



IJRASET

International Journal For Research in
Applied Science and Engineering Technology



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 11 **Issue:** VI **Month of publication:** June 2023

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2023.53208>

www.ijraset.com

Call:  08813907089

E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com

An Analytical Model for Prediction of Floods Using Machine Learning

Parashuram B B¹, Prof Mohamed Abdul Kader Jallani²

¹Student, School of Computer Science and Applications, Reva University

²Assistant Professor, Reva University, Bangalore-560064, India

Abstract: *One of the prodigious prerequisites of Python is that you can build solutions for real time glitches. This applies in almost every manufacturing. From constructing models to forecast sicknesses to constructing web apps that can estimate the future sales of your online store, predict demand, predict future outcomes.*

In this paper we proposed a binary logistic model which can forecast floods grounded on the regular rainfall index for every year in Kerala, India.

Keywords: *Model Predicting, Logistic Regression, Flood Prediction, Forecasting, Machine Learning.*

I. INTRODUCTION

As the industry grows, Companies are continually observing for methods to improve processes and reshape the world through data. In a few years, you can expect to find even more diverse ways of implementing Python models in your data science workflow. Predictive modelling is a arithmetical method using machine learning and data excavating to forecast and prediction likely forthcoming consequences with the aid of historic and prevailing data. It works by investigating present and historical data and projecting what it acquires on a model produced to prediction likely consequences. Prognostic modelling can be used to envisage just about anything, from TV assessments and a customer's next acquisition to credit hazards and corporate earnings.

A predictive model is not stationary, it is authenticated or studied frequently to integrate fluctuations in the fundamental data. In other words, Predictive models make expectations based on what has occurred in the earlier and what is happening currently. If inward, new data illustrates variations in what

Is trendy now, the influence on the probable forthcoming outcome must be re premeditated, too. For instance, a software corporation could model historic sales data against marketing outflows across numerous provinces to produce a model for forthcoming income based on the influence of the promoting spent.

There are numerous means to relate prognostic models in the factual world. Most productions use prognostic programming either to discover the source of a problematic or to progress impending consequences. Applications comprise but are not limited to:

- 1) Speech identification
- 2) Discovering Fraud
- 3) Predicting Sales
- 4) Natural calamity relief
- 5) Business performance growth
- 6) News ordering
- 7) Vehicle preservation

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

In 2017, author Swapnil Bande and Dr. Virendra V. Shete[1] introduced Flood Prediction Model

In this method authors has created a model using environmental parameters such as humidity, temperature, pressure and rainfall were used by an array of sensors and then the data created is compared using ANN techniques.

Further, different machine learning techniques are compared and then the best results are obtained. The advantage in this model is that the author has used the Levenberg-Marquardt algorithm which uses momentum learning and given good accurate results.

An android application [kartika, n.d., 3] have been made by author Ni Komang Ega Kartika, Muhammad Ary Murti and Casi Setianingsih in 2019.

In which, the application predicts output for next three months using Radial Basis Function Neural Network and Antares. Antares uses a RESTful approach for developing API. The output that are obtained by using datasets that are further carried out by three steps, they are testing, training and prediction.

In 2017, an alert application of flood was developed by author Jayashree S, Sarika S, Solai A L, Soma Prathibha [prathibha, .d., 5]. In this paper authors have used ZigBee technology and the application also works when the network is not present. This means that this application is network independent.

The user can make an emergency call or might send the SMS to their family members. The alert application consists of user registration, display of dam water levels and safe zone mapping. Which means that the user can regularly get updates of the water level and can move to a safer place where the flood may not arise.

In 2019, author Arjun N, Prof. Nikhil Binoy C, Keerthi C, Sreerag S and Ashwin H Nair [nair, n.d., 7]

In this Method authors have searched about the water levels at two different places that are Dam and Canal. This means that the prediction of flood will be at two levels: Dam prediction and Canal prediction. Here in this model Multilayer Perceptron is used as a Neural Network. And as an activation function Back propagation and Tan-Sigmoid function for the network. The accuracy of this model is 78.

III. METHODS AND IMPLEMENTATION

In proposed method following steps were followed to gain results

1) Phase 1

Include essential Libraries of Python to build a model

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from sklearn import model_selection
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.model_selection import
train_test_split
```

2) Phase 2

Extract data from the Dataset

```
df= pd.read_csv('kerala.csv')
To train regression model, conversion of yes, no to 0 & 1 is performed.
df['FLOODS'].replace(['YES','NO'],[1,0], inplace=True)
```

3) Phase 3

Model is constructed

```
X=df[['SEP','JUN','JUL']]
Y= df[['FLOODS']]
X_train,X_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(X,Y,test_size=0.4,random_state=100)
Next We Use Logistic Regression Model To Train
logreg= LogisticRegression()
logreg.fit(X_train,y_train)
```

4) Phase 4

Model is predicted

```
Next prediction is done
y_pred=logreg.predict(X_test)
print (X_test)
print (y_pred)
```

5) Phase 5:

Accuracy Calculated

from sklearn import metrics

print('value of Accurateness:

’,metrics.accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred))

print('value of Recall: ',metrics.recall_score(y_test, y_pred, zero_division=1))

print("value of Precision:",metrics.precision_score(y_test, y_pred, zero_division=1))

Value of Accurateness: 0.854

Value of Recall: 0.884

Value of Precision: 0.851

Table 1: Proposed Method Results with Accuracy

| Model Used | Accurateness | Recall | Precision |
|--------------------|--------------|--------|-----------|
| LogisticRegression | 85.4% | 88.4% | 85.1% |

IV. CONCLUSION

In the proposed method a novel model is built to predict the flood possibility based on rain fall on yearwise.

In the proposed d method linear regression method used and all steps are followed and described with results to demonstrate the prediction.

In proposed method accurateness achieved is 85.4% and recall value is 88.4% and precision is 85.1%.

Hence it has been concluded that model was succeeded in flood prediction.

REFERENCES

- [1] Swapnil A. Bande, Department of Electronics & Telecommunication, MITCOE, Kothrud, Pune, India, Review Paper on IoT Based Flood Prediction Model, International Journal of Science and Research (IJSR) ISSN (Online): 2319-7064.
- [2] Siegel, Eric (2013). Predictive Analysis: The Power to Predict Who Will Click, Buy, Lie, or Die. Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons. ISBN 978-1-118-35685-2.
- [3] Ni Komang Ega Kartika, Muhammad Ary Murti, Casi Setianingsih. School of Electrical Engineering, Telkom University, Indonesia, Floods Prediction Using Radial Basis Function (RBF) Based on Internet of Things (IoT), The 2019 IEEE International Conference on Industry 4.0, Artificial Intelligence, and Communications Technology (IAICT).
- [4] A. Y. Sun and B. R. Scanlon, "How can big data and machine learning benefit the environment and water management: A survey of methods, applications, and future directions," Environ. Res. Lett., vol. 14, no. 7, p. 28, 2019
- [5] Jayashree S, Sarika S, Solai A L, Soma Prathibha Department of Information Technology, Associate Professor, Department of Information Technology, Sri Sai Ram Engineering College, A NOVEL APPROACH FOR EARLY FLOOD WARNING USING ANDROID AND IOT, 978-1-5090-6221-8/17/\$31.00 © 2017 IEEE
- [6] C. Cortes and V. Vapnik, "Support-vector networks," Mach. Learn., vol. 20, no. 3, pp. 273–297, 1995.
- [7] C. Nikhil Binoy, N. Arjun, C. Keerthi, S. Sreerag and A. H. Nair, "Flood Prediction Using Flow and Depth Measurement with Artificial Neural Network in Canals," 2019 3rd International Conference on Computing Methodologies and Communication (ICCMC), Erode, India, 2019, pp. 798-801, doi: 10.1109/ICCMC.2019.8819807.
- [8] K. Kravari and N. Bassiliades, "A survey of agent platforms," Journal of Artificial Societies and Social Simulation, vol. 18, no. 1, p. 11, 2015.
- [9] M. Westergaard and H. Verbeek, "Cpn tools." [Online]. Available: <http://cpntools.org/>.
- [10] Ö. Kişi, "Streamflow forecasting using different artificial neural network algorithms," J. Hydrol. Eng., vol. 12, no. 5, pp. 532–539, Sep. 2007
- [11] K. Smith, Environmental hazards: assessing risk and reducing disaster. Routledge, 2003.
- [12] Z. Sen, Flood Modeling, Prediction and Mitigation, 1st ed. Springer International Publishing, 2018.
- [13] A. Y. Sun and B. R. Scanlon, "How can big data and machine learning benefit the environment and water management: A survey of methods, applications, and future directions," Environ. Res. Lett., vol. 14, no. 7, p. 28, 2019.
- [14] C. Cortes and V. Vapnik, "Support-vector networks," Mach. Learn., vol. 20, no. 3, pp. 273–297, 1995
- [15] Deepti Sisodia, and Dilip Singh Sisodia, "Prediction of diabetes using classification algorithms," Procedia Computer Science 132, 1578–1585.
- [16] Deepti Sisodia, and Dilip Singh Sisodia, "Prediction of diabetes using classification algorithms," Procedia Computer Science 132, 1578–1585.
- [17] Nitesh Pradhan, Geeta Rania., Vijaypal Singh Dhaka., Ramesh Chandra Poonia, "Diabetes prediction using artificial neural network," <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-819061-6.00014-8>, 2020.

AUTHORS PROFILE

Parashuram B B is pursuing Master of Computer Applications, School of CSA, REVA University, Bengaluru, India. His area of interest includes machine learning
E-mail: parambleo21@gmail.com

Mohamed Abdul Kader Jailani N M.Tech, MCA is working as Assistant Professor in the school of CSA, REVA UNIVERSITY, Bengaluru, India. He passed both TN-SET and NET examinations. He is interested in doing research in image processing, machine and deep learning.
Email: jailani.msa@gmail.com



10.22214/IJRASET



45.98



IMPACT FACTOR:
7.129



IMPACT FACTOR:
7.429



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Call : 08813907089  (24*7 Support on Whatsapp)