# Assignment 5

## Problem Statement:

Data Visualization using matplotlib

Analyzing Air Quality Index (AQI) Trends in a City

**Dataset:** "City_Air_Quality.csv"

**Description:**

The dataset contains information about air quality measurements in a specific city over a period of time. It includes attributes such as date, time, pollutant levels (e.g., PM2.5, PM10, CO), and the Air Quality Index (AQI) values. The goal is to use the matplotlib library to create visualizations that effectively represent the AQI trends and patterns for different pollutants in the city.

**Tasks to Perform:**

1. Import the "City_Air_Quality.csv" dataset.

2. Explore the dataset to understand its structure and content.

3. Identify the relevant variables for visualizing AQI trends, such as date, pollutant levels, and AQI values.

4. Create line plots or time series plots to visualize the overall AQI trend over time.

5. Plot individual pollutant levels (e.g., PM2.5, PM10, CO) on separate line plots to visualize their trends over time.

6. Use bar plots or stacked bar plots to compare the AQI values across different dates or time periods.

7. Create box plots or violin plots to analyze the distribution of AQI values for different pollutant categories.

8. Use scatter plots or bubble charts to explore the relationship between AQI values and pollutant levels. 9. Customize the visualizations by adding labels, titles, legends, and appropriate color schemes.

## Objective:

The objective of analyzing Air Quality Index (AQI) trends in a city is to gain valuable insights into the quality of the air over a specific period and to understand how it is changing over time. This analysis serves several important purposes:

1) **Assessing Public Health Impacts**: Air pollution can have significant effects on public health, leading to respiratory and cardiovascular diseases, among other issues. By analyzing AQI trends, health authorities can identify potential health risks and take appropriate measures to protect the well-being of the population.

2) **Environmental Monitoring**: Monitoring AQI trends helps in evaluating the effectiveness of pollution control measures and environmental regulations. It allows policymakers to determine if the implemented strategies are making a positive impact on air quality or if further actions are required.

3) **Identifying Pollution Hotspots**: AQI trends can highlight specific areas within the city that

consistently experience poor air quality. This information is crucial for targeting resources and implementing localized solutions to reduce pollution levels in those areas.

4) **Climate Change Considerations**: Air quality is interconnected with climate change, as certain air pollutants also contribute to greenhouse gas emissions. Analyzing AQI trends can help understand the linkages between air pollution and climate change, providing data for comprehensive environmental planning.

5) **Forecasting and Early Warnings**: By analyzing past AQI trends, it becomes easier to develop accurate air quality forecasting models. This information can be used to issue early warnings to citizens, particularly those sensitive to poor air quality, so they can take precautions and avoid exposure during periods of high pollution.

6) **Public Awareness and Engagement**: Sharing AQI trend data with the public raises awareness about air quality issues and encourages individuals to adopt more environmentally friendly practices. It empowers citizens to take actions that collectively contribute to improving air quality in their city.

7) **Comparative Studies**: Comparing AQI trends between cities can provide valuable insights into the effectiveness of air pollution control strategies implemented in different regions. This facilitates the exchange of best practices and encourages collaborative efforts in addressing air quality challenges on a global scale.

## THEORY:

**Data Visualization**

Data visualization is the graphical representation of information and data to help users understand the patterns, trends, and insights hidden within the data. It is an essential tool in data analysis and communication as it allows complex data sets to be presented in a visual format, making it easier for both technical and non-technical audiences to interpret the information.

- **Understanding Data:** Visualizations provide a clear and intuitive way to grasp the underlying patterns and relationships in the data, enabling better understanding and insights.

- **Discovering Patterns and Trends:** Data visualization helps in identifying trends, outliers, and patterns that might not be apparent in raw data.

- **Effective Communication:** Visuals are more engaging and memorable than tables of numbers or textual descriptions, making it easier to communicate findings to stakeholders.

- **Decision-Making:** Visualizations facilitate data-driven decision-making, enabling organizations to make informed choices based on data insights.

- **Data Visualization Libraries**

There are various libraries available to create data visualizations in Python. One of the most popular and widely used libraries is **matplotlib**.

# Introduction to Matplotlib

**Matplotlib** is a comprehensive data visualization library in Python that allows users to create static, interactive, and animated plots. It provides a high-level interface for drawing attractive and informative statistical graphics. Matplotlib can create various types of plots, including line plots, scatter plots, bar plots, histograms, pie charts, and more.

Key Concepts in Matplotlib

- **Figure and Axes:** A Figure is the top-level container that holds all the elements of a plot. Within a Figure, we have one or more Axes objects, which represent the actual plotting area where data is plotted. Figures and Axes can be thought of as a canvas and subplots on that canvas, respectively.

- **Plot Types:** Matplotlib supports various types of plots, including line plots, scatter plots, bar plots, histograms, box plots, etc. Each plot type can be customized with different attributes to suit the data being visualized.

- **Customization:** Matplotlib allows extensive customization of plots by providing access to a wide range of parameters for controlling colors, markers, labels, titles, legends, axis limits, and more.

- **Subplots:** Matplotlib can create multiple plots in a single Figure using subplots. Subplots help in comparing different data sets or different aspects of the same data in a structured manner.

- **Color Maps:** Color maps are used to represent data values with different colors. Matplotlib provides a variety of built-in color maps for effective representation of data.

# Algorithm:

**Task 1:** Import the "City_Air_Quality.csv" dataset
```
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# Load the dataset
data = pd.read_csv("City_Air_Quality.csv")
```

**Task 2:** Explore the dataset
To understand the structure and content of the dataset, we will perform some exploratory data analysis.
```
# Display the first few rows of the dataset
print(data.head())
```

```
# Check the basic statistics of the dataset
print(data.describe())
```

```
# Check the data types and missing values
print(data.info())
```

**Task 3:** Identify relevant variables for visualizing AQI trends
Based on the dataset's structure, we need to identify the relevant variables for our visualizations. These variables include date, pollutant levels, and AQI values.

**Task 4:** Create line plots for overall AQI trend

**Task 5:** Plot individual pollutant levels over time

**Task 6:** Use bar plots to compare AQI values across different dates
Now, we will use bar plots or stacked bar plots to compare the AQI values across different dates or time periods.

**Task 7:** Create box plots to analyze the distribution of AQI values
We will create box plots or violin plots to analyze the distribution of AQI values for different pollutant categories

**Task 8:** Use scatter plots to explore the relationship between AQI values and pollutant levels
Lastly, we will use scatter plots or bubble charts to explore the relationship between AQI values and pollutant levels.

**Task 9:** Customize the visualizations
To make our visualizations more informative and presentable, we will customize them by adding labels, titles, legends, and appropriate color schemes.
Feel free to experiment with the visualizations and customize them further according to your preferences.

## Conclusion:

In this way, we have successfully visualized and analyzed the Air Quality Index (AQI) trends in a city using the matplotlib library in Python.

## Oral Questions:

1) What do you mean by data visualization?
2) What are the different libraries in python?
3) What is Matplotlib?
4) What are the different maps in Matplotlib?