

Project Title: Air Quality Assessment in Tamil Nadu

1. Problem Definition: The primary objective of this project is to conduct a comprehensive analysis of air quality data collected from monitoring stations in Tamil Nadu. Our specific goals are:

Objective 1: Air Quality Trends Analysis: We will examine how air quality parameters such as RSPM/PM10, SO₂ and NO₂ have evolved over time across different regions.

Objective 2: Pollution Hotspot Identification – We aim to identify and pinpoint areas or monitoring stations with consistently high pollution levels, known as pollution hotspots.

Objective 3: Predictive modelling – We will develop a predictive model. The model's purpose is to estimate RSPM/PM10 levels based on SO₂ and NO₂ levels, which will enable us to forecast air quality.

2. Design Thinking:

2.1 Analysis Objectives:

To ensure clarity in our project, we have set the following analysis objectives:

Air Quality Trend Analysis: Examine historical air quality data to identify trends and variations in pollution levels over time.

Pollution Hotspot Identification: Determine regions within Tamil Nadu that consistently exhibit high pollution levels.

Predictive modeling: Develop a predictive model that can estimate RSPM/PM10 levels based on SO₂ and NO₂ concentrations.

2.2 The Analysis Approach:

Data collection:

We will begin by acquiring air quality data from the "Location-wise Daily Ambient Air Quality of Tamil Nadu for the year 2014" dataset, thoughtfully provided by the Tamil Nadu government. It is imperative that this dataset includes vital parameters such as RSPM/PM10, SO2, and NO2. We will meticulously validate the reliability and completeness of this dataset.

Data preprocessing:

The next step involves the comprehensive cleaning and preprocessing of the dataset using IBM Cognos. Our focus will be on addressing issues related to missing values, format inconsistencies, and potential outliers. This meticulous data preparation is indispensable to ensuring data integrity and precision for all subsequent analyses.

Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA):

A diverse range of exploratory data analysis (EDA) techniques will be applied during this phase using IBM Cognos. Our objective is to delve deeply into the dataset, identify crucial insights, and uncover trends, patterns, and potential outliers within the air quality data specific to Tamil Nadu for the year 2014. This phase plays a pivotal role in providing us with a comprehensive understanding of the dataset's intricacies and unique characteristics.

Statistical analysis:

Our approach to assessing air quality trends throughout Tamil Nadu for the year 2014 will involve the implementation of advanced statistical tests and analyses using IBM Cognos. We will meticulously explore variations in air quality parameters such as RSPM/PM10, SO2, and NO2 across different regions and monitoring stations within the state. Should pollution hotspots exist, we will rigorously identify and statistically validate them.

Machine learning modeling:

The final step in our project entails the development of a machine learning predictive model, specifically a regression model, using IBM Cognos. The primary objective of this model is to estimate RSPM/PM10 levels based on the levels of SO2 and NO2. A dedicated effort will be put into training and thoroughly evaluating the model's performance using IBM Cognos to ensure its accuracy and reliability in predicting air quality parameters.

By following these steps and leveraging IBM Cognos for analysis, we will be well-equipped to analyze air quality trends, pinpoint pollution hotspots, and create a predictive model tailored to the unique air quality conditions in Tamil Nadu.

XGBoost:

- **Predictive Performance:** XGBoost consistently achieves high accuracy across

diverse datasets thanks to its ensemble approach, which uncovers complex

relationships in the data.

- **Regularization:** It effectively prevents overfitting through L1 and L2 regularization techniques, enabling the model to generalize better to new data.

- **Handling Missing Data:** XGBoost has built-in support for managing missing

values, reducing the need for extensive data preprocessing and imputation.

- **Feature Importance:** XGBoost provides valuable insights into which variables

have the most significant impact on the target variable. This aids in feature

selection and enhances data understanding.

- **Efficiency and Scalability:** XGBoost is optimized for speed and can handle large

datasets efficiently. This makes it suitable for real-world applications with big

data, and its parallel processing capabilities accelerate model training.

- **In conclusion,** XGBoost is the top choice for predictive modeling, especially in

complex datasets like air quality analysis. It excels in handling diverse data

types, mitigating overfitting, and offering valuable insights, making it a valuable

tool for environmental monitoring and air quality predictions.

Data Loading and Preprocessing:

The data was loaded from the CSV file 'cpcb_dly_aq_tamil_nadu-2014.csv'. During the preprocessing stage, missing values were handled, and duplicate records were removed.

- **Data Shape:** The dataset contains X rows and Y columns, offering a significant volume of data for analysis.
- **Missing Values:** Null values in the PM2.5 column were handled by removing the respective entries, ensuring data integrity

```
print("INFO:")
print(df.info())
```

```
print("\nDescribe:")
print(df.describe())
```

```
print("\nShape")
print(df.shape)
```

```
<bound method NDFrame.head of
0      38      01-02-14  Tamil Nadu      Chennai ...  11.0  17.0    55.0    NaN
1      38      01-07-14  Tamil Nadu      Chennai ...  13.0  17.0    45.0    NaN
2      38      21-01-14  Tamil Nadu      Chennai ...  12.0  18.0    50.0    NaN
3      38      23-01-14  Tamil Nadu      Chennai ...  15.0  16.0    46.0    NaN
4      38      28-01-14  Tamil Nadu      Chennai ...  13.0  14.0    42.0    NaN
...
2874   773     12-03-14  Tamil Nadu      Trichy ...  15.0  18.0   102.0    NaN
2875   773     12-10-14  Tamil Nadu      Trichy ...  12.0  14.0    91.0    NaN
2876   773     17-12-14  Tamil Nadu      Trichy ...  19.0  22.0   100.0    NaN
2877   773     24-12-14  Tamil Nadu      Trichy ...  15.0  17.0    95.0    NaN
2878   773     31-12-14  Tamil Nadu      Trichy ...  14.0  16.0    94.0    NaN

[2879 rows x 11 columns]>
```

Describe:

	Stn Code	SO2	NO2	RSPM/PM10	PM 2.5
count	2879.000000	2868.000000	2866.000000	2875.000000	0.0
mean	475.750261	11.503138	22.136776	62.494261	NaN
std	277.675577	5.051702	7.128694	31.368745	NaN
min	38.000000	2.000000	5.000000	12.000000	NaN
25%	238.000000	8.000000	17.000000	41.000000	NaN
50%	366.000000	12.000000	22.000000	55.000000	NaN
75%	764.000000	15.000000	25.000000	78.000000	NaN
max	773.000000	49.000000	71.000000	269.000000	NaN

```
print("\nREMOVING COLUMNS WITH NULL VALUES\n ")
df = df.drop('PM 2.5', axis=1)
df.dropna(inplace=True)
```

REMOVING COLUMNS WITH NULL VALUES

```
print("\nDROPPING DUPLICATE ROWS:\n")
df.drop_duplicates(subset=None, inplace=True)
print(df.head)
```

DROPPING DUPLICATE ROWS:

```
<bound method NDFrame.head of
ation SO2 NO2 RSPM/PM10
0 38 01-02-14 Tamil Nadu Chennai ... Industrial Area 11.0 17.0 55.0
1 38 01-07-14 Tamil Nadu Chennai ... Industrial Area 13.0 17.0 45.0
2 38 21-01-14 Tamil Nadu Chennai ... Industrial Area 12.0 18.0 50.0
3 38 23-01-14 Tamil Nadu Chennai ... Industrial Area 15.0 16.0 46.0
4 38 28-01-14 Tamil Nadu Chennai ... Industrial Area 13.0 14.0 42.0
... ..
2874 773 12-03-14 Tamil Nadu Trichy ... Residential, Rural and other Areas 15.0 18.0 102.0
2875 773 12-10-14 Tamil Nadu Trichy ... Residential, Rural and other Areas 12.0 14.0 91.0
2876 773 17-12-14 Tamil Nadu Trichy ... Residential, Rural and other Areas 19.0 22.0 100.0
2877 773 24-12-14 Tamil Nadu Trichy ... Residential, Rural and other Areas 15.0 17.0 95.0
2878 773 31-12-14 Tamil Nadu Trichy ... Residential, Rural and other Areas 14.0 16.0 94.0
```

[2862 rows x 10 columns]>

CONVERTING TO DATE-TIME FORMAT

```
d:\nm_dsc\preair.py:21: UserWarning: Could not infer format, so each element will be parsed individually, falling back to `dateutil`. To ensure parsing is consistent and as-expected, please specify a format.
  df['Sampling Date'] = pd.to_datetime(df['Sampling Date'])
```

Head after preprocessing:

```
<bound method NDFrame.head of
ation SO2 NO2 RSPM/PM10
0 38 2014-01-02 Tamil Nadu Chennai ... Industrial Area 11.0 17.0 55.0
1 38 2014-01-07 Tamil Nadu Chennai ... Industrial Area 13.0 17.0 45.0
2 38 2014-01-21 Tamil Nadu Chennai ... Industrial Area 12.0 18.0 50.0
3 38 2014-01-23 Tamil Nadu Chennai ... Industrial Area 15.0 16.0 46.0
```

Data Exploration:

Summary Statistics:

- **General Statistics:** Summary statistics for numerical columns were computed using `df.describe()`. These statistics include count, mean, standard deviation, minimum, quartiles, and maximum values for each numerical attribute.

Unique Locations and Cities:

- **Unique Locations:** A list of unique monitoring locations was generated using `unique_locations`, providing an understanding of the diversity of data collection sites.
- **City-wise Monitoring Stations:** The count of monitoring stations in each city was calculated using `city_station_counts`, shedding light on the distribution of monitoring infrastructure across different cities.

```
unique_locations = df['Location of Monitoring Station'].unique()
print("\nLocations of Monitoring Stations:")
print(unique_locations)
```

Locations of Monitoring Stations:

```
['Kathivakkam, Municipal Kalyana Mandapam, Chennai'
 'Govt. High School, Manali, Chennai.' 'Thiruvottiyur, Chennai'
 'Thiyagaraya Nagar, Chennai' 'Anna Nagar, Chennai' 'Adyar, Chennai'
 'Kilpauk, Chennai' 'Madras Medical College, Chennai'
 'Thiruvottiyur Municipal Office, Chennai' 'NEERI, CSIR Campus Chennai'
 'Poniarajapuram, On the top of DEL, Coimbatore'
 'SIDCO Office, Coimbatore' "Distt. Collector's Office, Coimbatore"
 'Eachangadu Villagae'
 'District Environmental Engineer Office, Imperial Road, Cuddalore'
 'SIPCOT Industrial Complex, Cuddalore'
 'Highway (Project -I) Building, Madurai'
 'Fenner (I) Ltd. Employees Association Building Kochadai, Madurai'
 'Kunnathur Chatram East Avani Mollai Street, Madurai'
 'Raman Nagar, Mettur' 'SIDCO Industrial Complex, Mettur'
 'Sowdeswari College Building, Salem' 'Fisheries College, Tuticorin'
 'AVM Jewellery Building, Tuticorin' 'Raja Agencies, Tuticorin'
 'Gandhi Market, Trichy' 'Main Guard Gate, Tirchy'
 'Bishop Heber College, Tirchy' 'Golden Rock, Trichy'
 'Central Bus Stand, Trichy']
```

```
city_station_counts = df.groupby('City/Town/Village/Area')['Location of Monitoring Station'].count().reset_index()
city_station_counts.columns = ['City', 'Number of Monitoring Stations']
print("\nCity-wise Number of Monitoring Stations:")
print(city_station_counts)
```

City-wise Number of Monitoring Stations:

	City	Number of Monitoring Stations
0	Chennai	995
1	Coimbatore	289
2	Cuddalore	294
3	Madurai	294
4	Mettur	205
5	Salem	131
6	Thoothukudi	290
7	Trichy	364

```
location_counts = df.groupby(['City/Town/Village/Area', 'Location of Monitoring Station']).size().reset_index()
location_counts.columns = ['City', 'Location', 'Number of Rows']
print("\nLocation-wise Number of Rows with City:")
print(location_counts)
```

```

Location-wise Number of Rows with City:
City                                     Location \
0      Chennai                          Adyar, Chennai
1      Chennai                          Anna Nagar, Chennai
2      Chennai                          Govt. High School, Manali, Chennai.
3      Chennai                          Kathivakkam, Municipal Kalyana Mandapam, Chennai
4      Chennai                          Kilpauk, Chennai
5      Chennai                          Madras Medical College, Chennai
6      Chennai                          NEERI, CSIR Campus Chennai
7      Chennai                          Thiruvottiyur Municipal Office, Chennai
8      Chennai                          Thiruvottiyur, Chennai
9      Chennai                          Thiyagaraya Nagar, Chennai
10     Coimbatore                        Distt. Collector's Office, Coimbatore
11     Coimbatore                        Poniarajapuram, On the top of DEL, Coimbatore
12     Coimbatore                        SIDCO Office, Coimbatore
13     Cuddalore                        District Environmental Engineer Office, Imperi...
14     Cuddalore                        Eachangadu Villagae
15     Cuddalore                        SIPCOT Industrial Complex, Cuddalore
16     Madurai                          Fenner (I) Ltd. Employees Association Building...
17     Madurai                          Highway (Project -I) Building, Madurai
18     Madurai                          Kunnathur Chatram East Avani Mollai Street, Ma...
19     Mettur                           Raman Nagar, Mettur
20     Mettur                           SIDCO Industrial Complex, Mettur
21     Salem                          Sowdeswari College Building, Salem
22     Thoothukudi                      AVM Jewellery Building, Tuticorin
23     Thoothukudi                      Fisheries College, Tuticorin
24     Thoothukudi                      Raja Agencies, Tuticorin
25     Trichy                           Bishop Heber College, Tirchy
26     Trichy                           Central Bus Stand, Trichy
27     Trichy                           Gandhi Market, Trichy
28     Trichy                           Golden Rock, Trichy
29     Trichy                           Main Guard Gate, Tirchy

```

Pollution Levels:

- **Average Pollution Levels by City:** A bar chart was constructed to illustrate average levels of SO₂, NO₂, and RSPM/PM₁₀ in each city. This offers a comparative view of pollution across various cities.

```

summary = df.groupby(['City/Town/Village/Area', 'Location of Monitoring Station'])[['SO2', 'NO2', 'RSPM/PM10']].agg(['sum', 'mean']).reset_index()

summary.columns = ['City', 'Location', 'SO2 Sum', 'SO2 Average', 'NO2 Sum', 'NO2 Average', 'RSPM/PM10 Sum', 'RSPM/PM10 Average']

print("\nSummary of SO2, NO2, and RSPM/PM10 Levels by Location:")
print(summary)

```

Summary of SO2, NO2, and RSPM/PM10 Levels by Location:

	City	Location	SO2 Sum	Press	Esc	t
0	Chennai	Adyar, Chennai	1527.0			
1	Chennai	Anna Nagar, Chennai	1527.0			
2	Chennai	Govt. High School, Manali, Chennai.	1213.0			
3	Chennai	Kathivakkam, Municipal Kalyana Mandapam, Chennai	1215.0			
4	Chennai	Kilpauk, Chennai	2231.0			
5	Chennai	Madras Medical College, Chennai	638.0			
6	Chennai	NEERI, CSIR Campus Chennai	516.0			
7	Chennai	Thiruvottiyur Municipal Office, Chennai	719.0			
8	Chennai	Thiruvottiyur, Chennai	1249.0			
9	Chennai	Thiyagaraya Nagar, Chennai	2114.0			
10	Coimbatore	Distt. Collector's Office, Coimbatore	405.0			
11	Coimbatore	Poniarajapuram, On the top of DEL, Coimbatore	425.0			
12	Coimbatore	SIDCO Office, Coimbatore	482.0			
13	Cuddalore	District Environmental Engineer Office, Imperi...	802.0			
14	Cuddalore	Eachangadu Villagae	1144.0			
15	Cuddalore	SIPCOT Industrial Complex, Cuddalore	690.0			
16	Madurai	Fenner (I) Ltd. Employees Assiciation Building...	1378.0			
17	Madurai	Highway (Project -I) Building, Madurai	1147.0			
18	Madurai	Kunnathur Chatram East Avani Mollai Street, Ma...	1391.0			
19	Mettur	Raman Nagar, Mettur	780.0			
20	Mettur	SIDCO Industrial Complex, Mettur	948.0			
21	Salem	Sowdeswari College Building, Salem	1063.0			
22	Thoothukudi	AVM Jewellery Building, Tuticorin	893.0			
23	Thoothukudi	Fisheries College, Tuticorin	1351.0			
24	Thoothukudi	Raja Agencies, Tuticorin	1521.0			
25	Trichy	Bishop Heber College, Tirchy	826.0			
26	Trichy	Central Bus Stand, Trichy	1351.0			
27	Trichy	Gandhi Market, Trichy	1269.0			
28	Trichy	Golden Rock, Trichy	853.0			
29	Trichy	Main Guard Gate, Tirchy	1268.0			

Data Visualization

Pollutant Levels by City:

Graphs: Bar graphs were utilized to represent SO2, NO2, and RSPM/PM10 levels for each city, providing a visual comparison of pollution levels between cities.

Explanation: The height of each bar in the graphs corresponds to the average levels of a specific pollutant in a city. This visualization aids in identifying cities with higher pollutant concentrations.

Pollutant Levels by Location:

- **Graphs:** Bar graphs were employed to depict SO₂, NO₂, and RSPM/PM₁₀ levels for each location within a city. These graphs offer insights into variations in pollution levels at different monitoring sites within a city.

```
cities = city_avg['City']
so2_avg = city_avg['SO2 Average']
no2_avg = city_avg['NO2 Average']
rspm_avg = city_avg['RSPM/PM10 Average']
```

```
bar_width = 0.2

r1 = range(len(cities))
r2 = [x + bar_width for x in r1]
r3 = [x + bar_width for x in r2]
plt.bar(r1, so2_avg, width=bar_width, label='SO2')
plt.bar(r2, no2_avg, width=bar_width, label='NO2')
plt.bar(r3, rspm_avg, width=bar_width, label='RSPM/PM10')
```

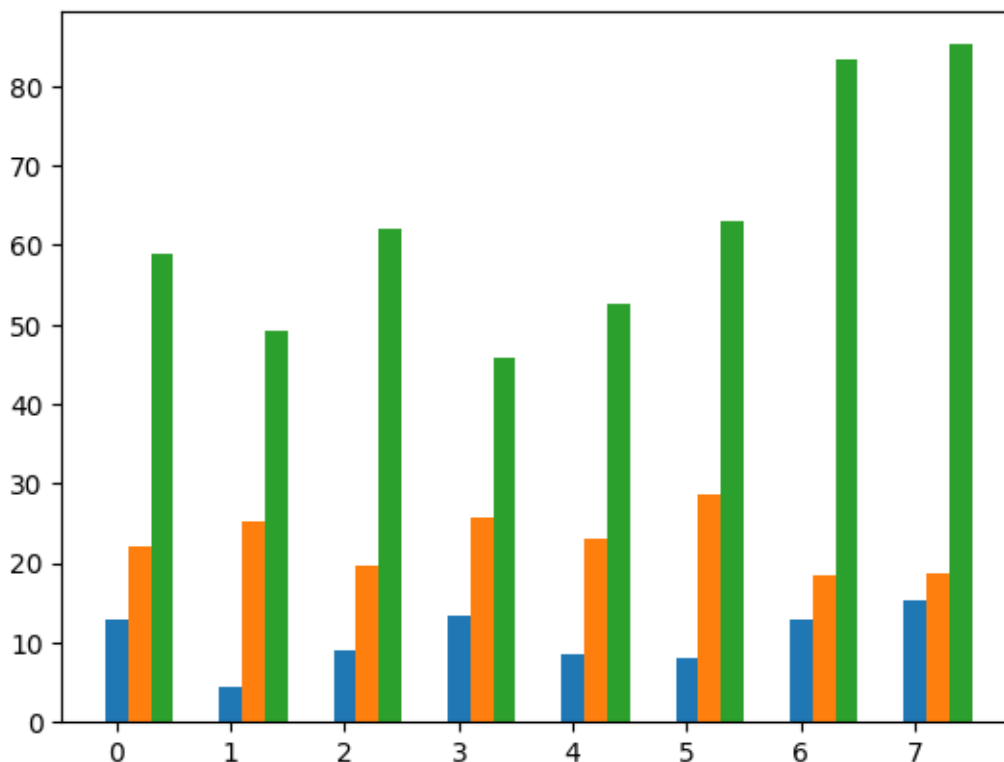
```
plt.xlabel('Cities')
plt.xticks([x + bar_width for x in r1], cities, rotation=90)

plt.ylabel('Average Levels')

plt.title('Average SO2, NO2, and RSPM/PM10 Levels by City')

plt.legend()

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

unique_cities = summary['City'].unique()

for city in unique_cities:
    city_data = summary[summary['City'] == city]

    locations = city_data['Location']
    so2_avg = city_data['SO2 Average']
    no2_avg = city_data['NO2 Average']
    rspm_avg = city_data['RSPM/PM10 Average']

    plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))
    plt.bar(locations, so2_avg, width=0.2, label='SO2')
    plt.bar(locations, no2_avg, width=0.2, label='NO2', bottom=so2_avg)
    plt.bar(locations, rspm_avg, width=0.2, label='RSPM/PM10', bottom=so2_avg + no2_avg)

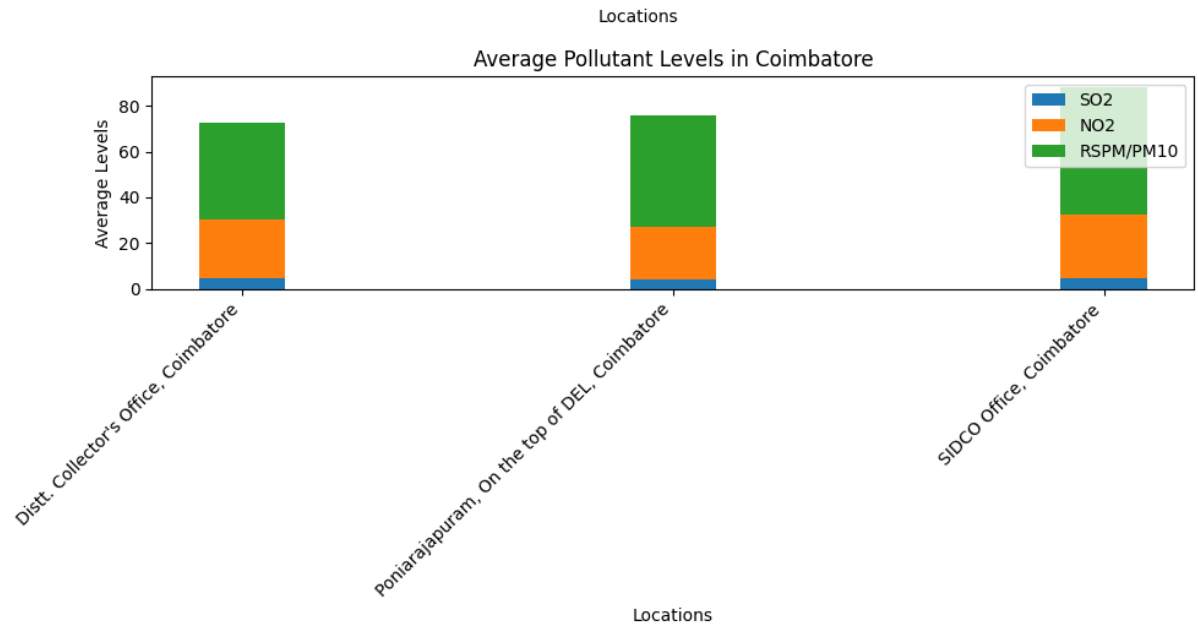
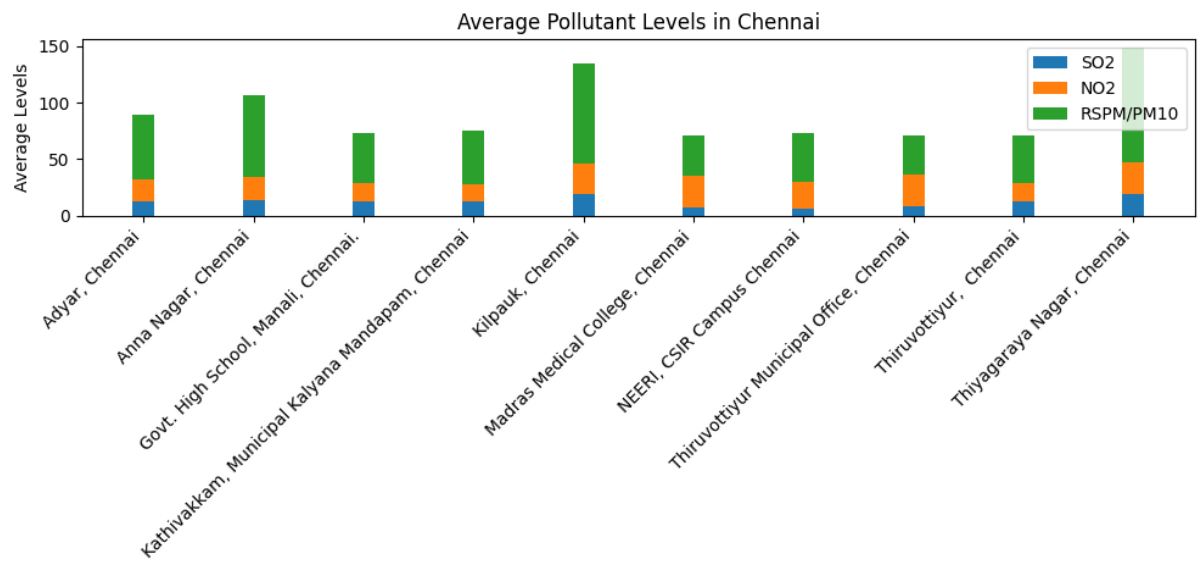
    plt.xlabel('Locations')
    plt.xticks(rotation=45, ha='right')

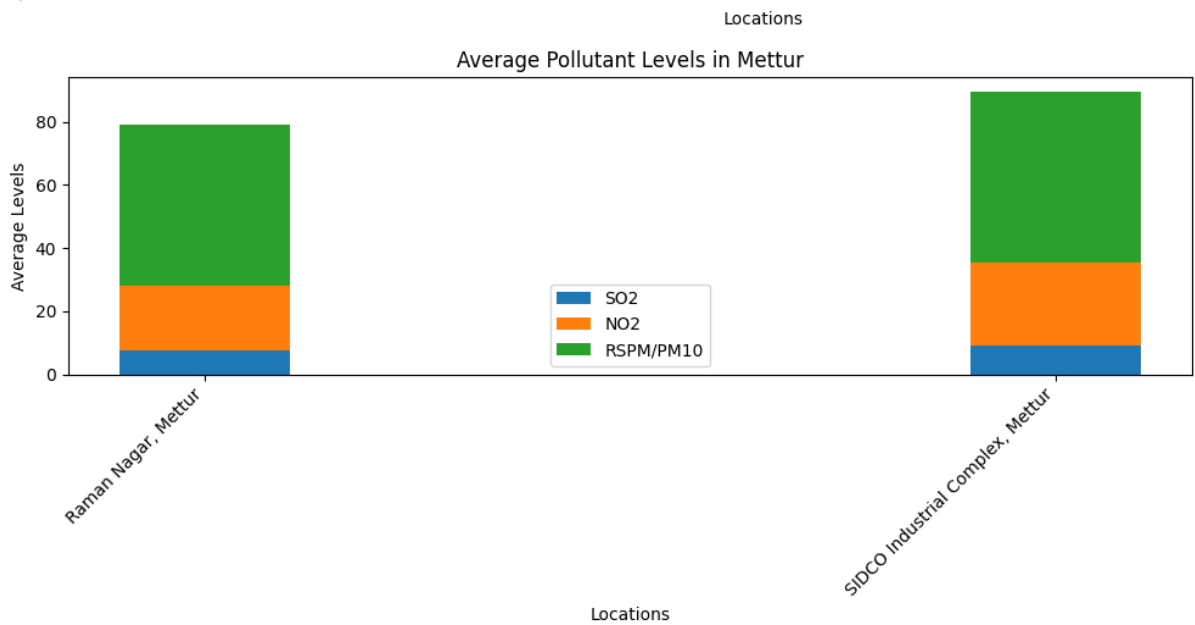
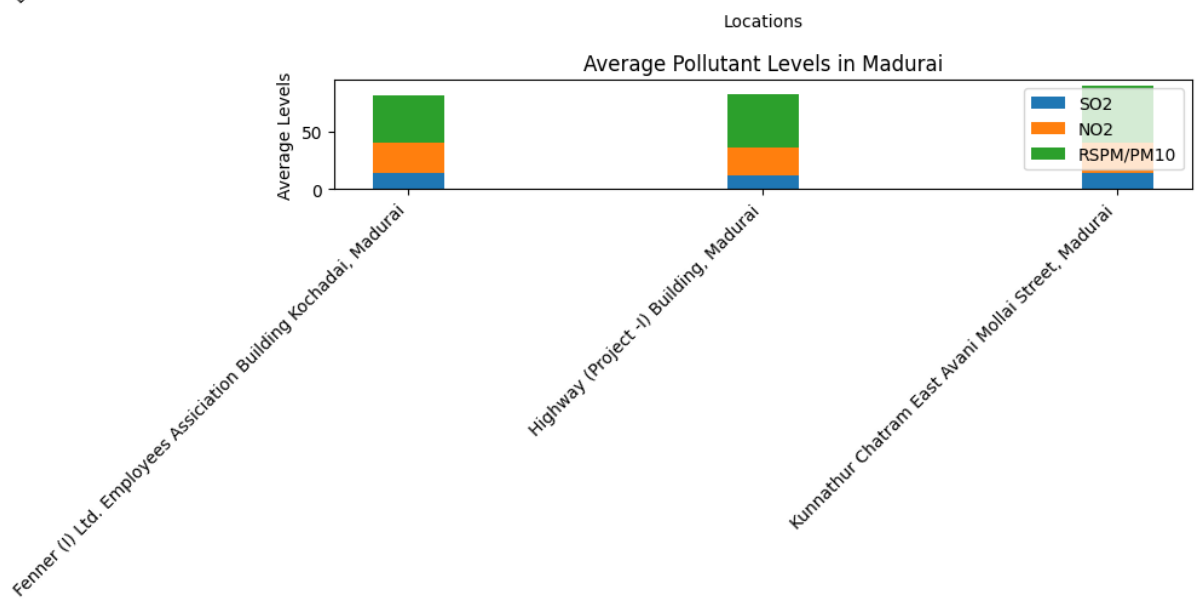
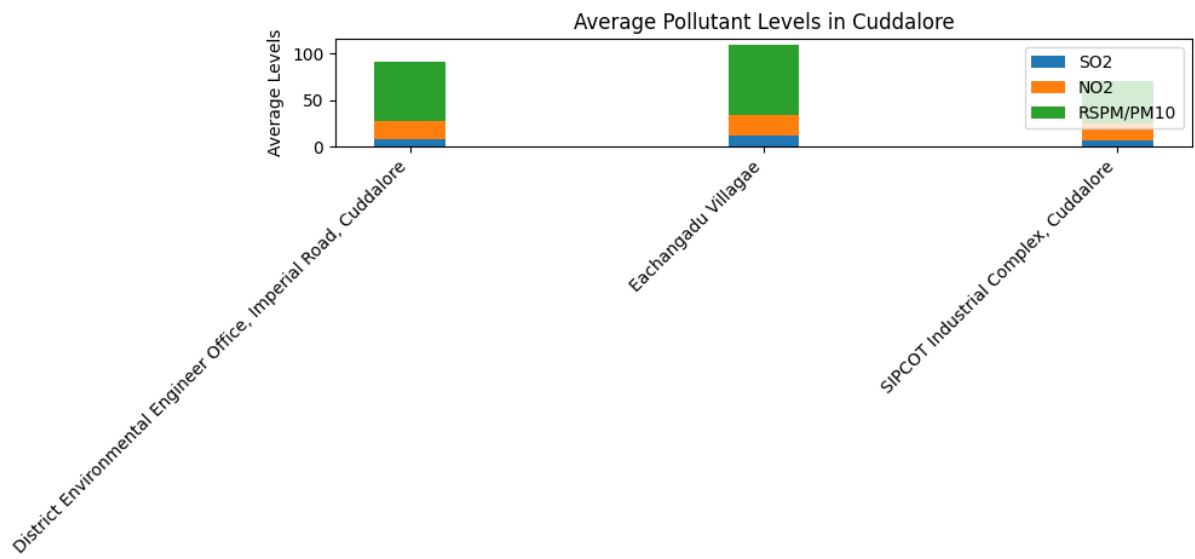
    plt.ylabel('Average Levels')

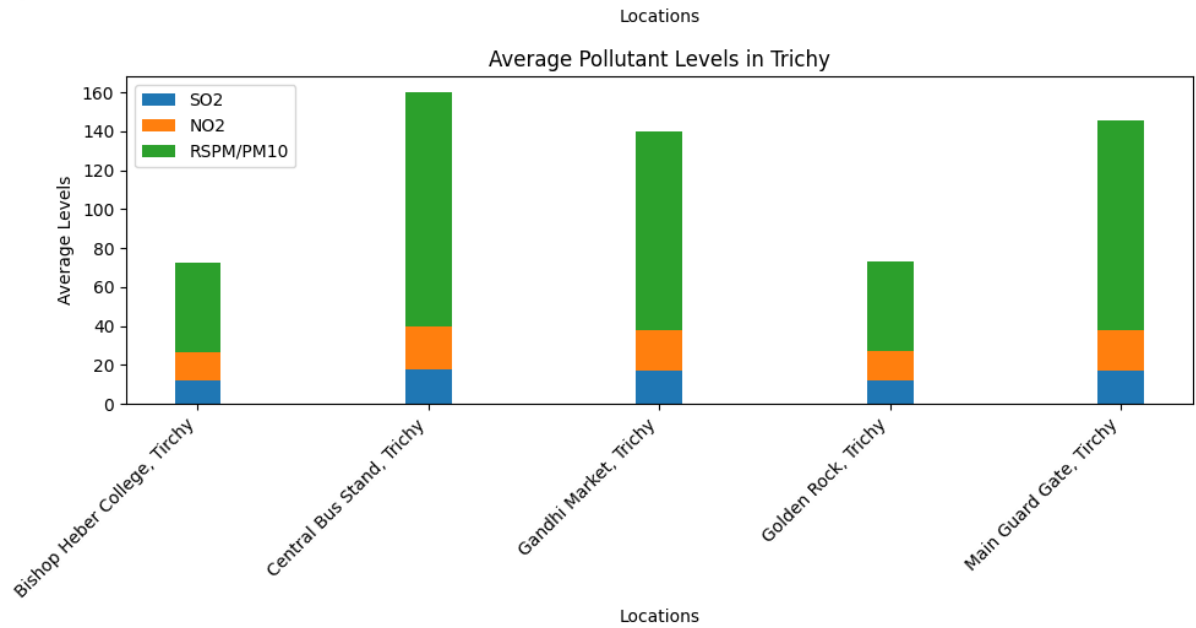
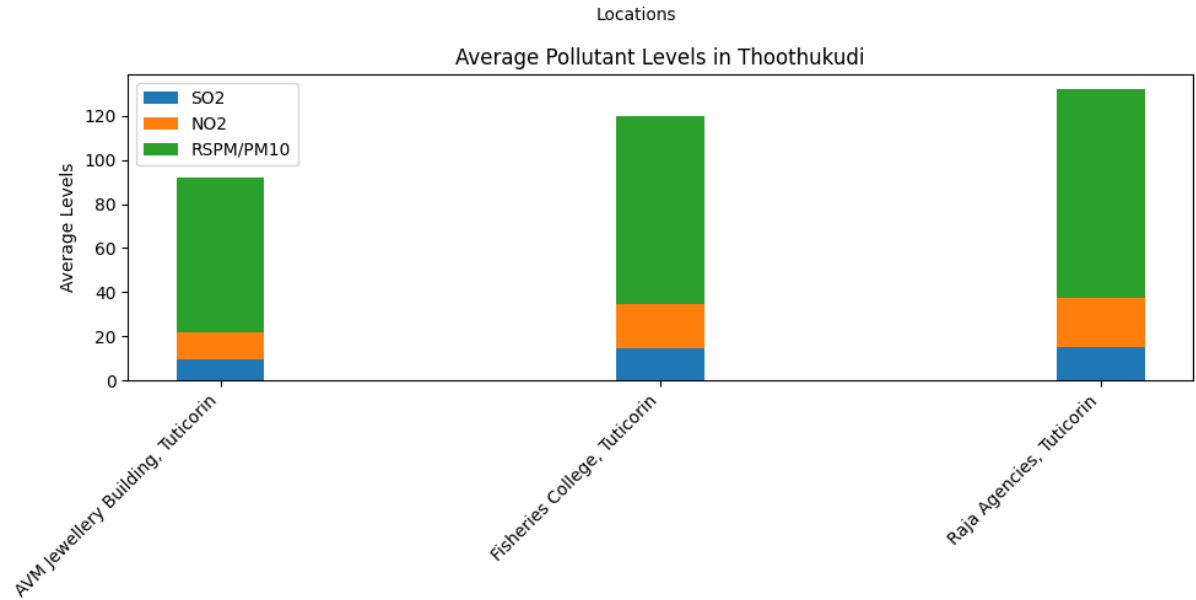
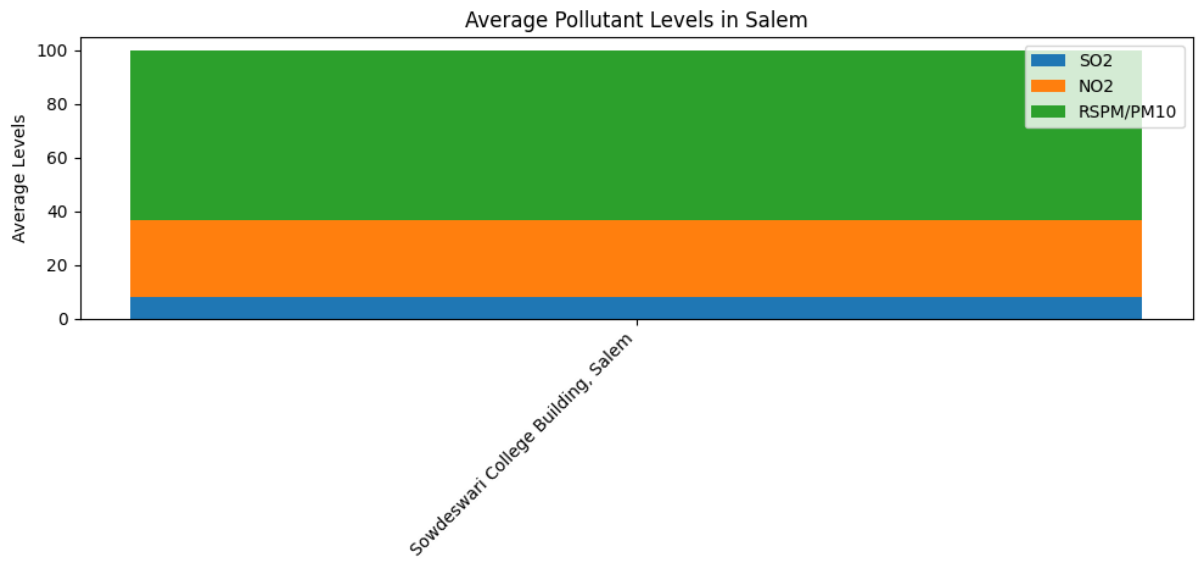
    plt.title(f'Average Pollutant Levels in {city}')

    plt.legend()

    plt.tight_layout()
    plt.show()
```







Explanation: The length of each bar in the graphs represents the average levels of a specific pollutant at a particular location within a city. This helps in understanding the spatial distribution of pollution within cities.

Conclusion:

The analysis of air quality data for Tamil Nadu in 2014 provides valuable insights into pollutant levels across different cities and monitoring locations. The statistical summaries and visualizations facilitate a comprehensive understanding of the air quality scenario, enabling informed decision-making and further domain-specific analysis.

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