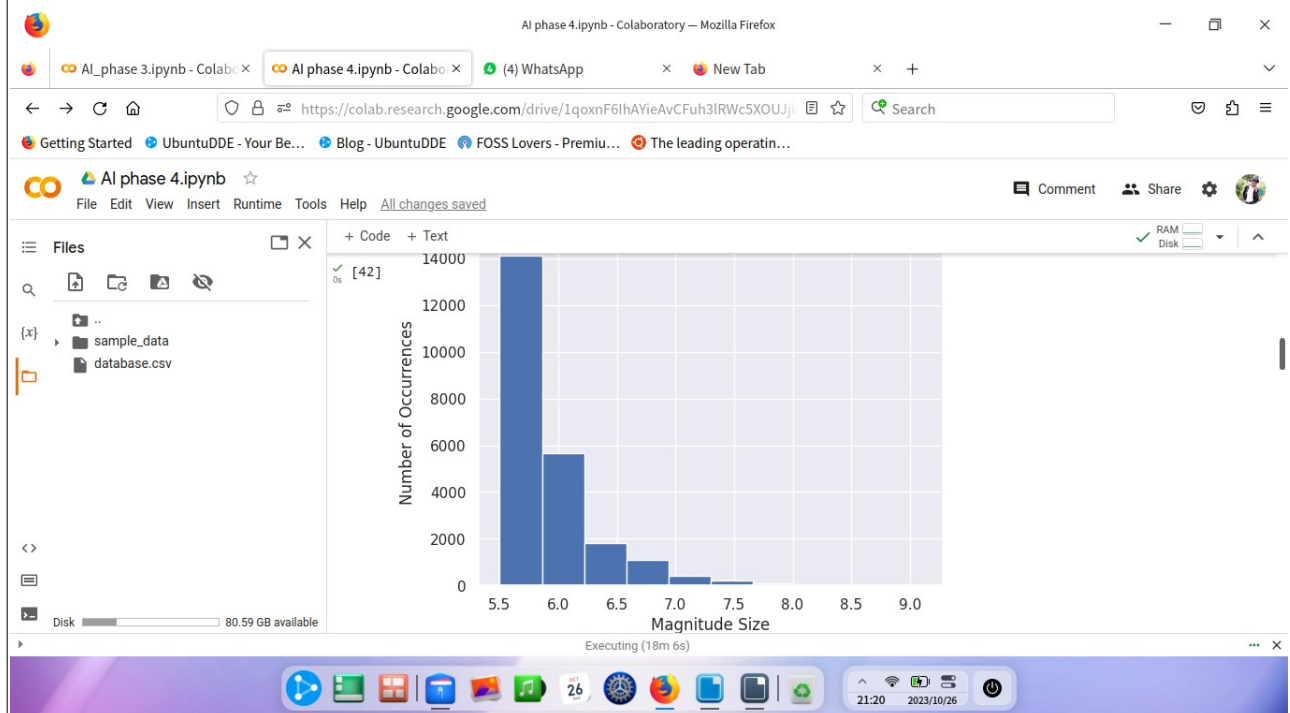
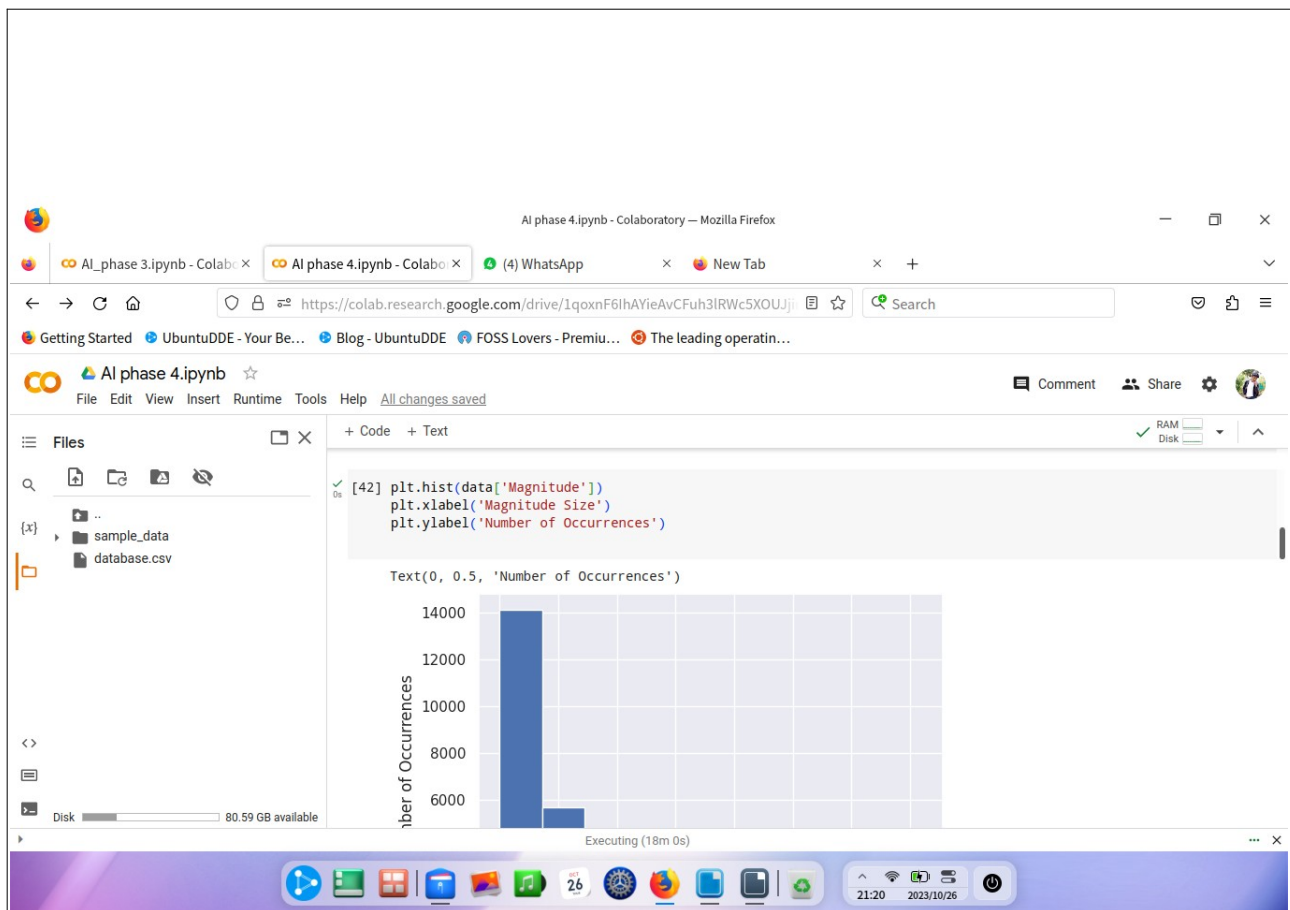
sample_data database.csv

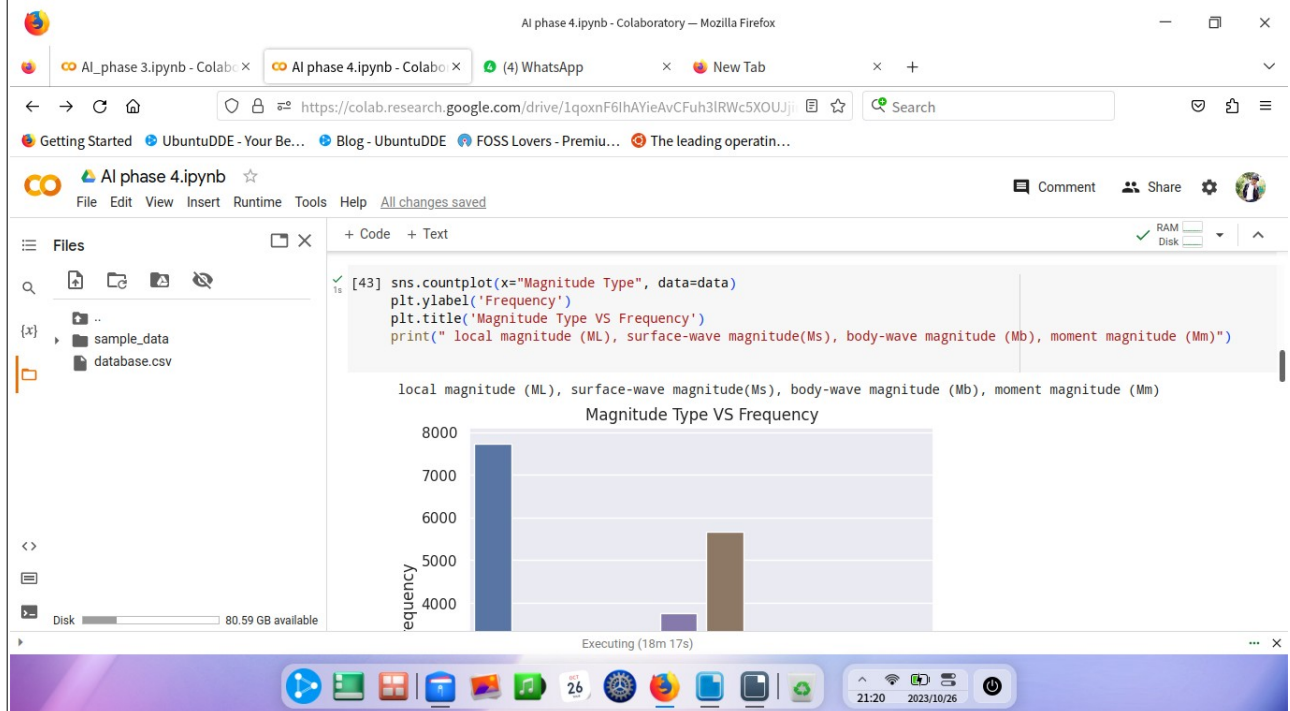
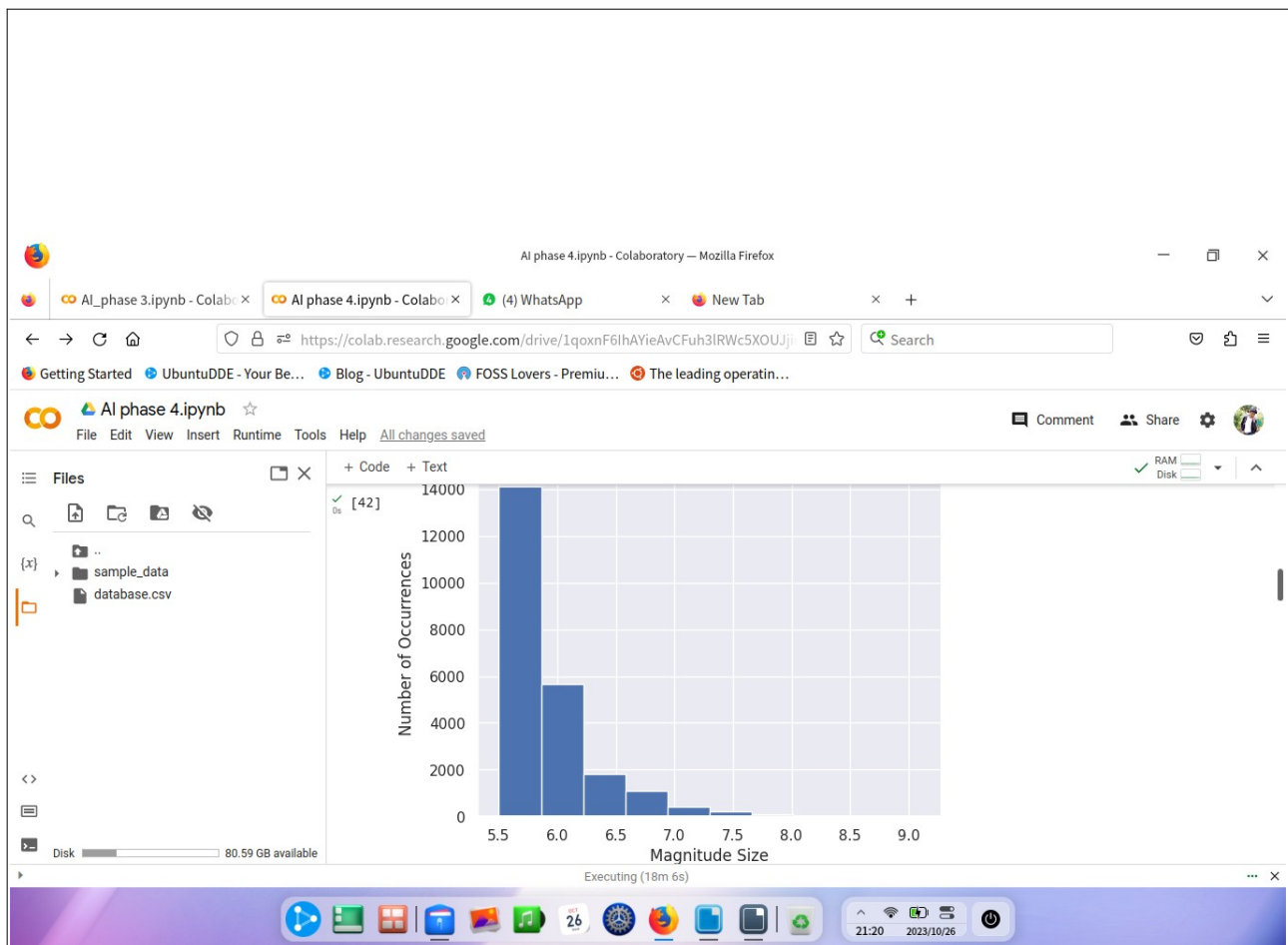
```
Greater_7 = data[data['Magnitude'] > 7]
Greater_7['Location Source'].value_counts()
Greater_6 = data[data['Magnitude'] > 6]
Greater_6['Location Source'].value_counts()
Greater_5 = data[data['Magnitude'] > 5]
Greater_5['Location Source'].value_counts()
Greater_4 = data[data['Magnitude'] > 4]
Greater_4['Location Source'].value_counts()

US      20350
ISCGEM   2581
CI         61
GCMT       56
NC         54
GUC        46
AEIC       40
UNM        21
PGC        19
WEL        18
AGC         17
```

Executing (17m 44s)

21:19 2023/10/26





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AI phase 4.ipynb

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Files

- sample_data
- database.csv


```
[44] def get_marker_color(magnitude):
      if magnitude < 6.2:
          return ('go')
      elif magnitude < 7.5:
          return ('yo')
      else:
          return ('ro')

      plt.figure(figsize=(14,10))

      eq_map = Basemap(projection='robin', resolution = '1',
                      lat_0=0, lon_0=-130)
      eq_map.drawcoastlines()
      eq_map.drawcountries()
      eq_map.fillcontinents(color = 'gray')
      eq_map.drawmapboundary()
      eq_map.drawmeridians(np.arange(0, 360, 30))

      # read longitude, latitude and magnitude
      lons = data['Longitude'].values
      lats = data['Latitude'].values
```

Executing (18m 36s)



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AI phase 4.ipynb

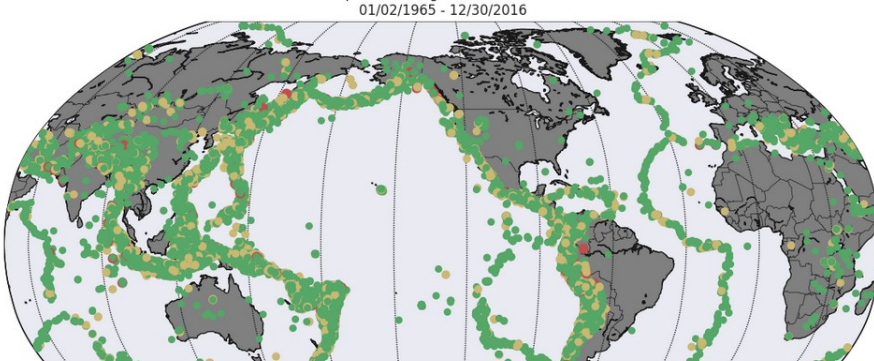
File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help All changes saved

Comment Share


Files

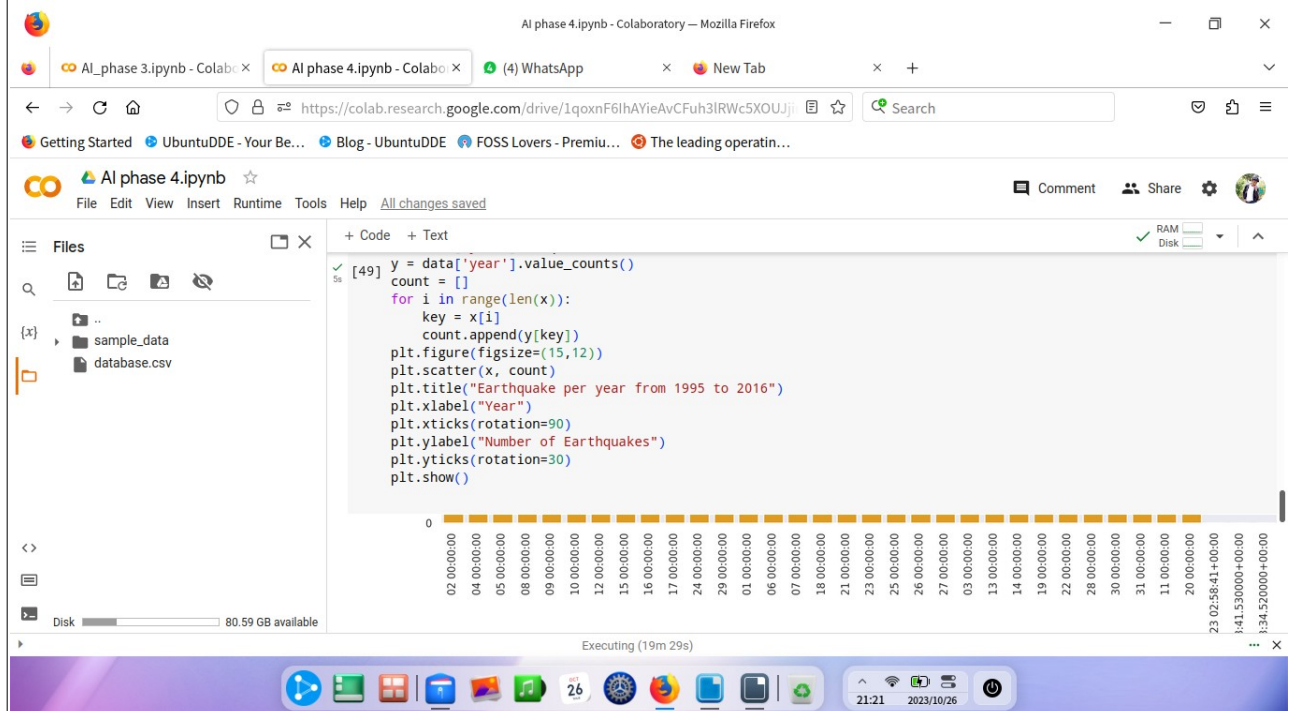
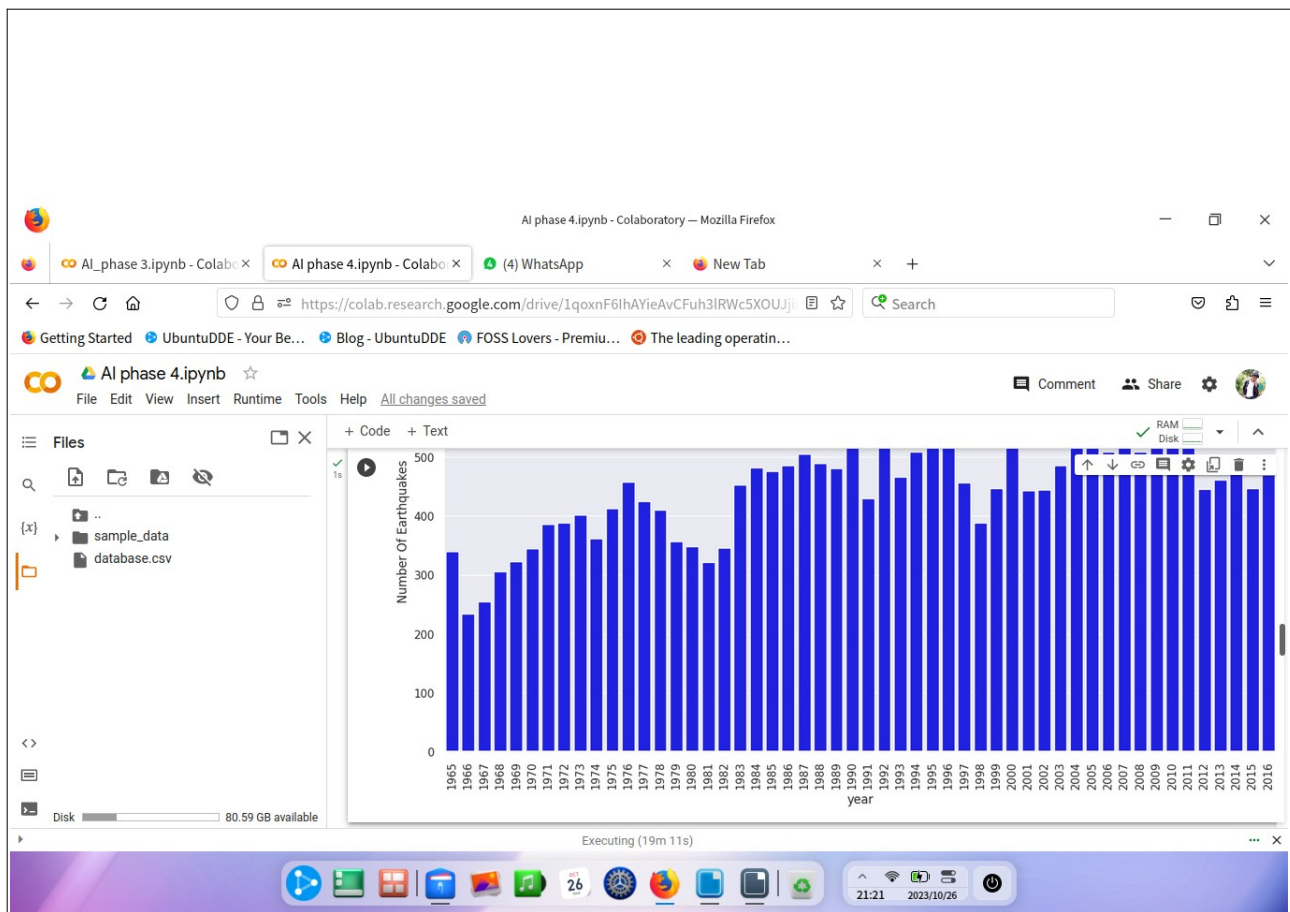
- sample_data
- database.csv

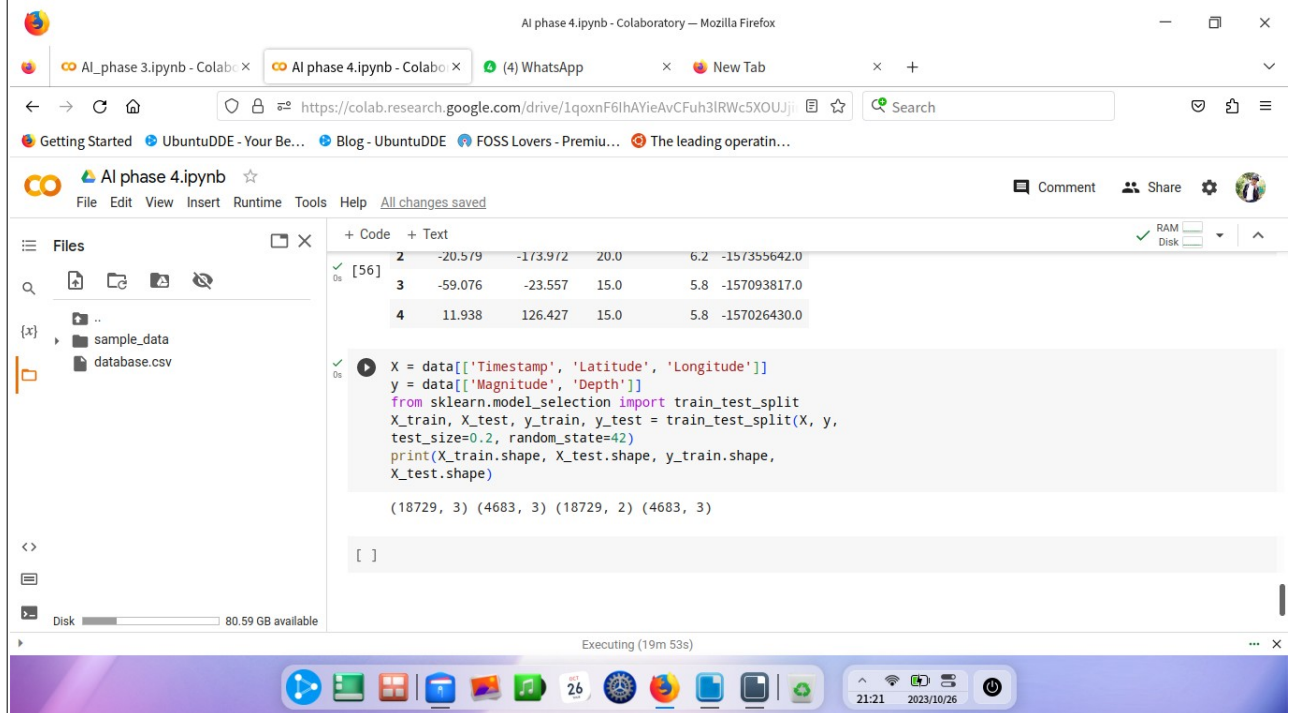
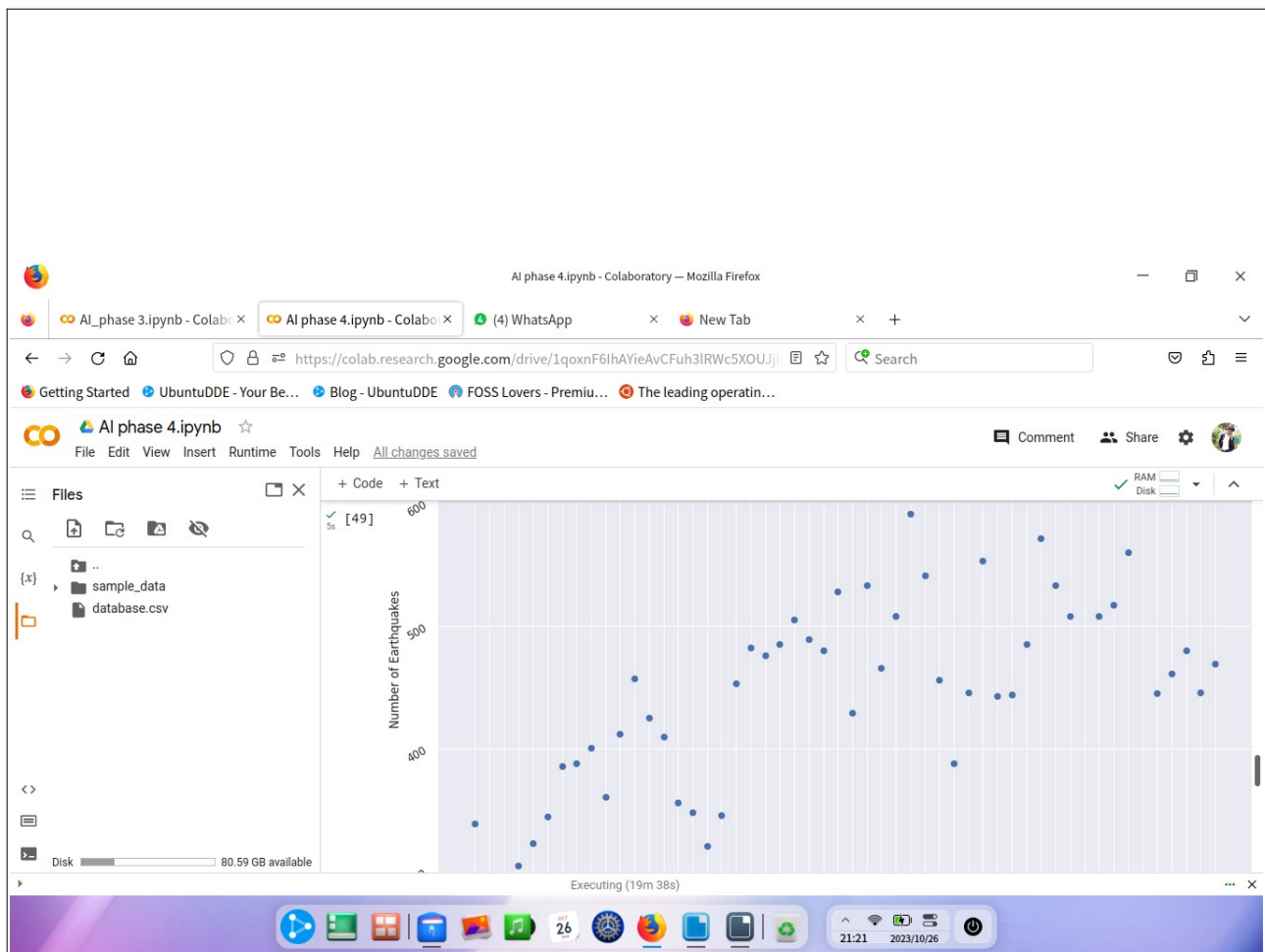
Earthquakes of Magnitude 5.5 or Greater
01/02/1965 - 12/30/2016



Executing (18m 44s)







CONCLUSION:

In conclusion, the data visualization efforts employing tools such as Basemap have provided crucial insights into the geographical distribution of earthquakes, offering a comprehensive view of seismic activities worldwide. This spatial understanding is pivotal for identifying regions prone to seismic events and informs subsequent modeling endeavors. Simultaneously, the strategic process of data splitting into training and testing sets marks a crucial preparatory phase in developing a robust earthquake prediction model.