

### V. EVALUATION AND DISCUSSIONS

### DATA PRE-PROCESSING

For both the datasets the following pre-processing steps were taken:

First, we dropped the 'id' column since it is not useful for prediction.

```
df = df.drop('id',axis=1)
```

Next we converted categorical variables into numerical values so that it could be easily fitted to a machine learning model using a label encoder,

```
# Data Encoding
Label encoder = preprocessing.LabelEncoder()
for col in df.columns:
    if df[col].dtype == 'object':
        label encoder.fit(df[col])
        df[col] = label_encoder.transform(df[col])
df.dlypes
```

 Imputation with SimpleImputer which replaced the missing data with mean was done to handle null values.

```
m inputing Missing Values with Mean
si-SimpleImputer(missing values - np.nan, strategy-"mean")
si.fit(df[["dist","mw"]])
df[["dist","mw"]] = si.transform(df[["dist","mw"]])
df.isnull().sum()
```

Normalization of the data was done using MinMax

```
import time

timestamp = []
for d, t in zip(df['date'], df['time']):
    ts = datetime.datetime.strptime(di' 'it, '%v.%a.%d %is%es% %p')
    timestamp.append(time.mktime(ts.timetuple()))
timestamp = pd.series(timestamp)
df['timestamp'] = timeStamp.values
final_data = df.drop(['date', 'time'], axis=1)
final_data = final_data[final_data.Timestamp != 'Valuetrope']
df = final_data
df.head()
```

### SPLITTING THE DATASET

The datasets are split into training and testing datasets.

The dataset 1 is split into 80% training and 20% testing, with a random state of 2, meaning that the same random sample will be used each time the code is run.

```
y=np.array(dff'xm'l)

X-np.array(df.drop('xm',axis-1))

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=2)
```

The dataset 2 is split into 75% and 25% for training and testing respectively with a random state of 2.

```
y-mp.array(df.drop('xm',axis=1))
```

#### B. Decision Tree

```
from sklearn.tree import DecisiontreeRegressor
start2 - time.time()
regressor = DecisionTreeRegressor(random_state = 40)
regressor.fit(X_train,y_train)
ans2 = regressor.predict(X_test)
end2 = time.time()
t2 = end2-start2
```

## C. KNN

```
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsRegressor
start3 = time.time()
knn = KNeighborsRegressor(n_neighbors=6)
knn.fit(X_train, y_train)
ans3 = knn.predict(X_test)
end3 = time.time()
t3 = end3 start3
```

#### RESULTS

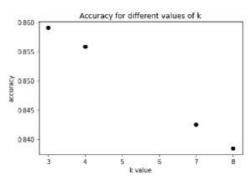
# DATASET 1: earthquake1.csv

## Linear Regression Model

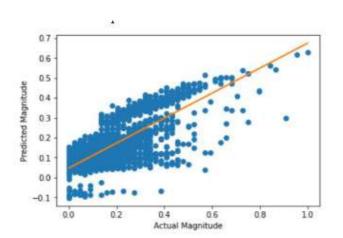
- Accuracy of Linear Regression model is: 0.63134131503029
- Mean Absolute Error: 0.05878246463205686
- Mean Squared Error: 0.00625827169726636
- Root Mean Squared Error: 0.07910923901331854

#### KNN Model

- Accuracy of KNN model is: 0.8457466919393031
- Mean Absolute Error: 0.03305598677318794
- Mean Squared Error: 0.002618571462992348
- Root Mean Squared Error: 0.051171979275696854









Accuracy Comparison Graph



decision tree Models

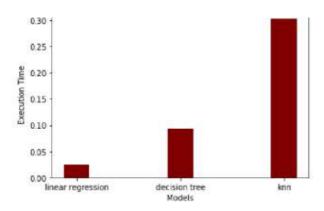
knn

1.0

0.0 linear regression

# Decision Tree Model

- Accuracy of Decision Tree model is: 0.9932960893884235.
- Mean Absolute Error: 0.0006909999621372331
- Mean Squared Error: 0.00011380416561969702
- Root Mean Squared Error: 0.010667903525046383



0.66 - 0.66 - 0.62 - 0.60 - 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 k value

DATASET 2: earthquake2.csv

## Linear Regression Model

- Accuracy of Linear Regression model is: 0.6520026760336074
- Mean Absolute Error: 0.0447298826759214
- Mean Squared Error: 0.0034475163509273773
- Root Mean Squared Error: 0.058715554590988726

