

## **PROJECT 7: EARTHQUAKE PREDICTION MODEL USING PYTHON**

**Project Title:** Earthquake Prediction

### **Problem Definition:**

The problem is to develop an earthquake prediction model using a Kaggle Dataset. The objective is to explore and understand the key features of earthquake data, visualize the data on a world map for a global overview, split the data for training and testing, and build a neural network model to predict earthquake magnitudes based on the given features.

### **Objective:**

Earthquakes are well-studied events, with plenty of academic studies coverage, so only the basic concepts will be described here.

The majority of seismic activity happens between the movement of lithospheric plates (a.k.a. *tectonic* plates). This movement accumulates energy in the form of rock stress, and then it is suddenly released.

After the quake happens, it can be determined the location (longitude, latitude, and depth), time, and magnitude. Magnitude is the physical size of the earthquake, and the energy released can also be roughly estimated by converting the moment magnitude .

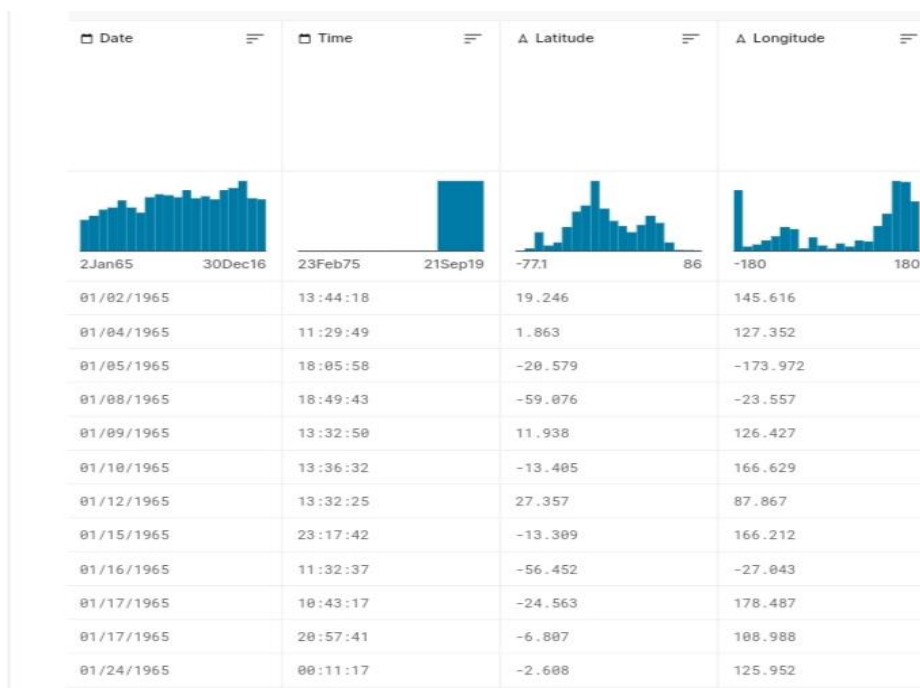
Earthquakes can cause destruction and loss of lives. Not only by the ground shaking event but also by secondary effects such as landslides, fissures, avalanches, fires and tsunamis.

Building a pre-emptive warning system can greatly increase risk management effectiveness. Being able to prepare for those rare events would help to minimise the harm caused, with actions such as local community alert and government provisioning.

## Design Thinking:

### 1. DATA SOURCE:

Choose a suitable Kaggle dataset containing earthquake data with features like date, time, latitude, longitude, depth, and magnitude.



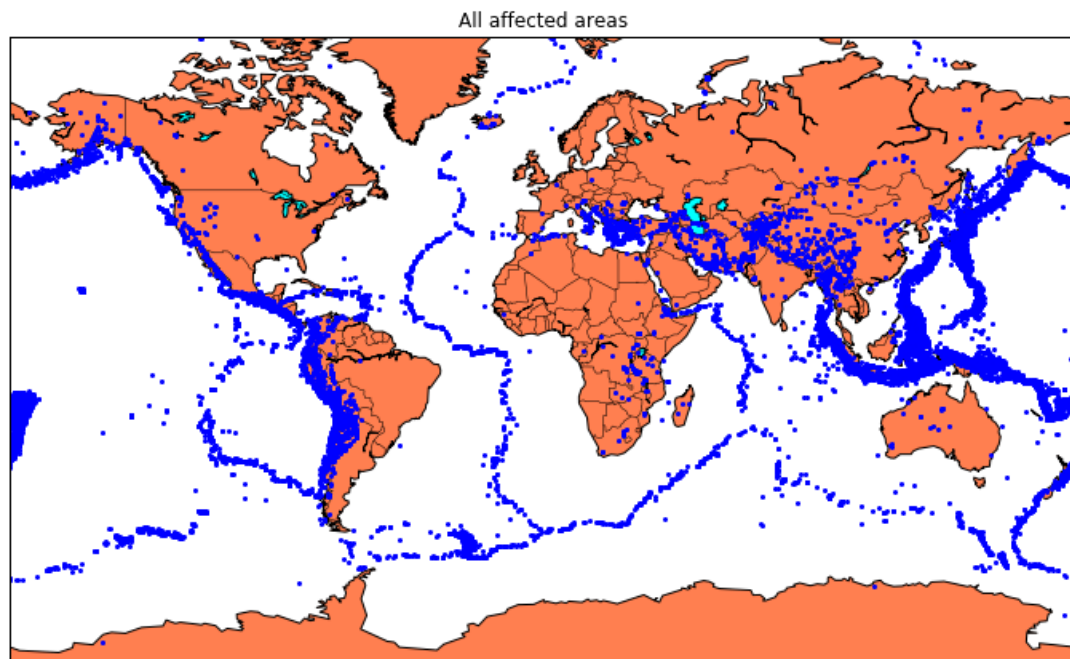
### The Sample Dataset

LINK: <https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/usgs/earthquake-database>

This is the link to kaggle dataset which is used in this project

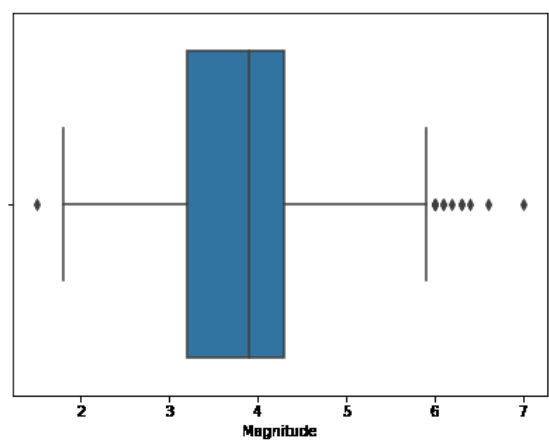
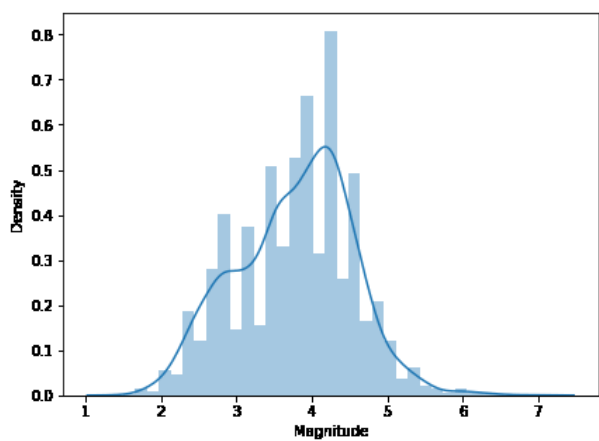
## Feature Exploration:

Analyze and understand the distribution, correlations, and characteristics of the key features.



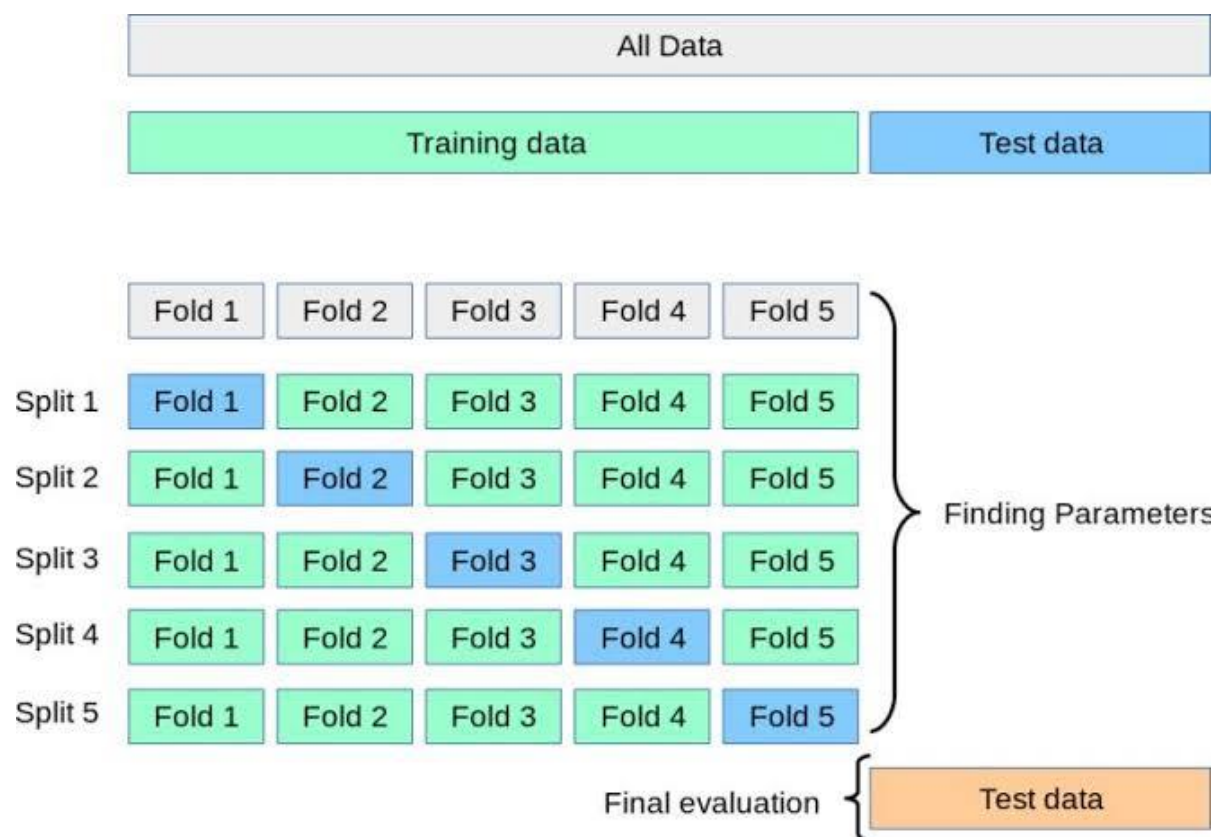
## Visualization:

Create a world map visualization to display earthquake frequency distribution.



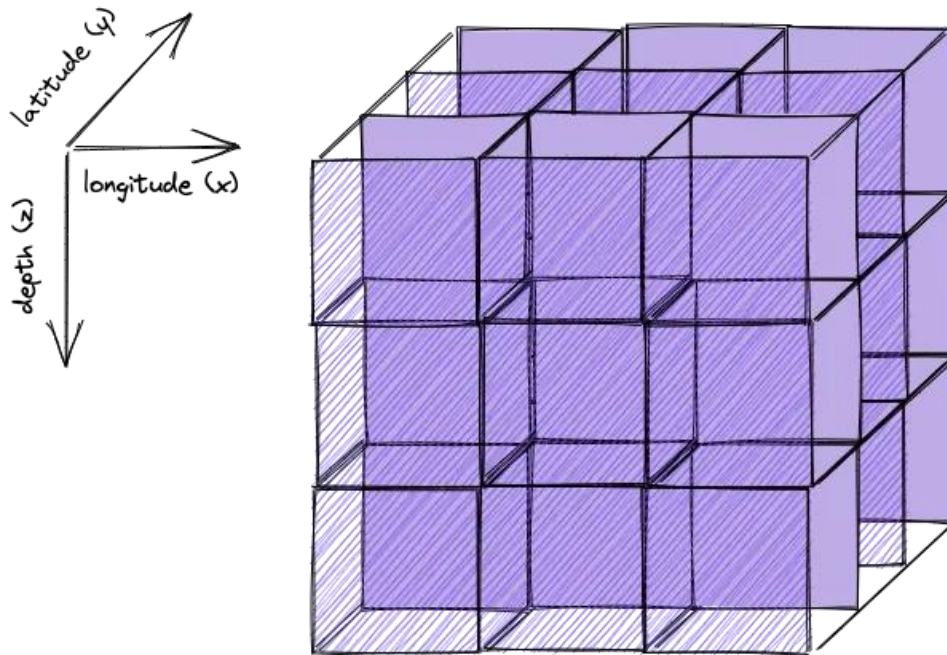
## Data Splitting:

**Split the dataset into a training set and a test set for model validation.**



## Model Development:

Build a neural network model for earthquake magnitude prediction.



## Model Selection:

This explain the difference between those metrics. Precision is penalized from false alarms, and recall is penalized from missed events.

Weekly model				Daily model			
	Records	Balance	Events		Records	Balance	Events
Train	95,181 (90%)	6.95%	6,612		666,688 (90%)	1.72%	11,450
Test	11,084 (10%)	8.46%	938		77,606 (10%)	2.16%	1,677

## Training and Evaluation:

**Train the model on the training set and evaluate its performance on the test set.**

During the training phase, the model learns pattern and relationships within the training set, adjusting its parameters to optimize performance. Subsequently, the evaluation phase assesses the model's ability to generalize by testing it on the independent test set.

