PHASE 2-INNOVATION

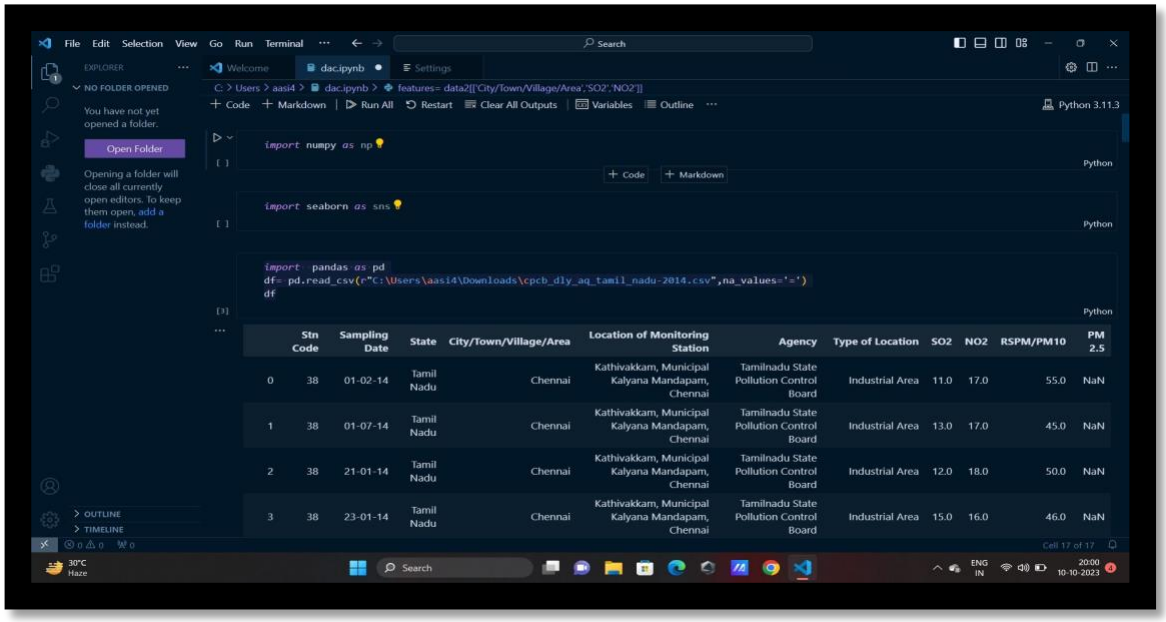
AIR QUALITY ANALYSIS IN TAMILNADU

- **Data Collection and Preparation:**

- Collect historical air quality data from monitoring stations in Tamil Nadu. Sources might include government agencies, environmental organizations, or publicly available datasets.

- Preprocess the data to handle missing values, outliers, and inconsistencies.

- Ensure that the data includes relevant features such as RSPM/PM10, SO2, and NO2 levels, along with location and timestamp information.



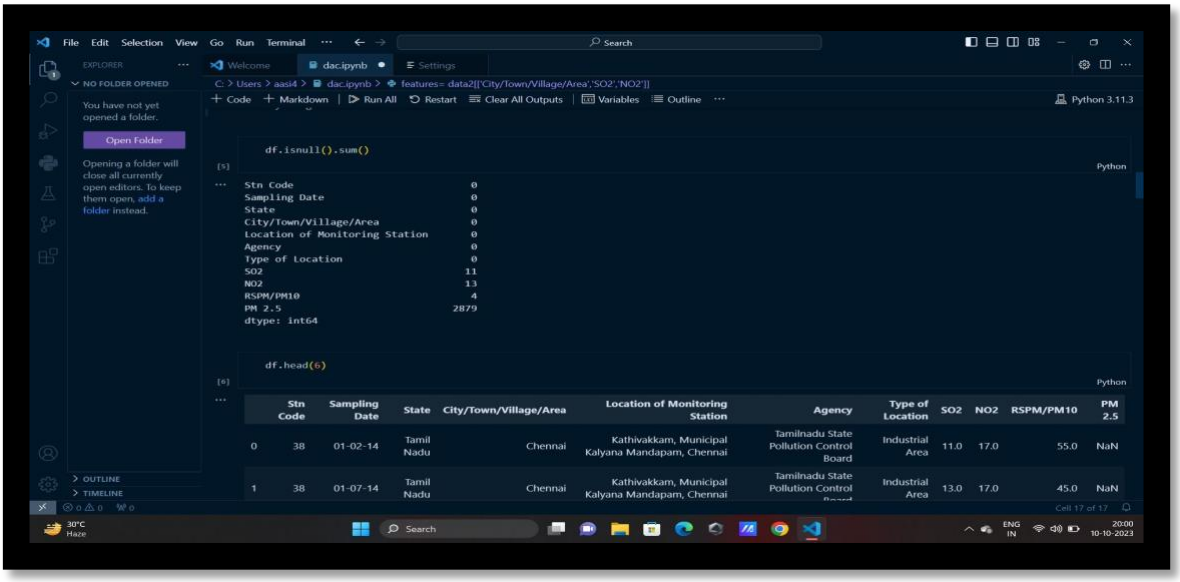
	Stn Code	Sampling Date	State	City/Town/Village/Area	Location of Monitoring Station	Agency	Type of Location	SO2	NO2	RSPM/PM10	PM 2.5
0	38	01-02-14	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Kathivakkam, Municipal Kalyana Mandapam, Chennai	Tamilnadu State Pollution Control Board	Industrial Area	11.0	17.0	55.0	NaN
1	38	01-07-14	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Kathivakkam, Municipal Kalyana Mandapam, Chennai	Tamilnadu State Pollution Control Board	Industrial Area	13.0	17.0	45.0	NaN
2	38	21-01-14	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Kathivakkam, Municipal Kalyana Mandapam, Chennai	Tamilnadu State Pollution Control Board	Industrial Area	12.0	18.0	50.0	NaN
3	38	23-01-14	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Kathivakkam, Municipal Kalyana Mandapam, Chennai	Tamilnadu State Pollution Control Board	Industrial Area	15.0	16.0	46.0	NaN

- **Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA):**

- Perform EDA to gain initial insights into the data.

- Visualize air pollution trends over time, identifying patterns and seasonal variations.

- Use statistical measures and visualizations (e.g., line plots, heatmaps) to understand correlations and relationships between variables.

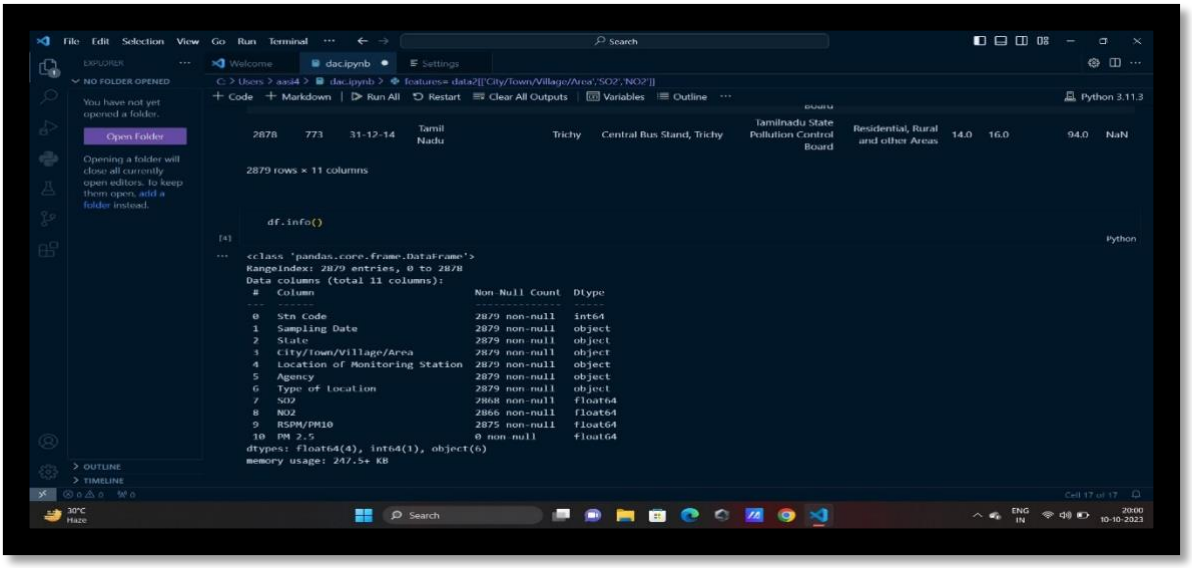


```
df.isnull().sum()
```

```
Stn Code                        0
Sampling Date                   0
State                           0
City/Town/Village/Area          0
Location of Monitoring Station  0
Agency                          0
Type of Location                0
SO2                            11
NO2                            13
RSPM/PM10                       4
PM 2.5                       2879
dtype: int64
```

```
df.head(6)
```

	Stn Code	Sampling Date	State	City/Town/Village/Area	Location of Monitoring Station	Agency	Type of Location	SO2	NO2	RSPM/PM10	PM 2.5
0	38	01-02-14	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Kathivakkam, Municipal Kalyana Mandapam, Chennai	Tamilnadu State Pollution Control Board	Industrial Area	11.0	17.0	55.0	NaN
1	38	01-07-14	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Kathivakkam, Municipal Kalyana Mandapam, Chennai	Tamilnadu State Pollution Control	Industrial Area	13.0	17.0	45.0	NaN



2878	773	31-12-14	Tamil Nadu	Trichy	Central Bus Stand, Trichy	Tamilnadu State Pollution Control Board	Residential, Rural and other Areas	14.0	16.0	94.0	NaN

2879 rows × 11 columns

```
df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 2879 entries, 0 to 2878
Data columns (total 11 columns):
 #   Column                      Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  ------                      --------------  -----
 0   Stn Code                    2879 non-null   int64
 1   Sampling Date               2879 non-null   object
 2   State                       2879 non-null   object
 3   City/Town/Village/Area      2879 non-null   object
 4   Location of Monitoring Station  2879 non-null   object
 5   Agency                      2879 non-null   object
 6   Type of Location            2879 non-null   object
 7   SO2                         2868 non-null   float64
 8   NO2                         2866 non-null   float64
 9   RSPM/PM10                   2875 non-null   float64
 10  PM 2.5                      0 non-null      float64
dtypes: float64(4), int64(1), object(6)
memory usage: 247.5+ KB
```

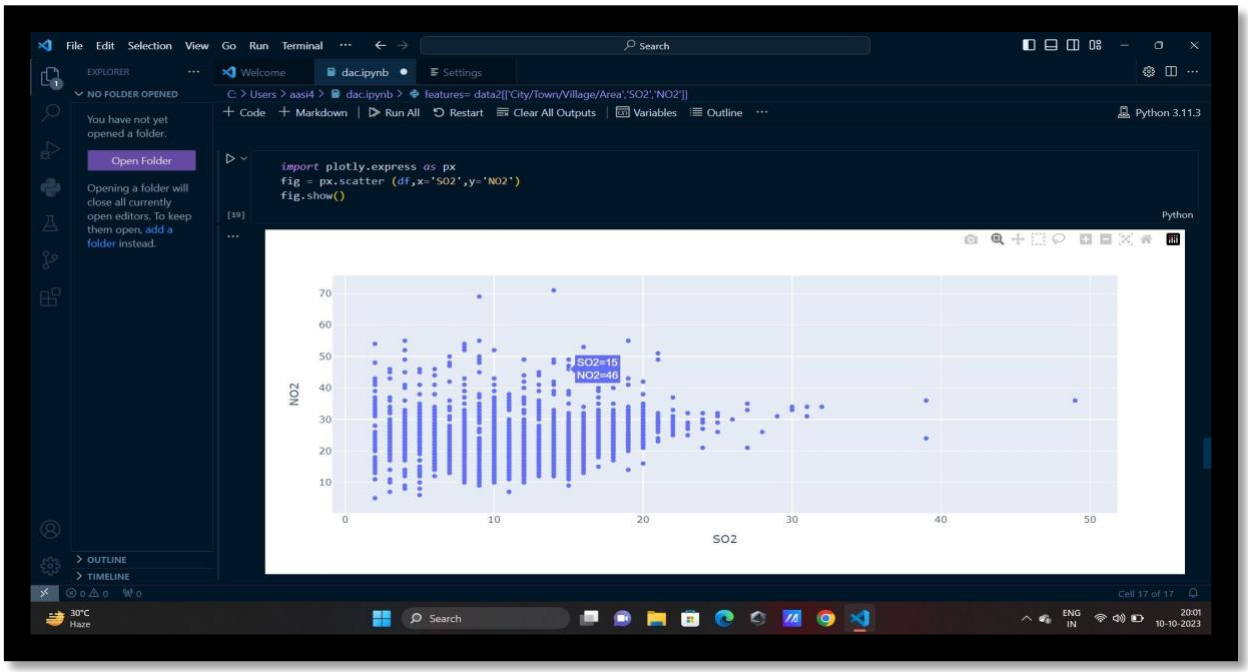
- **Data Visualization:**

- Select appropriate visualization techniques to effectively communicate your findings.

- Create interactive maps to visualize air quality across different regions in Tamil Nadu.

- Generate time series plots to highlight pollution trends and fluctuations.

- Utilize seaborn, matplotlib, or specialized libraries like Plotly for data visualization.


File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal
Search
EXPLORER
NO FOLDER OPENED
You have not yet opened a folder.
Open Folder
Opening a folder will close all currently open editors. To keep them open, add a folder instead.
Welcome
dac.ipynb
Settings
C: > Users > aasi4 > dac.ipynb > features= data2[['City/Town/Village/Area','SO2','NO2']]
Code Markdown Run All Restart Clear All Outputs Variables Outline
Python 3.11.3
import plotly.express as px
fig = px.scatter (df,x='SO2',y='NO2')
fig.show()
[19]
Python
SO2=15
NO2=46
NO2
SO2
0
10
20
30
40
50
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
OUTLINE
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Cell 17 of 17
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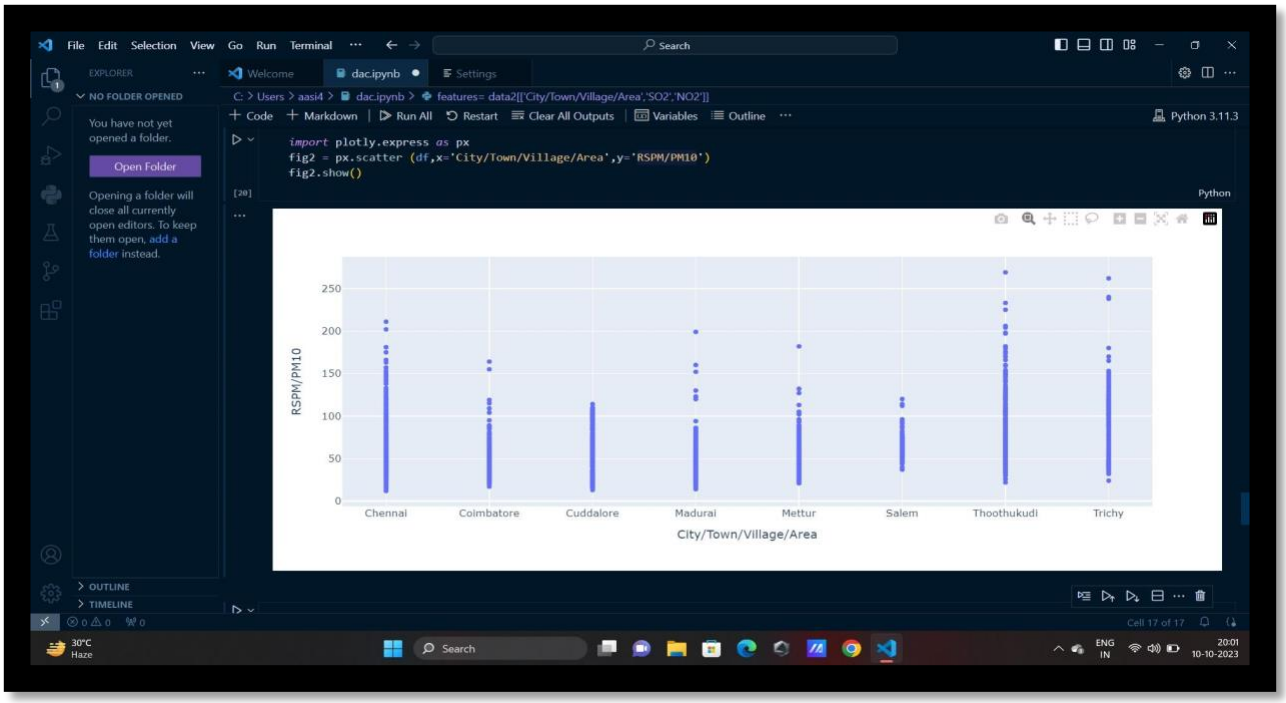
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Code Markdown Run All Restart Clear All Outputs Variables Outline
Python 3.11.3
import plotly.express as px
fig2 = px.scatter (df,x='City/Town/Village/Area',y='RSPM/PM10')
fig2.show()
[20]
Python
RSPM/PM10
City/Town/Village/Area
0
50
100
150
200
250
Chennai
Coimbatore
Cuddalore
Madurai
Mettur
Salem
Thoothukudi
Trichy
OUTLINE
TIMELINE
Cell 17 of 17
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10-10-2023

- **Feature Engineering:**

- Create additional features if needed, such as lagged values of pollution levels to capture time dependencies.

- Calculate rolling statistics or moving averages to smooth data for modeling.

- Normalize or scale features as necessary for modeling.

- **Model Development:**

- Split the data into training and testing sets, considering time-based splitting if applicable.

- Choose an appropriate machine learning algorithm for regression, as your goal is to predict RSPM/PM10 levels based on SO2 and NO2 levels.

- Train and fine-tune the predictive model using libraries like scikit-learn or XGBoost.

- Evaluate the model's performance using relevant metrics like Mean Absolute Error (MAE) or Root Mean Square Error (RMSE).

- **Model Interpretation:**

- Explain how the model makes predictions, considering feature importance analysis.

- Visualize the model's predictions and compare them to actual values.

- Assess the model's accuracy in estimating RSPM/PM10 levels based on SO2 and NO2 levels.