Predicting Disasters Using Machine Learning and Deep Learning

TEAM MEMBERS

- Aakarshit Srivastava (https://www.linkedin.com/in/aakarshit-srivastava-b8252922a/)
- Ayush Verma (https://www.linkedin.com/in/ayushverma135/)
- Bhaskar Banerjee (https://www.linkedin.com/in/bhaskar-banerjee-a55bb9228/)

INTRODUCTION

Our project aims to develop a system that accurately predicts natural and technical disasters using historical and real-time data from the EM-DAT (Emergency Events Database). It will also suggest optimal response strategies based on these predictions to enhance disaster preparedness and management.

DATA SOURCE: EM-DAT

- Overview of EM-DAT:

1. Contains data on the occurrence and effects of over 22,000 mass disasters in the worlD Ffrom 1900 to the present day.
2. Types of disasters: natural (earthquakes, floods, storms) and technical (industrial accidents, transport accidents).

- Importance of EM-DAT Data:

1. Comprehensive and historical dataset.
2. Provides crucial insights into disaster trends and impacts.

DATA PREPROCESSING

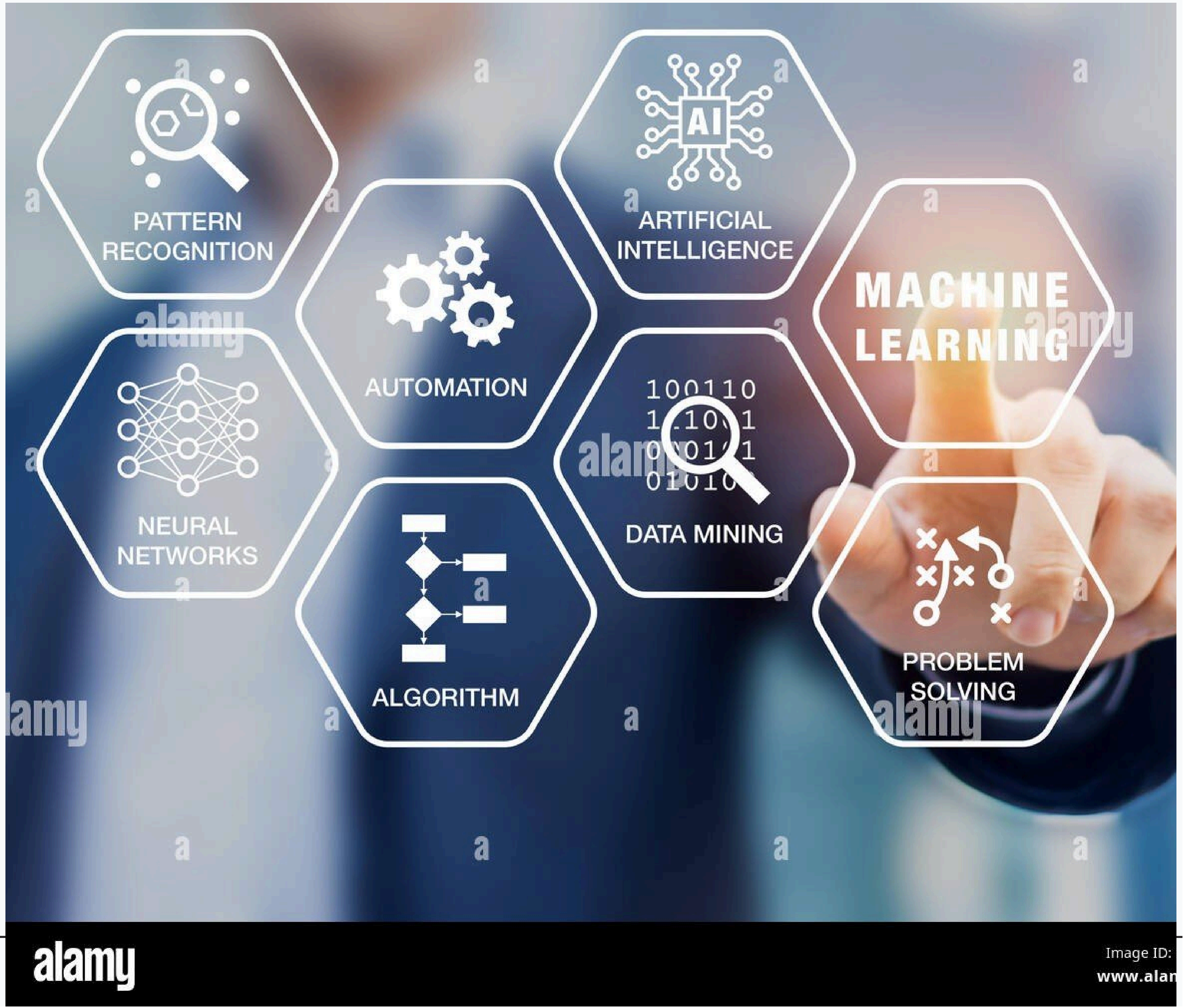
Steps in Data Preprocessing:

- Data Cleaning: Handling missing values and outliers.
- Feature Selection: Identifying relevant features (e.g., disaster type, location, date, magnitude).
- Data Transformation: Normalizing and encoding data for machine learning models

MACHINE LEARNING MODELS

Chosen Models:
- Random Forest
- Gradient Boosting
- Support Vector Machines (SVM)

Why These Models:
- Random Forest: Robust against overfitting and handles large datasets well.
- Gradient Boosting: High accuracy and performance in predicting outcomes.
- SVM: Effective in high-dimensional spaces.



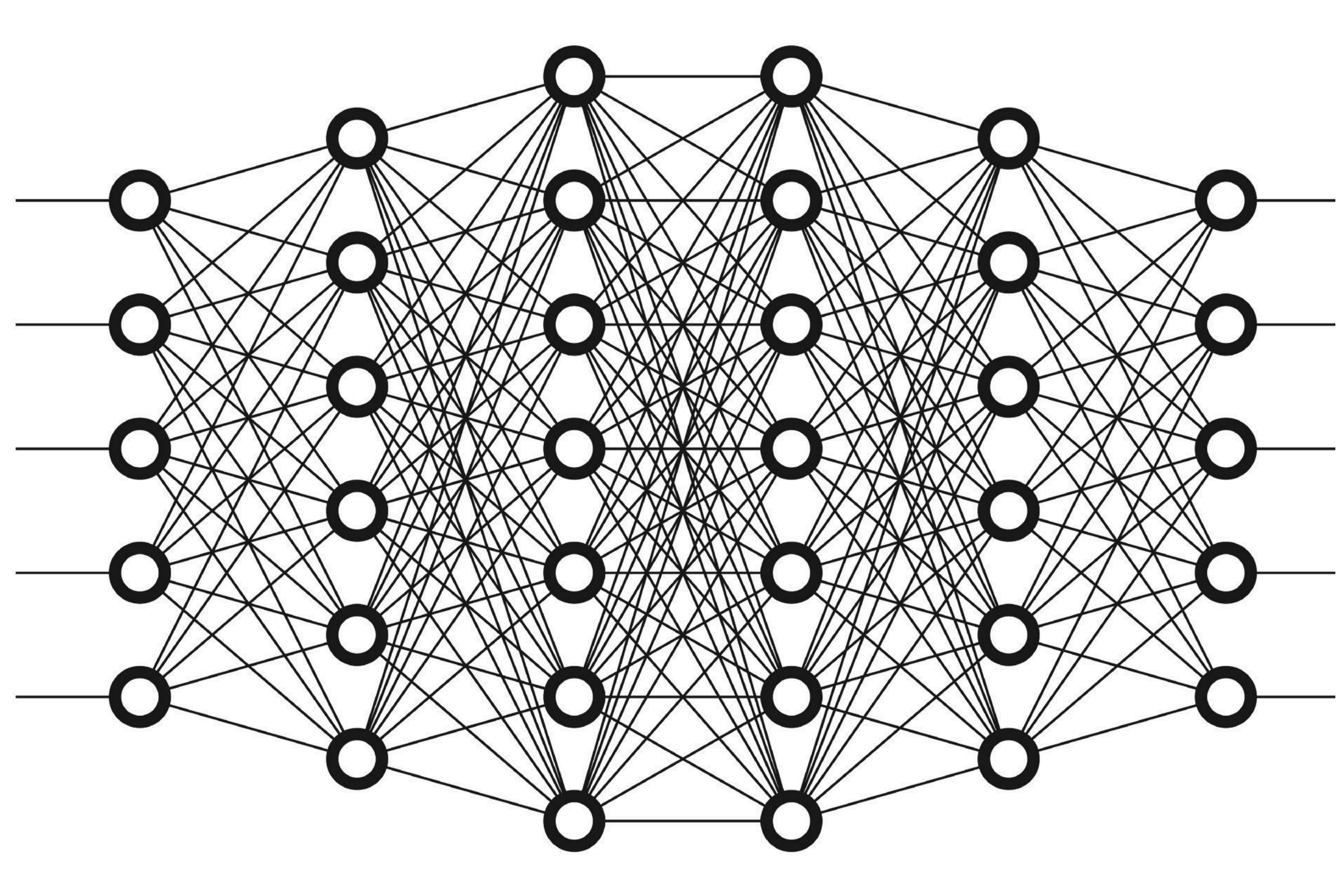
DEEP LEARNING MODELS

Chosen Models:

- Recurrent Neural Networks (RNN)
- Long Short-Term Memory Networks (LSTM)
- Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) for spatiotemporal data

Why These Models:

- RNN and LSTM: Good at capturing temporal dependencies and trends in sequential data.
- CNN: Effective in extracting features from spatiotemporal data such as satellite images.



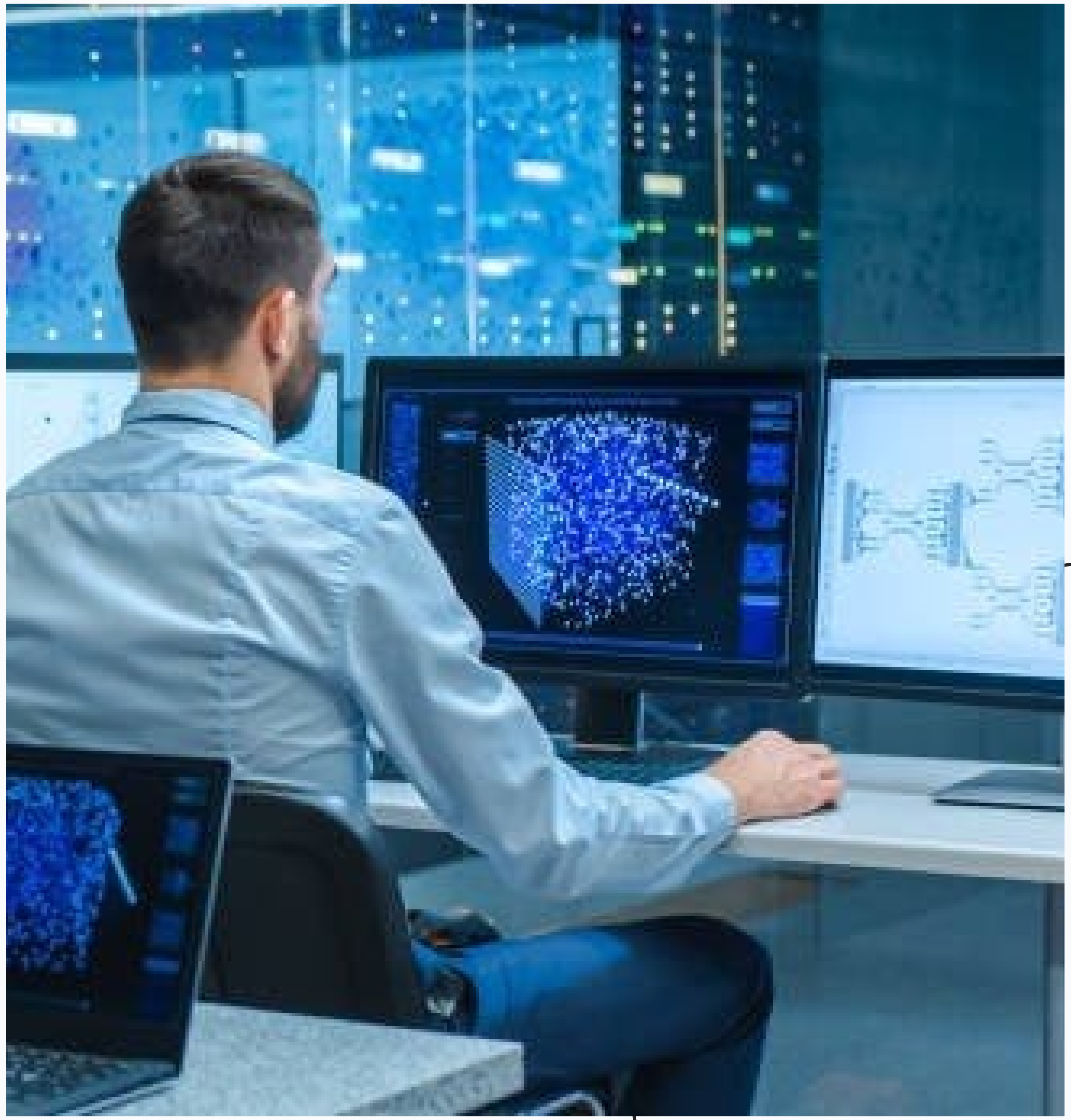
MODEL TRAINING AND EVALUATION

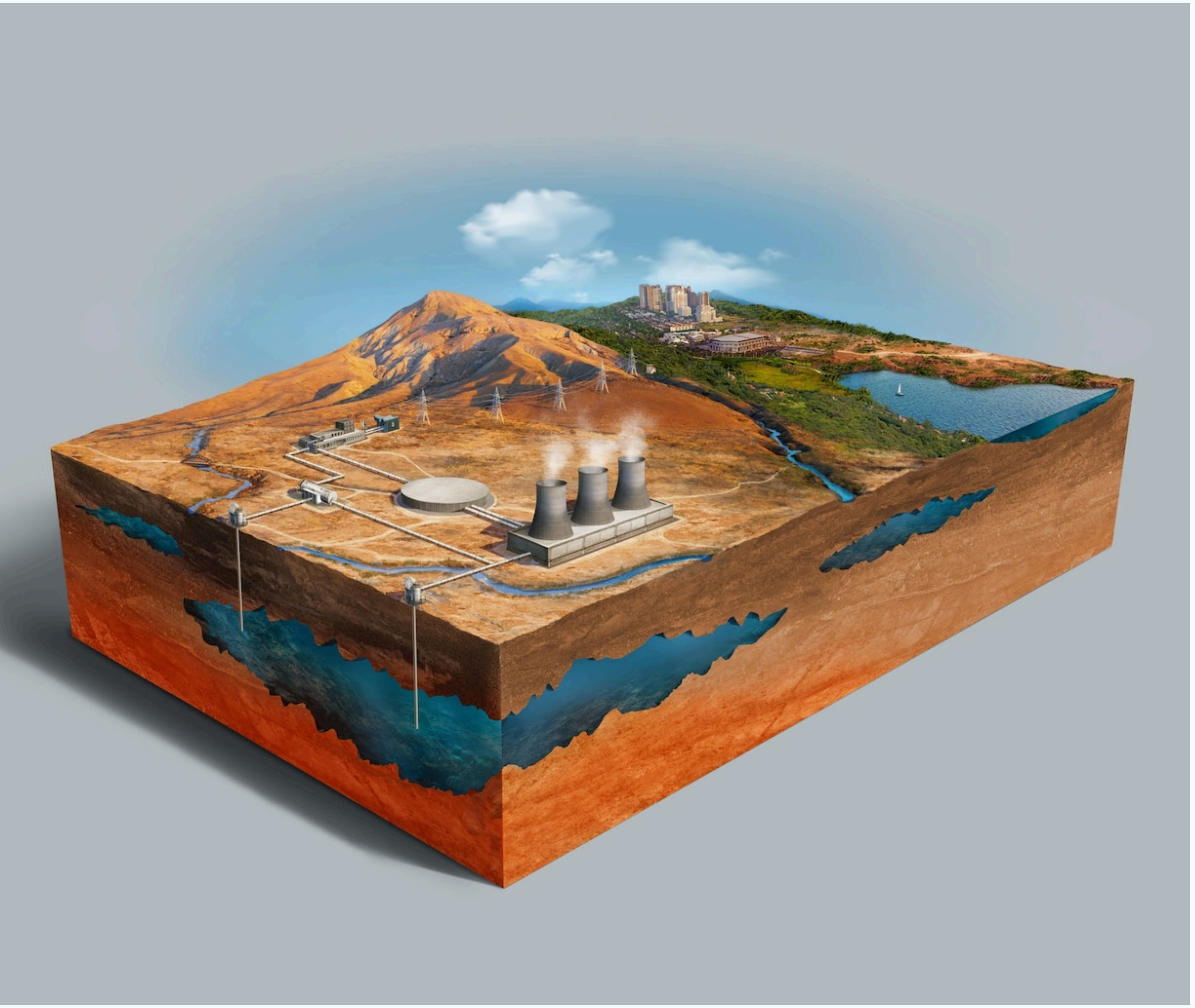
Training Process:

- Splitting the dataset into training and test sets.
- Using cross-validation for model tuning.
- Evaluating models based on accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score.

Evaluation Metrics:

- Accuracy: Overall correctness of the model.
- Precision: Correct positive predictions over total positive predictions.
- Recall: Correct positive predictions over actual positives.
- F1-Score: Harmonic mean of precision and recall.





PREDICTION EXAMPLES

Natural Disasters:

- Earthquake Prediction: Predicting location, magnitude, and potential impact.
- Flood Prediction: Using weather patterns and historical data to predict flooding events.

Technical Disasters:

- Industrial Accidents: Predicting likelihood based on historical data and current conditions.
- Transport Accidents: Analyzing traffic patterns and historical accident data.

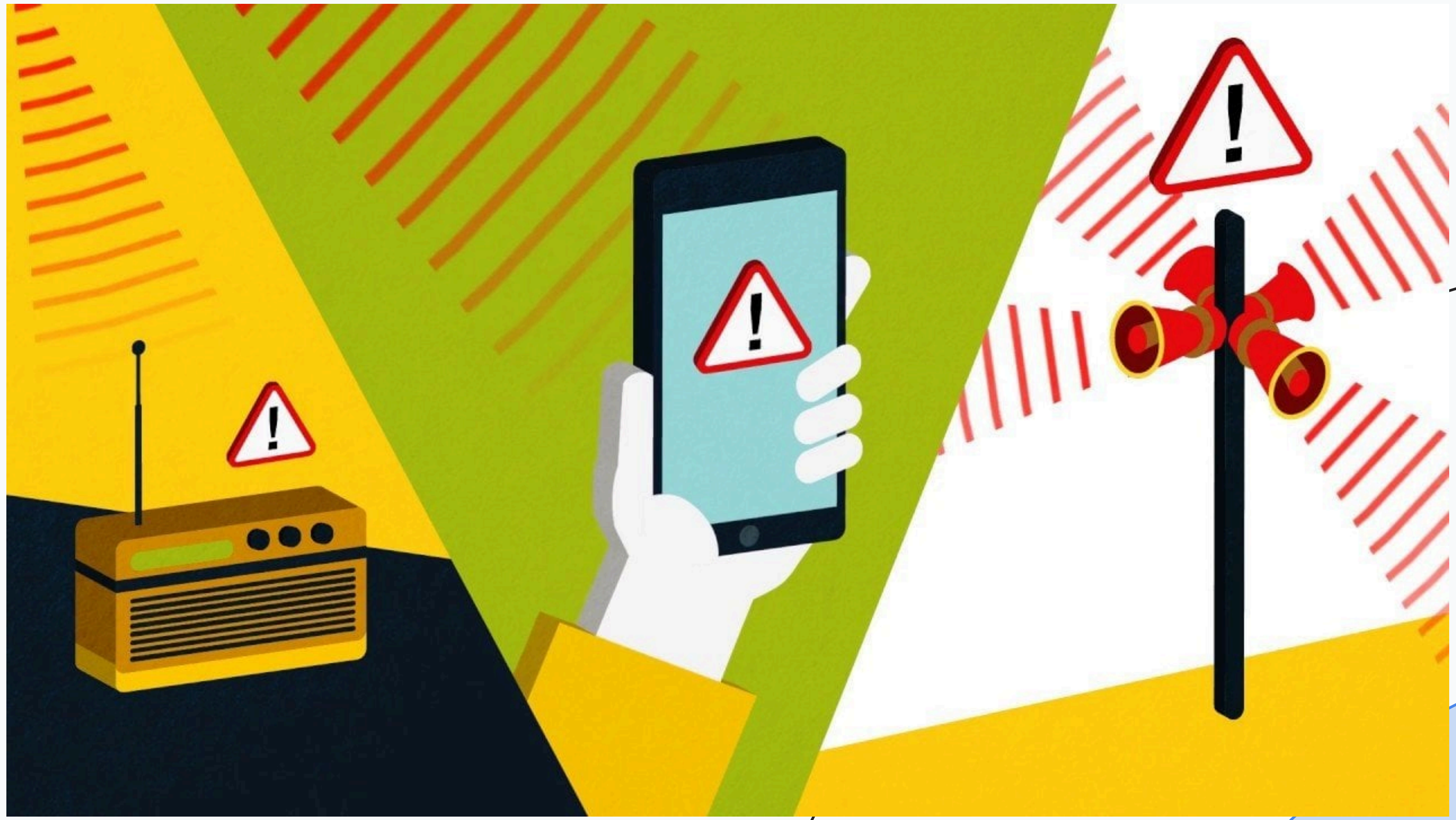
RESPONSE STRATEGY RECOMMENDATIONS

Natural Disasters:

- Earthquakes: Evacuation plans, emergency supplies distribution, structural safety checks.
- Floods: Early warning systems, temporary shelters, flood defenses.

Technical Disasters:

- Industrial Accidents: Emergency response teams, hazard containment, public
- communication.
- Transport Accidents: Rapid response units, traffic redirection, accident investigation.

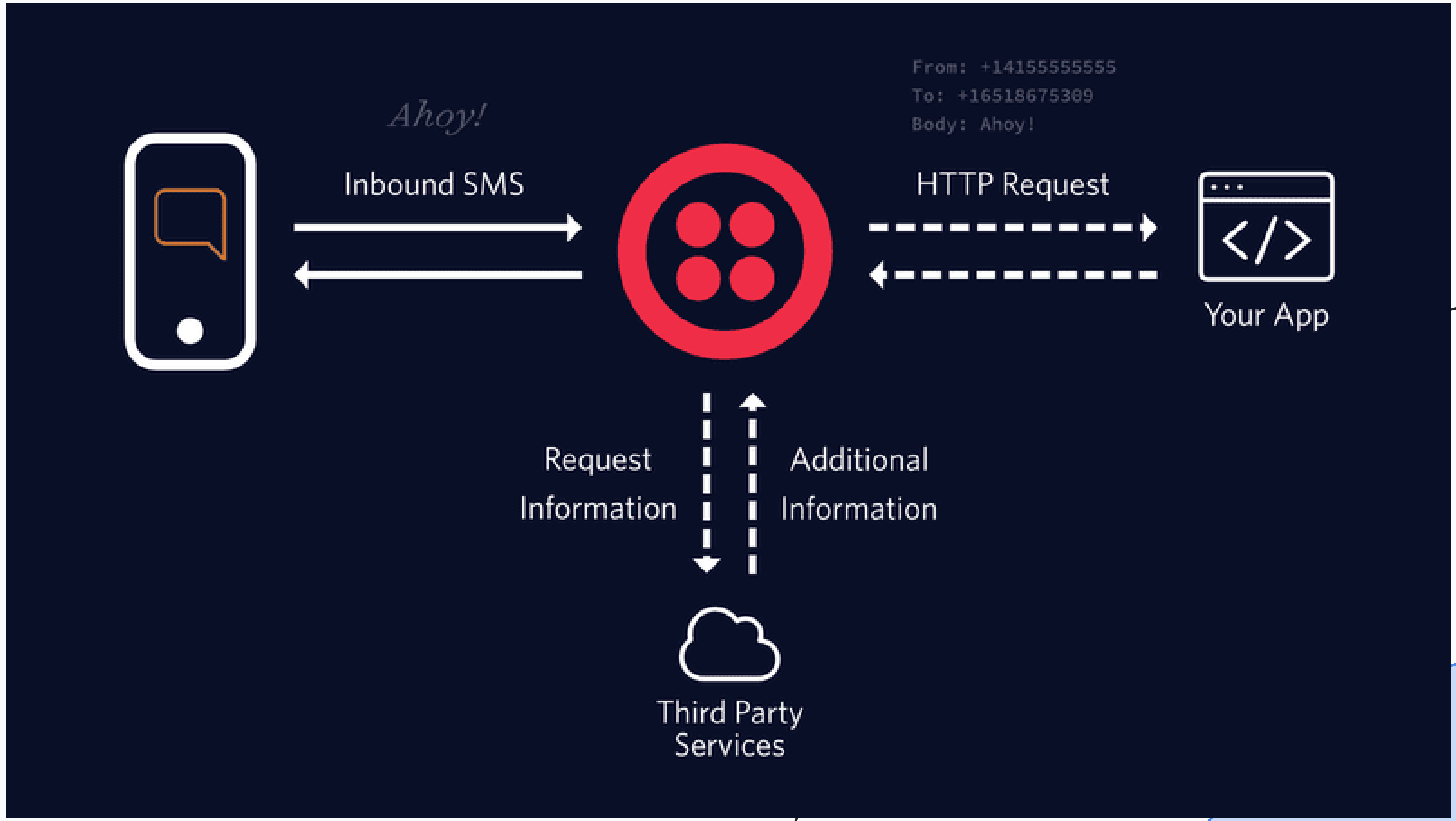


SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

Components:

- Data Ingestion: Collecting real-time and historical data from EM-DAT.
- Data Processing: Cleaning, transforming, and preparing data for modeling.
- Prediction Engine: Running ML/DL models to predict disasters.
- Response Module: Generating and displaying response strategies based on predictions.

Diagram: Visual representation of the system architecture



CONCLUSION

Summary:

- Effective disaster prediction requires robust data and advanced modeling techniques.
- The combination of machine learning and deep learning enhances prediction accuracy.
- Timely and accurate predictions enable better preparedness and response.

Future Work:

- Integrating more real-time data sources.
- Enhancing model accuracy with more advanced techniques.
- Expanding the system to include more types of disasters.

Thanks!

Do you have any query?
https://github.com/Perfect-Cube