

Emerging Methods for Early Detection of Forest Fire

Results:


Here. We are predicting using an image whether it contains fire or not. So after loading the image, the image should be converted into an array and array is used to predict the output using our model named "forest1.h5".

Prediction

```
In [19]: from keras.models import load_model
         from keras.preprocessing import image
         import numpy as np
         import cv2

In [20]: model = load_model("forest1.h5")

In [21]: img = image.load_img(r'C:\Users\shekh\OneDrive\Desktop\Smart Externship\Project\AI_Project\Dataset\test_set\with fire\Untitled_de
         x = image.img_to_array(img)
         x = np.expand_dims(x,axis = 0)
         4

In [22]: img
Out[22]: 
```

```
In [23]: pred = model.predict_classes(x)

In [24]: pred
Out[24]: array([[1]])

In [29]: print(x_train.class_indices)
         {'forest': 0, 'with fire': 1}
```

Here, we are predicting using opencv which uses local machines camera and through the camera it predicts the output. If it detects fire then it sends sms to the user through twilio.

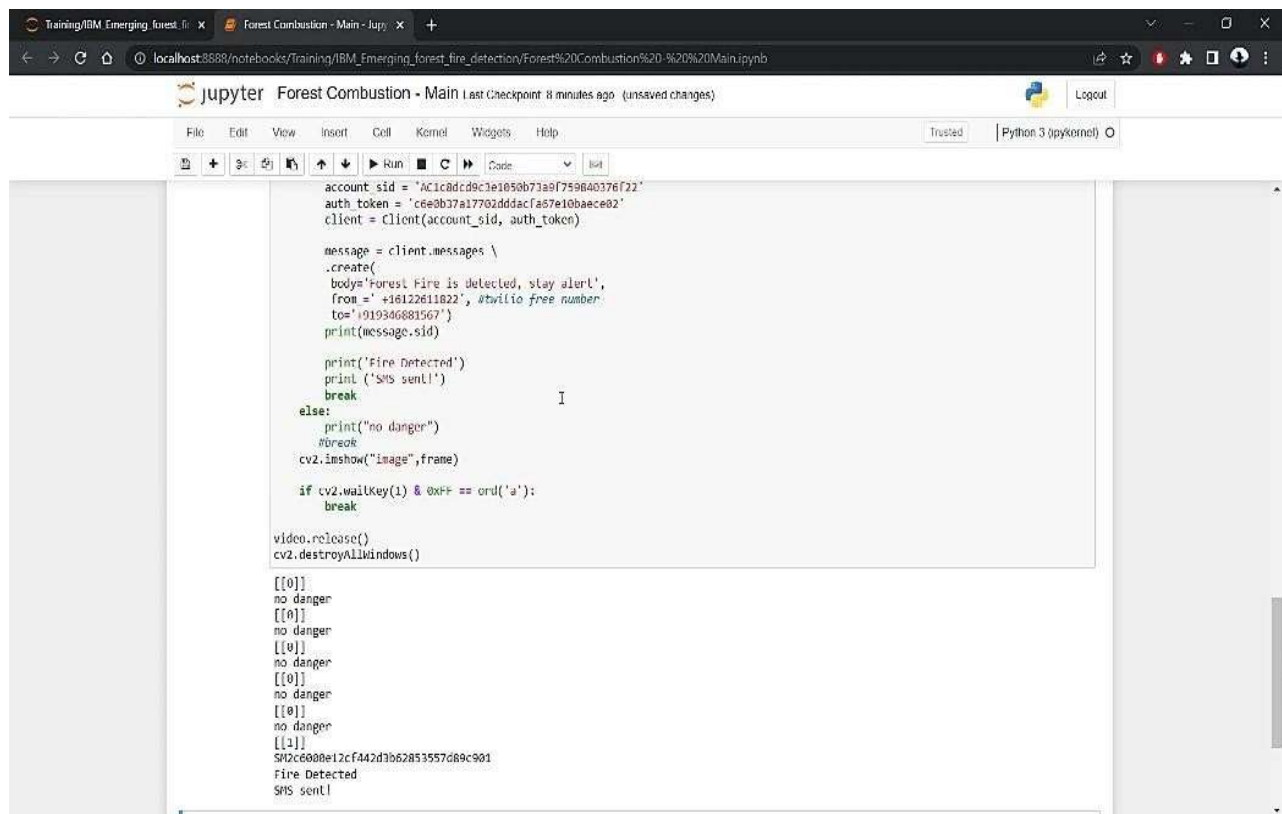
opencv prediction

```
In [10]: import cv2 #to import openCV
print(cv2.__version__) #to know OpenCV version
```

4.5.4-dev

```
In [11]: import cv2
import numpy as np
import smtplib
from keras.preprocessing import image
from keras.models import load_model
from twilio.rest import Client
model = load_model(r'forestfire.h5')
video = cv2.VideoCapture(0)
name = ['forest', 'with fire']
while(1):
    success, frame = video.read()
    cv2.imwrite("image.jpg", frame)
    img = image.load_img("image.jpg", target_size = (128, 128))
    x = image.img_to_array(img)
    x = np.expand_dims(x, axis = 0)
    pred = model.predict_classes(x)
    p = pred[0][0]
    print(pred)
    cv2.putText(frame, "predicted class = "+str(name[p]), (100, 100), cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_SIMPLEX, 1, (0, 0, 0), 1)
    pred = model.predict_classes(x)
    if pred[0]==1:
        account_sid = 'AC1c8dcd9c3e1050b73a9f759840376f22'
        auth_token = 'c6e0b37a17702dddacfa67e10baece02'
        client = Client(account_sid, auth_token)
        message = client.messages \
            .create(
                body='Forest Fire is detected, stay alert',
                from_=' +16122611822', #twilio free number
                to='+919346881567')
        print(message.sid)
        print('Fire Detected')
        print('SMS sent!')
        break
    else:
        print("no danger")
        #break
    cv2.imshow("image", frame)

    if cv2.waitKey(1) & 0xFF == ord('q'):
        break
video.release()
cv2.destroyAllWindows()
```



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with a single code cell. The code is a Python script that uses the Twilio client to send SMS alerts. It includes logic to check for fire detection and send a message if one is detected. The output of the code is visible in the console, showing several 'no danger' messages followed by a 'Fire Detected' message and an 'SMS sent!' confirmation.

```
account_sid = 'AC1c8dc9c1e1850b73a9f759640376f22'
auth_token = 'cee0b37a17701dddfacfa57e10baece02'
client = Client(account_sid, auth_token)

message = client.messages \
    .create(
        body='Forest Fire is detected, stay alert!',
        from_='+16122611822', #twilio free number
        to='+919346881567')
print(message.sid)

print('Fire Detected')
print('SMS sent!')
break

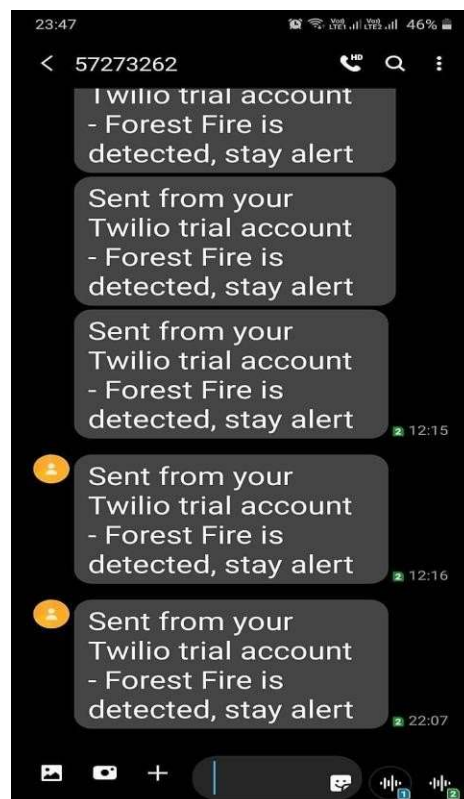
else:
    print("no danger")
    #break
cv2.imshow("image", frame)

if cv2.waitKey(1) & 0xFF == ord('a'):
    break

video.release()
cv2.destroyAllWindows()

[[0]]
no danger
[[0]]
no danger
[[0]]
no danger
[[0]]
no danger
[[0]]
no danger
[[0]]
no danger
[[1]]
SM2c6008e12cf442d3b62853957d89c901
Fire Detected
SMS sent!
```

SMS message through Twilio:



GT 1, Pred 1.00



GT 0, Pred 0.13



GT 0, Pred 0.04



GT 0, Pred 0.00



GT 1, Pred 0.05



GT 1, Pred 1.00



GT 1, Pred 0.98



GT 0, Pred 0.03



GT 0, Pred 0.00



GT 0, Pred 0.00



GT 0, Pred 0.00



GT 1, Pred 0.99



GT 1, Pred 1.00



GT 1, Pred 1.00



GT 0, Pred 0.00



GT 0, Pred 0.00

