**Earthquake Prediction Model using Python.**

**PHASE 4 Document Submission.**

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**EARTHQUAKE PREDICTION**



**Feature Engineering:**

Feature engineering is the process of selecting, transforming, or creating new features (variables or input data) from the existing raw data to improve the performance of machine learning models. It is a crucial step in the data preprocessing pipeline and plays a significant role in the success of a machine learning project. Feature engineering involves a combination of domain knowledge, creativity, and data analysis to extract relevant information and patterns from the data.

**1. Geographic Features:**

**Latitude and Longitude:**

These are essential geographical coordinates. You can use them directly or compute distances from known seismic hotspots or fault lines.

**Depth:**

Earthquake depth is a significant factor, and you may want to consider it as a feature.

**2. Temporal Features:**

**Time of Day:**

Split time into different segments (e.g., morning, afternoon, evening) to capture diurnal patterns.

**Day of the Week:** Some regions might have varying seismic activity based on the day.

**Month and Season:** Earthquake occurrences can be seasonal; adding these features can help.

**3. Historical Features:**

**Rolling Statistics:**

Calculate statistics (mean, standard deviation, max, min) over a specific time window to capture trends in historical earthquake activity.

**Lag Features:**

Include earthquake occurrences from previous time periods as lag features.

**4. Geological Features:**

**Distance to Fault Lines:**

Compute the distance between each data point and the nearest known fault line.

**Tectonic Plate Boundaries:**

Consider whether data points are located near tectonic plate boundaries.

**5. Categorical Features:**

**Location Clusters:** Group locations into clusters based on proximity to each other or similar geological conditions.

**Hotspots:** Use categorical variables to denote regions with higher seismic activity.

**6. Meteorological and Environmental Data:**

Incorporate weather or environmental data if they are relevant to seismic activity in your region.

**7. Magnitude Features:**

Calculate the average magnitude of earthquakes in the vicinity of each data point.

**8. Spatial Features:**

Spatial Autocorrelation: Examine if earthquake occurrences at nearby locations affect each other.

**9. Density Features:**

Density of Earthquakes: Calculate the number of earthquakes in a specified radius around each data point.

**10. Advanced Techniques:**

- Use Principal Component Analysis (PCA) to reduce the dimensionality of your data if you have a large number of features.

- Time-series features, such as autoregressive components or exponential smoothing, may be relevant depending on your data.

**MODEL TRAINING:**

Model training is a critical step in building an earthquake prediction model using Python. You'll need to choose an appropriate machine learning algorithm, preprocess your data, split it into training and testing sets, and then train the model. Here's a step-by-step guide:

**1. Choose a Machine Learning Algorithm:**

Select a machine learning algorithm suitable for your earthquake prediction problem. Some common choices include decision trees, random forests, support vector machines (SVMs), and neural networks. The choice of algorithm depends on the complexity of your data and the performance you aim to achieve.

**2. Data Preprocessing:**

Before training your model, you should preprocess your data to make it suitable for machine learning. This may include the following steps:

**Data Cleaning:**

Remove duplicates, handle missing values, and address outliers.

**Feature Engineering:**

Create relevant features as discussed in the previous response.

**Feature Scaling:**

Normalize or standardize your features to bring them to a common scale.

**Data Splitting:**

Split your dataset into training and testing sets to assess model performance.

**3. Train-Test Split:**

Divide your dataset into a training set and a testing set. Typically, a common split is 70-80% for training and 20-30% for testing. This ensures that you can evaluate your model's performance on unseen data.

**4. Model Initialization:**

Create an instance of your chosen machine learning model.

**5. Model Training:**

Train the model using your training data.

**6. Model Hyperparameter Tuning:**

To optimize the performance of your model, you can perform hyperparameter tuning. You can use techniques like grid search or random search to find the best hyperparameters for your model.

**7. Model Evaluation:**

Evaluate your model's performance on the testing data using appropriate evaluation metrics. For earthquake prediction, metrics like Mean Absolute Error (MAE), Mean Squared Error (MSE), or Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE) are commonly used.

**8. Visualize Results:**

Visualize the model's predictions against the actual earthquake occurrences to understand how well it's performing.

**9. Iterate and Refine:**

If your model's performance is not satisfactory, consider iterating on the previous steps, experimenting with different algorithms, hyperparameters, or feature engineering techniques.

**10. Deployment:**

Once you are satisfied with your model's performance, you can deploy it for real-time prediction if necessary.

**EVALUATING:**

Evaluating an earthquake prediction model is a crucial step to determine its performance and effectiveness. Various evaluation metrics and techniques can be used to assess the model's performance. Here's how you can evaluate an earthquake prediction model using Python:

**1. Import Libraries:**

First, import the necessary Python libraries, including scikit-learn and any other libraries that you need for visualization:

**2. Model Prediction:**

Make predictions using your trained model on the testing data:

**3. Evaluation Metrics:**

**a. Mean Absolute Error (MAE):**

MAE represents the average absolute difference between the predicted and actual values. Lower MAE indicates better model performance.

**b. Mean Squared Error (MSE):**

MSE measures the average of the squared differences between predicted and actual values. Lower MSE is better.

RMSE is the square root of MSE and provides the error in the same units as the target variable.

**d. R-squared (R2) Score:**

R2 measures the proportion of the variance in the target variable that is predictable by the model. A higher R2 score indicates a better model fit.

**4.Visualize Results:**

It's often helpful to visualize the model's predictions against the actual earthquake occurrences. This can be done using scatter plots or time-series plots, depending on your data. For example, you can create a scatter plot as follows:

**5. Model Interpretability:**

Depending on the complexity of your model, consider using techniques like feature importance analysis to understand which features are most influential in making predictions.

**6. Cross-Validation:**

Perform cross-validation to assess the model's generalization performance. Cross-validation provides a more robust estimate of how well your model is likely to perform on unseen data.

**7. Domain Expert Consultation:**

Always consult with domain experts to ensure that the model's performance aligns with the practical requirements and expectations in the field of earthquake prediction.

**8.Iterate and Refine:**

If the model's performance is not satisfactory, consider fine-tuning hyperparameters, trying different algorithms, or further improving feature engineering.

**PROGRAM:**

**Data Visulaization:**

import pandas as pd

from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

from sklearn.model\_selection import train\_test\_split

try:

# Load earthquake data into a Pandas DataFrame

earthquake\_data = pd.read\_csv('G:/database.csv')

# Data Inspection

print("Data Inspection:")

print(earthquake\_data.head())

print(earthquake\_data.info())

scaler = MinMaxScaler()

numerical\_features = ['Latitude', 'Longitude', 'Magnitude', 'Depth']

earthquake\_data[numerical\_features] = scaler.fit\_transform(earthquake\_data[numerical\_features])

# Data Cleaning

# Handle missing data if needed

earthquake\_data.dropna(inplace=True)

# Data Visualization (Optional)

plt.scatter(earthquake\_data['Longitude'], earthquake\_data['Latitude'], c=earthquake\_data['Magnitude'], cmap='viridis')

plt.xlabel('Longitude')

plt.ylabel('Latitude')

plt.title('Earthquake Magnitude by Location')

plt.colorbar(label='Magnitude')

plt.show

# Split the data into training and testing sets

features = earthquake\_data[['Latitude', 'Longitude', 'Depth']]

target = earthquake\_data['Magnitude']

X\_train, X\_test, y\_train, y\_test = train\_test\_split(features, target, test\_size=0.2, random\_state=42)

# Now you can build and train a machine learning model for aftershock forecasting using X\_train and y\_train.

except FileNotFoundError:

print("File not found. Please check the file path.")

except Exception as e:

print(f"An error occurred: {str(e)}")

**OUTPUT:**

Data Inspection:

Date Time Latitude Longitude Type Depth Depth Error \

0 01/02/1965 13:44:18 19.246 145.616 Earthquake 131.6 NaN

1 01/04/1965 11:29:49 1.863 127.352 Earthquake 80.0 NaN

2 01/05/1965 18:05:58 -20.579 -173.972 Earthquake 20.0 NaN

3 01/08/1965 18:49:43 -59.076 -23.557 Earthquake 15.0 NaN

4 01/09/1965 13:32:50 11.938 126.427 Earthquake 15.0 NaN

Depth Seismic Stations Magnitude Magnitude Type ... \

0 NaN 6.0 MW ...

1 NaN 5.8 MW ...

2 NaN 6.2 MW ...

3 NaN 5.8 MW ...

4 NaN 5.8 MW ...

Magnitude Seismic Stations Azimuthal Gap Horizontal Distance \

0 NaN NaN NaN

1 NaN NaN NaN

2 NaN NaN NaN

3 NaN NaN NaN

4 NaN NaN NaN

Horizontal Error Root Mean Square ID Source Location Source \

0 NaN NaN ISCGEM860706 ISCGEM ISCGEM

1 NaN NaN ISCGEM860737 ISCGEM ISCGEM

2 NaN NaN ISCGEM860762 ISCGEM ISCGEM

3 NaN NaN ISCGEM860856 ISCGEM ISCGEM

4 NaN NaN ISCGEM860890 ISCGEM ISCGEM

Magnitude Source Status

0 ISCGEM Automatic

1 ISCGEM Automatic

2 ISCGEM Automatic

3 ISCGEM Automatic

4 ISCGEM Automatic

[5 rows x 21 columns]

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>

RangeIndex: 23412 entries, 0 to 23411

Data columns (total 21 columns):

# Column Non-Null Count Dtype

--- ------ -------------- -----

0 Date 23412 non-null object

1 Time 23412 non-null object

2 Latitude 23412 non-null float64

3 Longitude 23412 non-null float64

4 Type 23412 non-null object

5 Depth 23412 non-null float64

6 Depth Error 4461 non-null float64

7 Depth Seismic Stations 7097 non-null float64

8 Magnitude 23412 non-null float64

9 Magnitude Type 23409 non-null object

10 Magnitude Error 327 non-null float64

11 Magnitude Seismic Stations 2564 non-null float64

12 Azimuthal Gap 7299 non-null float64

13 Horizontal Distance 1604 non-null float64

14 Horizontal Error 1156 non-null float64

15 Root Mean Square 17352 non-null float64

16 ID 23412 non-null object

17 Source 23412 non-null object

18 Location Source 23412 non-null object

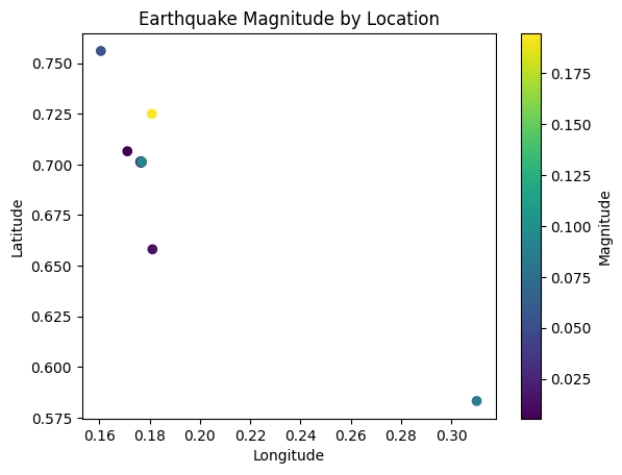
19 Magnitude Source 23412 non-null object

20 Status 23412 non-null object

dtypes: float64(12), object(9)

memory usage: 3.8+ MB

Non



**Create the Map:**.

**Python code:**

import folium

# Create a base map

m = folium.Map(location=[10.124357, 78.229340], zoom\_start=2)

# Add markers for earthquake locations with frequencies

for \_, row in earthquake\_counts.iterrows():

folium.CircleMarker(

location=[row['Latitude'], row['Longitude']],

radius=row['Frequency'] / 500, # Adjust the size based on frequency

color='red',

fill=True,

fill\_color='red',

fill\_opacity=0.6,

popup=f"Frequency: {row['Frequency']}",

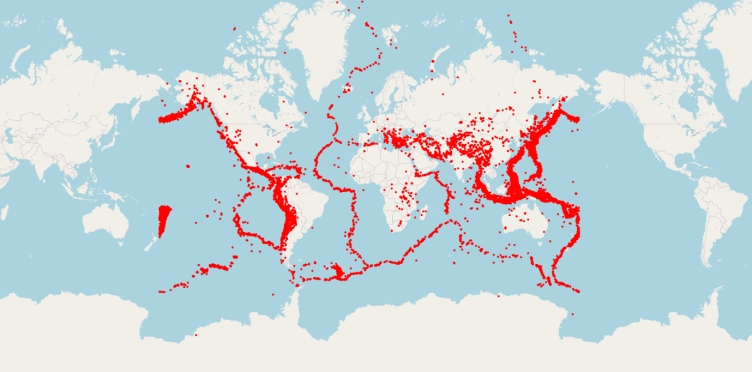
).add\_to(m)

# Display the map

m.save('g:/earthquake\_frequency\_map.html')

# Save the map to an HTML file

**Output:**



**Model Training and Evaluation:**

import pandas as pd

from sklearn.model\_selection import train\_test\_split

from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler

from sklearn.linear\_model import LinearRegression # You can replace this with your chosen model

from sklearn.metrics import mean\_squared\_error, r2\_score

# Load your earthquake dataset

df = pd.read\_csv('g:/database.csv') # Replace 'earthquake\_data.csv' with your dataset file path

# Define your features (X) and target variable (y)

X = df[['Latitude', 'Longitude', 'Depth']] # Replace these columns with your actual features

y = df['Magnitude'] # Replace with your target variable

# Split the dataset into a training set (80%) and a test set (20%)

X\_train, X\_test, y\_train, y\_test = train\_test\_split(X, y, test\_size=0.2, random\_state=42)

# Feature scaling (optional but recommended)

scaler = StandardScaler()

X\_train\_scaled = scaler.fit\_transform(X\_train)

X\_test\_scaled = scaler.transform(X\_test)

# Initialize and train your machine learning model (e.g., Linear Regression)

model = LinearRegression() # You can replace this with your chosen model

model.fit(X\_train\_scaled, y\_train)

# Make predictions on the test set

y\_pred = model.predict(X\_test\_scaled)

# Evaluate the model's performance

mse = mean\_squared\_error(y\_test, y\_pred)

r2 = r2\_score(y\_test, y\_pred)

# Print the evaluation metrics

print(f"Mean Squared Error (MSE): {mse}")

print(f"R-squared (R2) Score: {r2}")

**Output:**

Mean Squared Error (MSE): 0.18462041284893194

R-squared (R2) Score: -0.0009414994414020939

**EVALUATING:**

**Python code:**

import pandas as pd

from sklearn.model\_selection import train\_test\_split

from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor

from sklearn.metrics import mean\_squared\_error, mean\_absolute\_error, r2\_score

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Load your preprocessed dataset

data = pd.read\_csv('G:\database.csv')

# Define your features and target variable

features = ['Latitude', 'Longitude']

target = 'Magnitude' # Target variable indicating earthquake magnitude

X = data[features]

y = data[target]

# Split the data into training and testing sets

X\_train, X\_test, y\_train, y\_test = train\_test\_split(X, y, test\_size=0.2, random\_state=42)

# Train a regression model (Random Forest Regressor as an example)

model = RandomForestRegressor(n\_estimators=100, random\_state=42)

model.fit(X\_train, y\_train)

# Make predictions on the test set

y\_pred = model.predict(X\_test)

# Evaluate the model using regression metrics

mse = mean\_squared\_error(y\_test, y\_pred)

mae = mean\_absolute\_error(y\_test, y\_pred)

r2 = r2\_score(y\_test, y\_pred)

print(f"Mean Squared Error (MSE): {mse}")

print(f"Mean Absolute Error (MAE): {mae}")

print(f"R-squared (R2) Score: {r2}")

# Visualize the predicted vs. actual magnitudes

plt.scatter(y\_test, y\_pred)

plt.xlabel("Actual Magnitudes")

plt.ylabel("Predicted Magnitudes")

plt.title("Actual vs. Predicted Magnitudes")

plt.show()

**OUTPUT:**

Mean Squared Error (MSE): 0.21170610148313368

Mean Absolute Error (MAE): 0.33582664919843036

R-squared (R2) Score: -0.14778977789858927

