

# **NATURAL DISASTER INTENSITY ANALYSIS AND CLASSIFICATION USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE**

## **A PROJECT REPORT**

SUBMITTED BY

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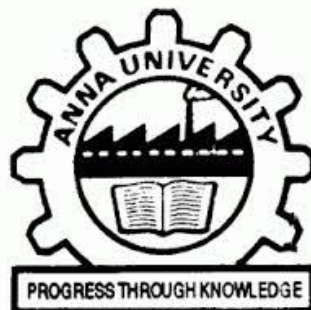
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In partial fulfilment for the award of

**BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY**

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**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING VILLUPURAM**



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# 1.INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 PROJECT OVERVIEW

Natural disasters are large-scale geological or meteorological events that have the potential to cause loss of life or property. A disaster is a result of a natural or man-made hazard impacting a vulnerable community. It is the combination of the hazard along with exposure of a vulnerable society that results in a disaster. The project aims at building a deep learning model that can classify and tell the intensity of a natural disaster based on images. The project uses a multilayered deep convolutional neural network as the main model architecture and also it uses various techniques to enhance the model performance and robustness such as data augmentation, transfer learning, and ensemble methods. The project can have various applications and use cases for disaster management and response such as providing timely and accurate information, assessing the damage and impact, and facilitating the recovery and reconstruction.

## 1.2 PURPOSE

The purpose of natural disaster intensity analysis and classification using AI is to build a deep learning model that can classify and tell the intensity of a natural disaster based on images. This can help to overcome losses in ecosystems, human lives, and properties by providing timely and accurate information for disaster management and response. It can also be integrated with other technologies such as geographic information systems, remote

sensing, and social media to provide a comprehensive and multidimensional view of the disaster situation and impact.

## **2. LITERATURE SURVEY**

### **2.1 EXISTING PROBLEMS**

There is no standardized method for estimating tropical cyclone intensity. The low pressure system developing over Bay of Bengal and South East Asian region makes a landfall and often these cyclone causes life loss, property loss. Due to flood many life losses occurs because of not giving any forecast or intimation about flood.

### **2.2 REFERENCES**

**TITLE:** Tropical Cyclone Intensity Estimation Using Multidimensional Convolutional Neural Network From Multichannel Satellite Imagery

**AUTHOR:** Wei Tian, Xinxin Zhou, Wei Huang, Yonghong Zhang, Pengfei Zhang, Shefeng Hao

#### **ABSTRACT:**

Estimating tropical cyclone (TC) intensity is the first step in the processes of monitoring and predicting destructive TC disasters. Due to the dilemma of meteorological methods, accurate estimation of TC intensity is a longterm challenge. In recent years, while deep learning methods have been applied to TC intensity estimation, most of them fail to make full use of multichannel satellite imageries to consider the three-dimensional (3-D) structure of TC. In this letter, we propose a novel deep learning model (3DAttentionTCNet) to overcome this shortcoming. The model can automatically extract 3-D environment information related to TC intensity from multichannel satellite observation imageries such as infrared (IR), water vapor (WV), and passive microwave rainrate (PMW) satellite imageries by 3-D convolution. In addition, we employ the convolutional block attention module (CBAM) to simulate visual attention for strengthening the model's attention to core cloud structure and important channels. The experimental results show that the root-mean-square error (RMSE) of the proposed model is 9.48 kts, which is improved by 25% compared to that of the advanced

Dvorak technique (ADT) and by 9.2% over that of the traditional deep learning method of TC intensity estimation.

**TITLE:** Vulnerability analysis of cyclone hazards and Dimension of disaster risk management in Odisha Along the east coast of India

**AUTHOR:** Jitendra Kumar Behera and Gopal Krishna Panda Dept. of Geography, Utkal University Vani Vihar, Bhubaneswar – 751004 Odisha India

**ABSTRACT:**

Odisha is one of the most vulnerable states for the hazards of the tropical cyclones along the east coast of India since time immemorial. The low pressure systems developing over the Bay of Bengal and South East Asian region makes a landfall along the Odisha coast and travel inland. Very often these cyclonic hazards had turned in to disasters affecting the life, livelihood and property of the people. Strong wind, torrential rain, flooding and unusual storm surges accompanied with the cyclones cause severe devastations with the destruction of dwellings, damage to infrastructure and standing crops besides loss of life along the track of its movement and adjacent areas. Odisha's exposure to these extreme events, people's perception and human response, adaptations, its risk mitigation and management has undergone a sea change in the twenty-first century keeping at pace with the scientific innovations and international guidelines. This study makes an attempt to assess the vulnerability of the state to the tropical cyclones based on a Disaster Risk Index. Time series and spatial analysis is used to study their trend and impacts. Content analysis is used to study the innovative strategies of disaster risk reduction of achieving the zero casualty as per the Sendai framework and community resilience. The findings of the study indicate an increasing vulnerability of the state to more number of severe cyclones. But however, the revised strategies in crisis management and community based disaster preparedness have been the key to the success in reducing disaster risk in the state.

**TITLE:** Designing Deep-Based Learning Flood Forecast Model With ConvLSTM Hybrid Algorithm

**AUTHOR:** Mohammed Moishin School of Science, University of Southern  
QueenslandSpringfield, Springfield, QLD, Australia

## **ABSTRACT:**

Efficient, robust, and accurate early flood warning is a pivotal decision support tool that can help save lives and protect the infrastructure in natural disasters. This research builds a hybrid deep learning (ConvLSTM) algorithm integrating the predictive merits of Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) Network to design and evaluate a flood forecasting model to forecast the future occurrence of flood events. Derived from precipitation dataset, the work adopts a Flood Index (  $I F$  ), in form of a mathematical representation, to capture the gradual depletion of water resources over time, employed in a flood monitoring system to determine the duration, severity, and intensity of any flood situation. The newly designed predictive model utilizes statistically significant lagged  $I F$  , improved by antecedent and real-time rainfall data to forecast the next daily  $I F$  value. The performance of the proposed ConvLSTM model is validated against 9 different rainfall datasets in flood prone regions in Fiji which faces flood-driven devastations almost annually. The results illustrate the superiority of ConvLSTM-based flood model over the benchmark methods, all of which were tested at the 1-day, 3-day, 7-day, and the 14-day forecast horizon. For instance, the Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE) for the study sites were 0.101, 0.150, 0.211 and 0.279 for the four forecasted periods, respectively, using ConvLSTM model. For the next best model, the RMSE values were 0.105, 0.154, 0.213 and 0.282 in that same order for the four forecast horizons. In terms of the difference in model performance for individual stations, the Legate-McCabe Efficiency Index (LME) were 0.939, 0.898, 0.832 and 0.726 for the four forecast horizons, respectively. The results demonstrated practical utility of ConvLSTM in accurately forecasting  $I F$  and its potential use in disaster management and risk mitigation in the current phase of extreme weather events.

## **2.3 PROBLEM STATEMENT DEFINITION**

A problem statement is a concise description of an issue to be addressed or a condition to be improved upon. It identifies the gap between the current (problem) state and desired (goal) state of a process or product.



### **3. IDEATION AND PROPOSED SOLUTION**

#### **3.1 EMPATHY MAP CANVAS**

An empathy map is a collaborative tool teams can use to gain a deeper insight into their customers. Much like a user persona, an empathy map can represent a group of users, such as a customer segment.

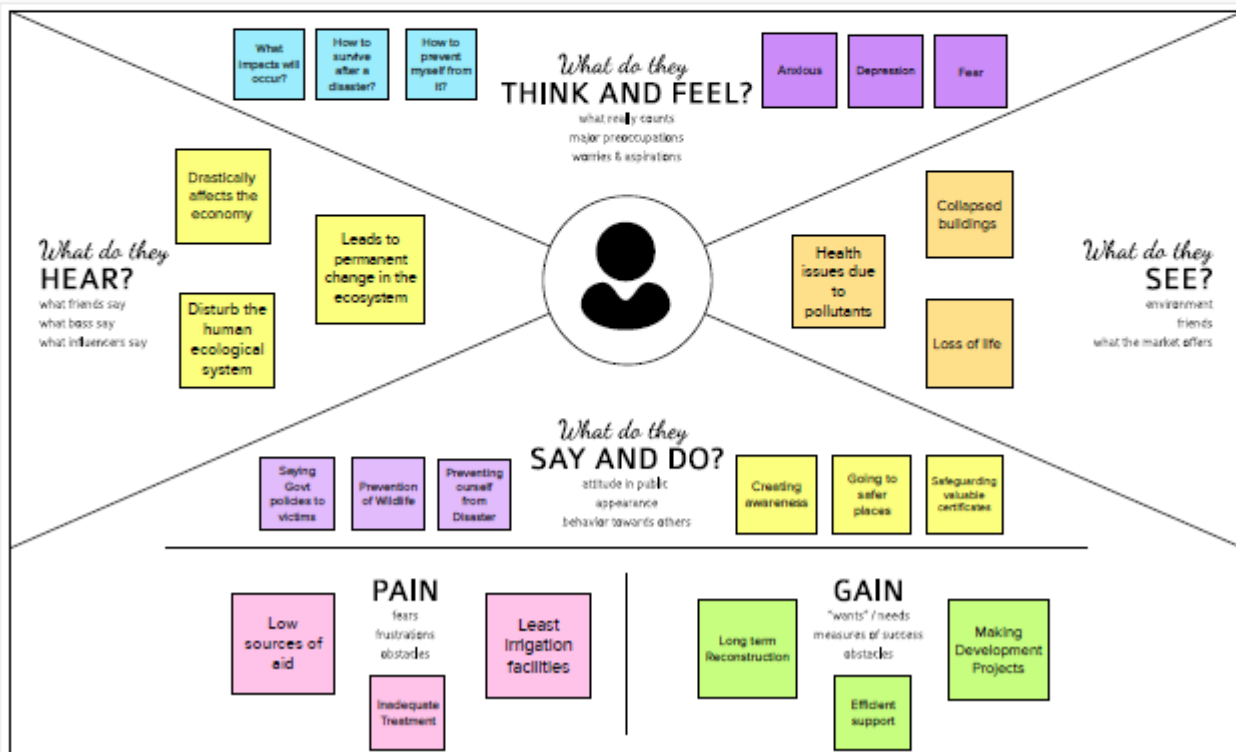


# Empathy Map Canvas

Gain insight and understanding on solving customer problems.

1

Build empathy and keep your focus on the user by putting yourself in their shoes.



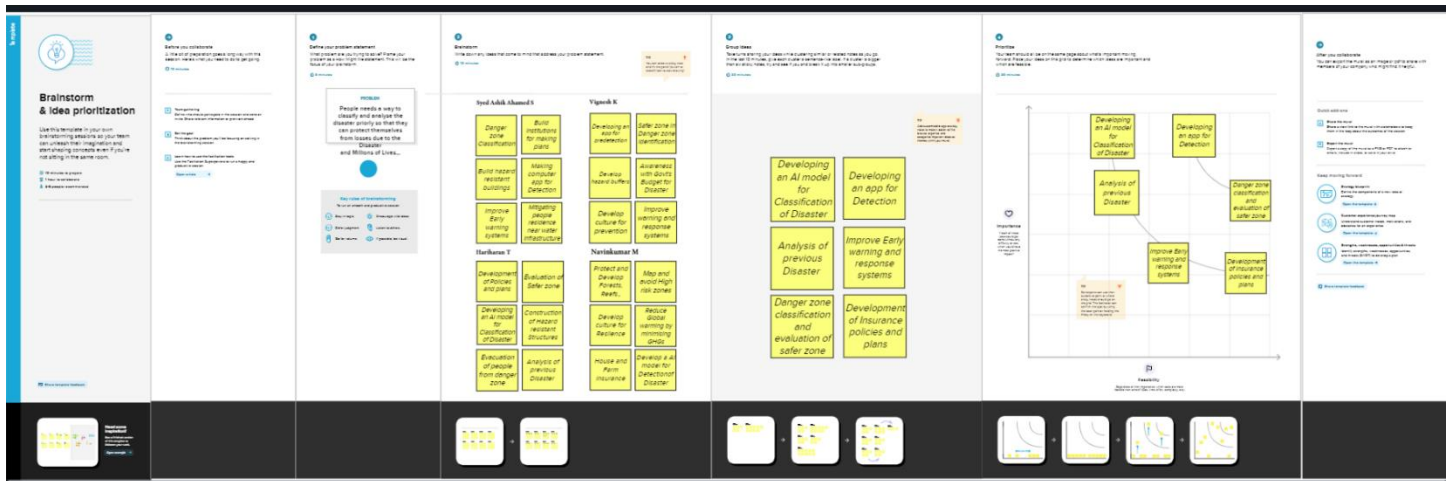
Share your feedback

## 3.2 IDEATION AND BRAINSTORMING

Brainstorming is a group creativity technique by which efforts are made to find a conclusion for a specific problem by gathering a list of ideas spontaneously contributed by its members.

## 3.3 PROPOSED SOLUTION

Proposed solution should relate the current situation to a desired result and describe the benefits that will accrue when the desired result is achieved.



S.No.	Parameter	Description
1	Problem Statement (Problem to be solved)	The effects of cyclone are as it affects the agriculture, loss of livelihood of coastal areas, loss of communication.
2	Idea / Solution description	As of the intensity of cyclone and range of rainfall inform the people of coastal areas for their protection and also for their agricultural crops.
3	Novelty / Uniqueness	Till now no indication to Farmers, we are planning to indicate to Farmers about the climatic conditions in a simple way.
4	Social Impact / Customer Satisfaction	It will be helpful for farmers for protecting their crops.
5	Business Model (Revenue Model)	We will introduce an app to solve the problem (All the cyclone issues shown in the app) and keep posting ads for this app to earn source.
6	Scalability of the Solution	As the product we created is of user friendly and it will be very useful for farmers and agriculture.

### 3.4 PROBLEM SOLUTION FIT

The Problem-Solution Fit simply means that you have found a problem with your customer and that the solution you have realized for it actually solves the customer's problem.

Problem-Solution fit canvas 2.0			Purpose / Vision	
Define CS, fit into CC	<b>1. CUSTOMER SEGMENT(S)</b> <b>CS</b> The global GIS in disaster management market size stood at \$2.3 billion in 2019, and it is expected to reach \$9.4 billion by 2030, exhibiting a CAGR of 13.7% during the forecast period (2020 – 2030). The major factors supporting the growth of the industry include the surging number of natural disasters, strong focus of government and emergency management organizations on adopting advanced GIS solutions, high need for analyzing geospatial data, and increasing public awareness about reducing the socioeconomic impact of natural disasters.	<b>6. CUSTOMER CONSTRAINTS</b> <b>CC</b> Awareness, education, preparedness, and prediction and warning systems can reduce the disruptive impacts of a natural disaster on communities. Mitigation measures such as adoption of zoning, land-use practices, and building codes are needed, however, to prevent or reduce actual damage from hazards.	<b>5. AVAILABLE SOLUTIONS</b> <b>AS</b> Planning to warn the people which will minimize the effects of disasters .Recovery and reconstruction.	Explore AS, differentiate
	<b>2. JOBS-TO-BE-DONE / PROBLEMS</b> <b>J&amp;P</b> Natural disasters can cause great damage on the environment, property, wildlife and human health. These events may include earthquakes, floods, hurricanes, tornadoes, tsunamis, landslides, wildfires, volcanic eruptions,extreme temperatures. Property damage. Structural damage to buildings. Loss of utilities like electricity and water.	<b>9. PROBLEM ROOT CAUSE</b> <b>RC</b> The lack of resources and capacities (e.g., financial, human and technical) and a low level of knowledge an education emerged in all case studies as major root causes for several drivers of disaster risk.	<b>7. BEHAVIOUR</b> <b>BE</b> Analysis of public behavior plays an important role in crisis management, disaster response, and evacuation planning. Unfortunately, collecting relevant data can be costly and finding meaningful information for analysis is challenging. A growing number of Location-based Social Network services provides time-stamped, geo-located data that opens new opportunities and solutions to a wide range of challenges.	
Identify strong TR & EM	<b>3. TRIGGERS</b> <b>TR</b> Large economic losses, reduced accumulation of capital and infrastructure, long recovery period after disasters.	<b>10. YOUR SOLUTION</b> <b>SL</b> Natural disasters cannot be prevented but they can be detected. We can measure disaster risk by analysing trends of, for instance, previous disaster losses. These trends can help us to gauge whether disaster risk reduction is being effective. We can also estimate future losses by conducting a risk assessment.	<b>8. CHANNELS of BEHAVIOUR</b> <b>CH</b> <b>8.1 ONLINE</b> We demonstrate how to improve investigation by analyzing the extracted public behavior responses from social media before, during and after natural disasters, such as hurricanes and tornadoes. <b>8.2 OFFLINE</b> Dissemination of information from nearby Government agencies and NGO'S.	Extract online & offline CH of BE
	<b>4. EMOTIONS: BEFORE / AFTER</b> <b>EM</b> Before the disaster, a positive association was found between place-identity and wellbeing, indicating that the stronger emotions participants evolved to the place, as well as remembered more and thought about the place, the stronger wellbeing they experienced at the site. After the disaster, the strength of this relationship decreased more than twice, accounted for by the weakening of the emotion-wellbeing link			



Problem-Solution fit canvas is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives 4.0 license  
Created by Daria Neprikshina / Amaltama.com



## 4. REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

### 4.1 FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

The following are the functional requirements of the proposed solution.

FR No.	Functional Requirement (Epic)	Sub Requirement (Story / Sub-Task)
FR-1	<b>LOGIN</b>	Login by giving a mobile number, gmail or google account and their location.
FR-2	<b>ALERT</b>	The alert message is given to all the users when the cyclone hits.
FR-3	<b>MONITORING</b>	Continuous monitoring of cyclones and climate changes.
FR-4	<b>REPORTS</b>	Keeping the records of the previous cyclone and refer news from meteorologist for live updates.
FR-5	<b>END USERS</b>	The information is sent to the farmers using the database.
FR-6	<b>END GOAL</b>	Inform farmers about the cyclone and its intensity.

## 4.2 NON-FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

The following are the non-functional requirements of the proposed solution :

FR No.	Non-Functional Requirement	Description
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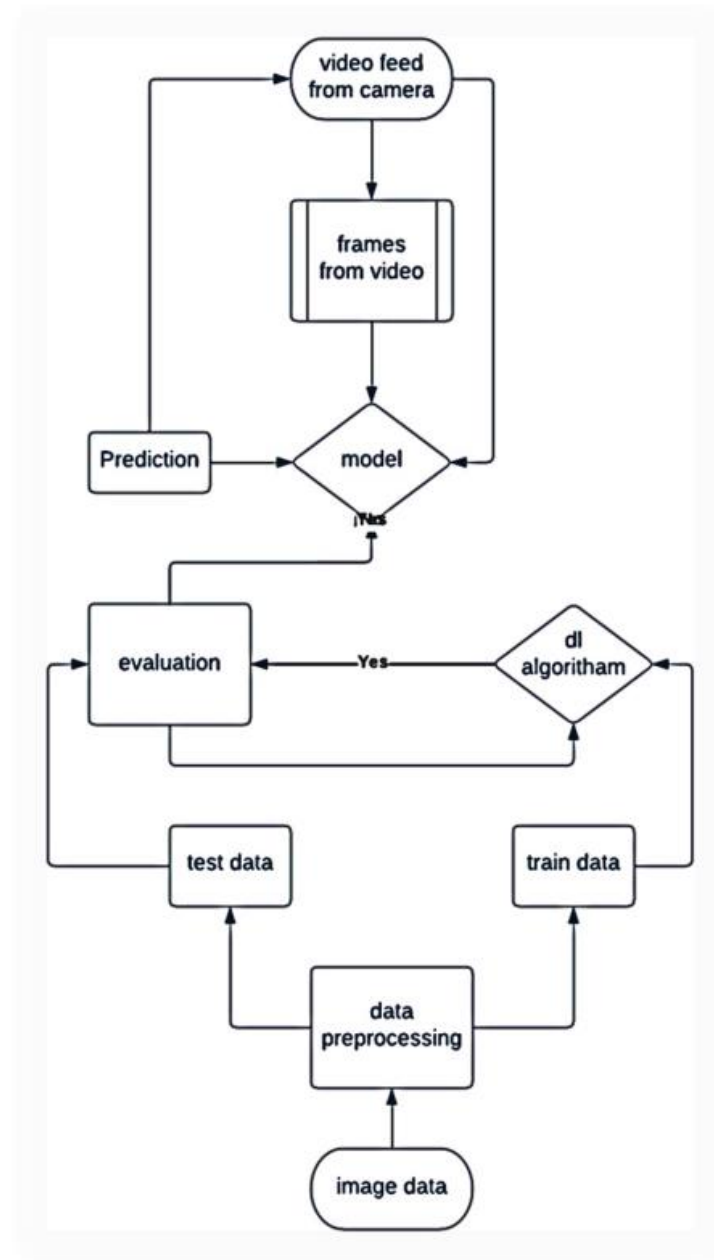
NFR-1	<b>USABILITY</b>	While using this system, people turn on their current location. They receive alert messages as notification. The local officials can also inform and guide their nearby people and farmers by an alert message.
NFR-2	<b>SECURITY</b>	It does not share any personal information to strangers. Their information is to be encrypted and
NFR-3	<b>RELIABILITY</b>	As the details collected from satellite image and meteorologist and updated details in this system, so it is trustworthy.
NFR-4	<b>PERFORMANCE</b>	It runs in minimum storage space. It will run efficiently when 1000 users login the same time.

NFR-5	<b>AVAILABILITY</b>	It should be available in all Android phones and laptops.
NFR-6	<b>SCALABILITY</b>	As the product we created is user friendly and it will be very useful for farmers and agriculture.

## 5. PROJECT DESIGN

### 5.1 DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

A data-flow diagram is a way of representing a flow of data through a process or a system. The DFD also provides information about the outputs and inputs of each entity and the process itself.



## 5.2 USER STORIES

A user story is an informal, general explanation of a software feature written from the perspective of the end user or customer. The purpose of a user story is to articulate how a piece of work will deliver a particular value back to the customer.

User Type	Functional Requirement (Epic)	User Story Number	User Story / Task	Acceptance criteria	Priority	Release
Customer (Mobile user)	LOGIN	USN-1	As a farmer, I can login by giving mobile number, gmail or google account and their location.	I can prepare myself from cyclone and storing enough food and essentials	High	Sprint- 1
	ALERT	USN-2	As a farmer, I can receive the alert message when the cyclone hits.	I can know about current climatic conditions and upcoming weather conditions	High	Sprint- 2
	MONITORING	USN-3	As a farmer, I can view the continuous monitoring of cyclone and climatic changes.	I can know where the cyclone hits and how much impacts it may creates	High	Sprint- 3
	REPORTS	USN-4	As a farmer, I can keep the records of the previous cyclone and refer news from meteorologist for live updation.	I can receive the alert messages when the disaster occurs	High	Sprint- 4

	END USERS (farmers)	USN-5	As a farmer, I can receive the information from the database.	I should ensure that any stored seeds or harvested crops are carefully protected from wind and flooding	High	Sprint- 5
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## 5.3 SOLUTION AND TECHNICAL ARCHITECTURE

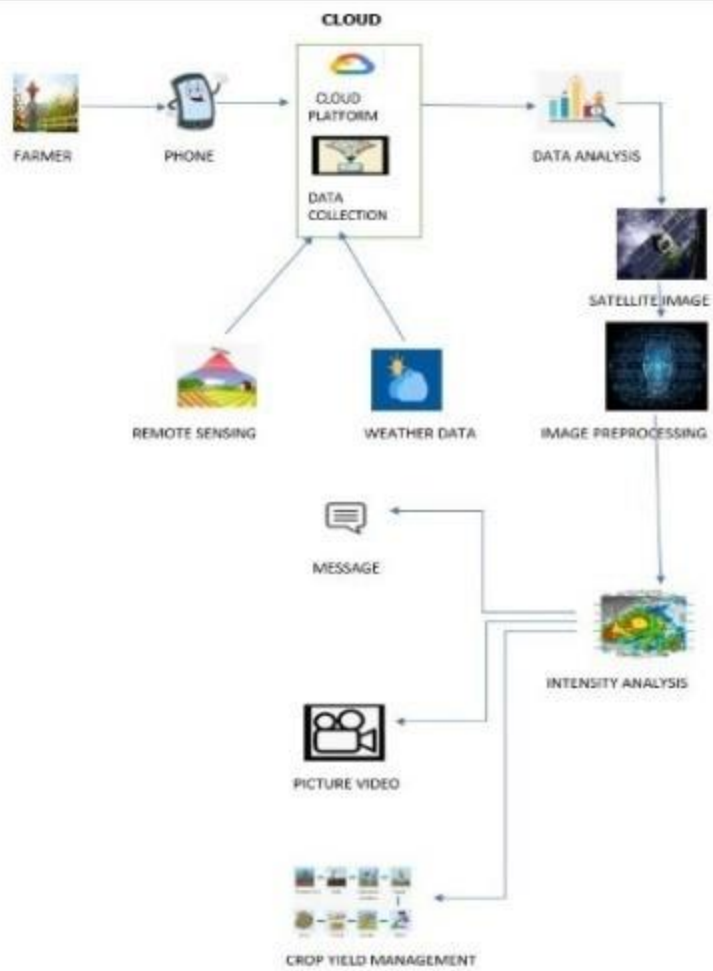
### SOLUTION ARCHITECTURE

A solution architecture (SA) is an architectural description of a specific solution. SAs combine guidance from different enterprise architecture viewpoints (business, information and technical), as well as from the enterprise solution architecture (ESA).

### TECHNOLOGY STACK

A tech stack is the combination of technologies a company uses to build and run an application or project. Sometimes called a “solutions stack,” a tech stack typically consists of programming languages, frameworks, a database, front-end tools, back-end tools, and applications connected via APIs.





## 6. PROJECT PLANNING AND SCHEDULING

### 6.1 SPRINT PLANNING AND ESTIMATION

Sprint	Functional Requirement (Epic)	User Story Number	User Story / Task	Story Points	Priority	Team Members
Sprint-1	Registration	USN-1	As a user, I can register for the application by entering my email, password, and confirming my password.	2	High	Syed Ashik Ahamed
Sprint-1		USN-2	As a user, I will receive confirmation email once I have registered for the application	1	High	Hariharan
Sprint-2		USN-3	As a user, I can register for the application through Facebook	2	Low	Navinkumar
Sprint-2		USN-4	As a user, I can register for the application through Gmail	2	Medium	Vignesh
Sprint-1	Login	USN-5	As a user, I can log into the application by entering email & password	1	High	Syed Ashik Ahamed
Sprint-1	Dashboard	USN-6	As a user, I can access the services and information provided in the dashboard	2	High	Hariharan
Sprint-1	login	USN-7	As a user, I can log into the web application and access the dashboard	2	High	Navinkumar
Sprint-4	Helpdesk	USN-8	As a user, I can get the guidance from the customer care	1	High	Vignesh

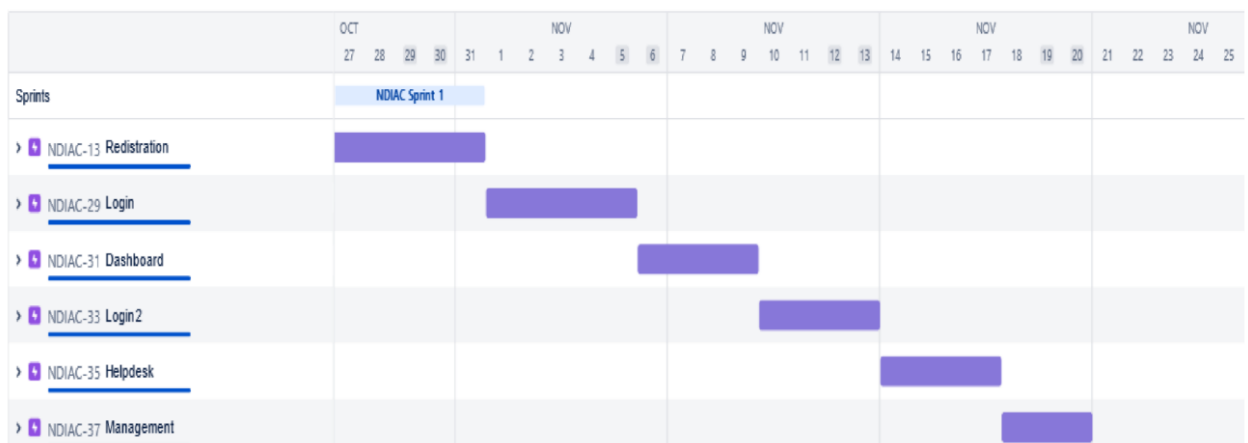
Sprint-3	Management	USN-9	As an administrator, I can collect new datasets and keep the model trained	2	High	Syed Ashik Ahamed
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Sprint	Functional Requirement (Epic)	User Story Number	User Story / Task	Story Points	Priority	Team Members
Sprint-3		USN-10	As an administrator, I can update other features of the application	2	Medium	Hariharan
Sprint-3		USN-11	As an administrator, I can maintain the information about the user	2	Medium	Navinkumar
Sprint-4		USN-12	As an administrator, I can maintain third-party services	1	Low	Vignesh

## 6.2 SPRINT DELIVERY SCHEDULE

Sprint	Total Story Points	Duration	Sprint Start Date	Sprint End Date (Planned)	Story Points Completed (as on planned End Date)
Sprint 1	8	6 Days	26 Oct 2022	31 Oct 2022	8
Sprint 2	4	6 Days	01 Nov 2022	06 Nov 2022	4
Sprint 3	6	6 Days	07 Nov 2022	12 Nov 2022	6
Sprint 4	2	6 Days	13 Nov 2022	18 Nov 2022	2

## 6.3 REPORTS FROM JIRA



## 7. CODING AND SOLUTIONING

### 7.1 FEATURE 1:

#### HTML

##### Home page:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

    <head>
        <title>Home page</title>
    </head>
    <body>
        <a href = "Intro page.html">Intro page </a>
        <a href = "Upload page.html">Upload page </a>

        <h1>AI BASED NATURAL DISASTER ANALYSIS</h1>
        <img src = "D:\Disasters\CYCLONE.jpg">
        <img src = "D:\Disasters\EARTHQUAKE.jpg">
        <img src = "D:\Disasters\FLOOD.jpg">
        <img src = "D:\Disasters\FOREST FIRE.jpg">
        </body>

</html>
```

##### Intro page:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

    <head>
        <title>Intro page</title>
    </head>
    <body>
        <a href = "Home page.html">Home page </a>
        <a href = "Upload page.html">Upload page </a>

        <h1>AI BASED NATURAL DISASTER ANALYSIS</h1>
        <p>A Disaster is a serious problem occurring over a short or long period of time that causes widespread human, material, economic or environm
        </body>

</html>
```

##### Upload page:

```

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

    <head>

        <title>Upload page</title>

    </head>

    <body>

        <a href = "Intro page.html">Intro page </a>
        <a href = "Home page.html">Home page </a>

        <h1>AI BASED NATURAL DISASTER ANALYSIS</h1>
        <img src = "D:\Emergency\Emergency alert.jpeg">

    </body>

</html>

```

## 7.2 FEATURE 2:

### PYTHON

```

from flask import Flask, render_template, request
import cv2
import tensorflow
from tensorflow.keras.models import
load_model
from werkzeug.urls import secure_filename
app =
Flask(__name__, template_folder="templates")

model = load_model('disaster.h5')
print("Loaded model from
disk")
@app.route('/', methods=['GET'])
def index():
    return
render_template('home.html')
@app.route('/home',
methods=['GET'])

def home():
    return render_template('home.html')

@app.route('/intro', methods=['GET'])
def about():
    return
render_template('intro.html')
@app.route('/upload',
methods=['GET', 'POST'])

def predict():

cap = cv2.VideoCapture(0)

while True:

```

```

_, frame = cap.read()

frame = cv2.flip(frame,1)

while True:

    (grabbed, frame) =vs.read()

    if not grabbed:

break

        if W is None or H is None:

(H,W) = frame.shape[:2]

    output = frame.copy()

    frame = cv2.cvtColor(frame, cv2.color_BGR2RGB)

    frame = cv2.resize(frame, (64,64))

    x= np.expand_dims(frame, axis=0)

    result = np.argmax(model.predict(x), axis=-1)

    index = {'Cyclone','Earthquake','Flood','Wildfire'}

    result = str(index[result[0]])

    cv2.putText(output, "ac vity: {}", format(result), (10,120),

cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_PLAIN,1, (0,255,255), 1)

        cv2.imshow("Output", output)

key = cv2.waitKey(1) & 0xFF

if key == ord("q"):

    break

    print("[INFO] cleaning up...")

```

```

vs.release()

cv2.destroyAllWindows()

return

render_template("upload.html")

if __name__ == '__main__':

    app.run(host='0.0.0.0', port=8000, debug=False)

```

## 8. TESTING

### 8.1 TEST CASES

Section	Total Cases	Not Tested	Fail	Pass
Client Application	10	0	3	7
Security	2	0	1	1
Performance	3	0	1	2
Exception Reporting	2	0	0	2

### 8.2 USER ACCEPTANCE TESTING

## DEFECT ANALYSIS

Resolution	Severity 1	Severity 2	Severity 3	Severity 4	Total
By Design	1	0	1	0	2
Duplicate	0	0	0	0	0
External	0	0	2	0	2
Fixed	4	1	0	1	6
Not Reproduced	0	0	0	1	1
Skipped	0	0	0	1	1
Won't Fix	1	0	1	0	2
Total	6	1	4	3	14

## 9.RESULTS

### 9.1 PERFORMANCE METRICS

#### Locust Test Report

**During:** 11/20/2022, 12:20:34 PM - 11/20/2022, 12:29:21 PM

**Script::** locustfile.py





## **10. ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES**

### **ADVANTAGES:**

- . It can help reduce the losses and damages caused by natural disasters by providing early warning and response systems.
- . It can help improve the understanding and prediction of natural disaster patterns and trends by analyzing large amounts of data.
- . It can help enhance the resilience and adaptation of human societies and ecosystems by providing information and guidance for disaster prevention and recovery.
- . The advantage of natural disaster intensity analysis and classification is that it can use deep learning techniques to overcome the challenges of complex and imbalanced images. For example, a multilayered deep convolutional neural network can extract features and classify images of different natural disasters with high accuracy and efficiency.

### **DISADVANTAGES**

- . They can cause loss of life, injury, and displacement of people and animals.
- . They can create humanitarian crises, such as food insecurity, water scarcity, disease outbreaks, and social unrest.
- . They can damage or destroy properties, infrastructures, and ecosystems, resulting in economic losses and environmental degradation.

## 11. CONCLUSION

Artificial intelligence has the potential to enhance the detection and classification of natural disasters, as well as the resilience and relief efforts of affected communities. By using deep learning techniques, AI can analyze complex and imbalanced images of disasters and provide accurate and timely information. However, AI also faces challenges such as data quality, ethical issues, and human-AI collaboration. Therefore, it is essential to develop robust and reliable AI systems that can complement human expertise and judgment in disaster management.

AI can help predict the occurrence and impact of natural disasters by using historical data, satellite imagery, and weather models. This can enable early warning systems and preparedness plans for vulnerable areas. AI can also assist in the recovery and reconstruction of disaster-affected regions by providing insights into the needs and priorities of the survivors, as well as the best allocation of resources and funds.

AI can also support the learning and improvement of disaster management practices by analyzing the lessons learned from past disasters and identifying the gaps and opportunities for future interventions.

## 12. FUTURE SCOPE

To develop more advanced and efficient deep learning models that can handle the complexity and diversity of natural disaster images, and provide accurate and reliable results.

To integrate multiple sources and types of data, such as text, audio, video, and sensor data, to enhance the analysis and classification of natural disasters and their impacts.

To explore the ethical and social implications of using AI for natural disaster management, such as the privacy, security, and accountability of the data and the algorithms, and the potential biases and risks of the AI outputs.

To evaluate the performance and impact of AI for natural disaster management, and compare it with other methods and tools, such as human experts, traditional models, and manual processes.

To foster the collaboration and communication among different stakeholders, such as researchers, practitioners, policymakers, and communities, to share the best practices and challenges of using AI for natural disaster management, and to co-create solutions that meet the needs and expectations of the users.

To promote the awareness and education of the public and the decision-makers on the benefits and limitations of AI for natural disaster management, and to encourage the participation and feedback of the affected people and groups.

## 13. APPENDIX

### SOURCE

```
ls
```

```
drive/ sample_data/
```

```
cd"/content/drive/MyDrive/dataset" /content/drive/MyDrive/dataset
```

```
ls
```

```
'ai based natural disaster analysis.ipynb' dataset.zip disaster.h5 dataset/  
disasster.h5 model-bw.json
```

```
pwd
```

```
{"type":"string"}
```

```
!unzip dataset.zip
```

```
Archive: dataset.zip
```

```
inflating: dataset/readme.txt
```

```
creating: dataset/test_set/
```

```
creating: dataset/test_set/Cyclone/
```

```
inflating: dataset/test_set/Cyclone/867.jpg
```

```
inflating: dataset/test_set/Cyclone/868.jpg
```

```
inflating: dataset/test_set/Cyclone/869.jpg
```

```
inflating: dataset/test_set/Cyclone/870.jpg
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inflating: dataset/test_set/Cyclone/871.jpg
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inflating: dataset/test_set/Cyclone/872.jpg
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inflating: dataset/test_set/Cyclone/873.jpg
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inflating: dataset/test_set/Cyclone/874.jpg
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inflating: dataset/test_set/Cyclone/875.jpg
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inflating: dataset/test_set/Cyclone/876.jpg
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inflating: dataset/test_set/Cyclone/877.jpg
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inflating: dataset/test_set/Cyclone/878.jpg
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inflating: dataset/test_set/Cyclone/879.jpg
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inflating: dataset/test_set/Cyclone/880.jpg
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inflating: dataset/test_set/Cyclone/881.jpg
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inflating: dataset/test_set/Cyclone/882.jpg
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inflating: dataset/test_set/Cyclone/883.jpg
```

```
inflating: dataset/test_set/Cyclone/884.jpg
```

[illegible]

creating: dataset/test\_set/Earthquake/  
inflating: dataset/test\_set/Earthquake/1321.jpg  
inflating: dataset/test\_set/Earthquake/1322.jpg  
inflating: dataset/test\_set/Earthquake/1323.jpg  
inflating: dataset/test\_set/Earthquake/1324.jpg  
inflating: dataset/test\_set/Earthquake/1325.jpg  
inflating: dataset/test\_set/Earthquake/1326.jpg  
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inflating: dataset/test\_set/Earthquake/1328.jpg  
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inflating: dataset/test\_set/Earthquake/1330.jpg  
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inflating: dataset/test\_set/Earthquake/1337.jpg  
inflating: dataset/test\_set/Earthquake/1338.jpg  
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inflating: dataset/test\_set/Earthquake/1341.jpg  
inflating: dataset/test\_set/Earthquake/1342.jpg  
inflating: dataset/test\_set/Earthquake/1343.jpg  
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inflating: dataset/test\_set/Earthquake/1345.jpg  
inflating: dataset/test\_set/Earthquake/1346.jpg  
inflating: dataset/test\_set/Earthquake/1347.jpg  
inflating: dataset/test\_set/Earthquake/1348.jpg  
inflating: dataset/test\_set/Earthquake/1349.jpg  
creating: dataset/test\_set/Flood/  
inflating: dataset/test\_set/Flood/1000.jpg  
inflating: dataset/test\_set/Flood/1001.jpg  
inflating: dataset/test\_set/Flood/1002.jpg  
inflating: dataset/test\_set/Flood/1003.jpg inflating: dataset/test\_set/Flood/1004.jpg  
inflating: dataset/test\_set/Flood/1005.jpg  
inflating: dataset/test\_set/Flood/1006.jpg  
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inflating: dataset/test\_set/Flood/1008.jpg  
inflating: dataset/test\_set/Flood/1009.jpg  
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dataset/test\_set/Flood/1011.jpg  
inflating: dataset/test\_set/Flood/1012.jpg  
inflating: dataset/test\_set/Flood/1013.jpg  
inflating: dataset/test\_set/Flood/1014.jpg

inflating: dataset/test\_set/Flood/1015.jpg  
inflating: dataset/test\_set/Flood/1016.jpg  
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inflating: dataset/test\_set/Flood/1018.jpg  
inflating: dataset/test\_set/Flood/1019.jpg  
inflating: dataset/test\_set/Flood/1020.jpg  
inflating: dataset/test\_set/Flood/1021.jpg  
inflating: dataset/test\_set/Flood/1022.jpg  
inflating: dataset/test\_set/Flood/1023.jpg  
inflating: dataset/test\_set/Flood/1024.jpg  
inflating: dataset/test\_set/Flood/1025.jpg  
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inflating: dataset/test\_set/Flood/1032.jpg  
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inflating: dataset/test\_set/Flood/1050.jpg  
inflating: dataset/test\_set/Flood/1051.jpg  
inflating: dataset/test\_set/Flood/1062.jpg  
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inflating: dataset/test\_set/Flood/999.jpg



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[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

inflating: dataset/train\_set/Cyclone/67.jpg  
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inflating: dataset/train\_set/Earthquake/16.jpg

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[illegible]



[illegible]

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inflating: dataset/train\_set/Flood/9.jpg  
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inflating: dataset/train\_set/Flood/98.jpg  
inflating: dataset/train\_set/Flood/99.jpg  
creating: dataset/train\_set/Wildfire/  
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inflating: dataset/train\_set/Wildfire/100.jpg  
inflating: dataset/train\_set/Wildfire/101.jpg  
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inflating: dataset/train\_set/Wildfire/19.jpg  
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inflating: dataset/train\_set/Wildfire/21.jpg  
inflating: dataset/train\_set/Wildfire/22.jpg  
inflating: dataset/train\_set/Wildfire/23.jpg  
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inflating: dataset/train\_set/Wildfire/27.jpg

[illegible]

[illegible]



[illegible]

```
inflating: dataset/train_set/Wildfire/92.jpg
inflating: dataset/train_set/Wildfire/93.jpg
inflating: dataset/train_set/Wildfire/94.jpg
inflating: dataset/train_set/Wildfire/95.jpg
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inflating: dataset/train_set/Wildfire/97.jpg
inflating: dataset/train_set/Wildfire/98.jpg inflating:
dataset/train_set/Wildfire/99.jpg
```

```
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
```

```
train_datagen =
ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255, zoom_range=0.2, horizontal_flip=True, shear_range=0.2) test_datagen =
ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255)
x_train=train_datagen.flow_from_directory("/content/drive/MyDrive/dataset/dataset/train_set", target_size=(64,64), class_mode='categorical', batch_size=5, color_mode='rgb')
x_test=test_datagen.flow_from_directory(r"/content/drive/MyDrive/dataset/dataset/test_set", target_size=(64,64), class_mode='categorical', batch_size=5, color_mode='rgb')
```

```
Found 742 images belonging to 4 classes.
```

```
Found 198 images belonging to 4 classes.
```

```
import numpy as np
import tensorflow
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Conv2D, MaxPooling2D, Flatten
```

```
model=Sequential()
```

```
model.add(Conv2D(32,(3,3), input_shape=(64,64,3), activation='relu'))
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2))) model.add(Conv2D(32,(3,3), activation='relu'))
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2))) model.add(Flatten())
model.add(Dense(units=128, activation='relu')) model.add(Dense(units=4, activation='softmax'))
model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['accuracy'])
```

```
model.add(Dense(units=128, activation='relu')) model.add(Dense(units=4, activation='softmax'))
```

```
model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['accuracy']) model.summary()
```

Model: "sequential\_2"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
=====		
conv2d_7 (Conv2D)	(None, 62, 62, 32)	896
max_pooling2d_4 (MaxPooling 2D)	(None, 31, 31, 32)	0
conv2d_8 (Conv2D)	(None, 29, 29, 32)	9248
max_pooling2d_5 (MaxPooling 2D)	(None, 14, 14, 32)	0
flatten_2 (Flatten)	(None, 6272)	0
dense_4 (Dense)	(None, 128)	802944
dense_5 (Dense)	(None, 4)	516
dense_6 (Dense)	(None, 128)	640
dense_7 (Dense)	(None, 4)	516
=====		
Total params: 814,760		
Trainable params: 814,760		
Non-trainable params: 0		

```
model.fit_generator(generator=x_train,steps_per_epoch=len(x_train),validation_data=x_test,validation_steps=len(x_test),epochs=20)
```

/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/ipykernel\_launcher.py:1: UserWarning:

`Model.fit\_generator` is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Please use `Model.fit`, which supports generators.

"""Entry point for launching an IPython kernel.

Epoch 1/20

149/149 [=====] - 429s 3s/step - loss: 1.1075 - accuracy:

0.5431 - val\_loss: 0.8727 - val\_accuracy: 0.6414

Epoch 2/20

149/149 [=====] - 35s 231ms/step - loss: 0.7546 - accuracy:

0.6873 - val\_loss: 0.6263 - val\_accuracy: 0.7525

Epoch 3/20

149/149 [=====] - 34s 225ms/step - loss: 0.6689 - accuracy:  
0.7318 - val\_loss: 0.7319 - val\_accuracy: 0.7273  
Epoch 4/20  
149/149 [=====] - 33s 217ms/step - loss: 0.5827 - accuracy:  
0.7574 - val\_loss: 0.7686 - val\_accuracy: 0.7424  
Epoch 5/20  
149/149 [=====] - 33s 219ms/step - loss: 0.5061 - accuracy:  
0.8100 - val\_loss: 0.5469 - val\_accuracy: 0.8030  
Epoch 6/20  
149/149 [=====] - 34s 226ms/step - loss: 0.4730 - accuracy:  
0.8315 - val\_loss: 0.5556 - val\_accuracy: 0.8182  
Epoch 7/20  
149/149 [=====] - 32s 218ms/step - loss: 0.4642 - accuracy:  
0.8221 - val\_loss: 0.5224 - val\_accuracy: 0.8283  
Epoch 8/20  
149/149 [=====] - 32s 217ms/step - loss: 0.4213 - accuracy:  
0.8288 - val\_loss: 0.6842 - val\_accuracy: 0.8030  
Epoch 9/20  
149/149 [=====] - 33s 223ms/step - loss: 0.3917 - accuracy:  
0.8544 - val\_loss: 0.6540 - val\_accuracy: 0.7727  
Epoch 10/20  
149/149 [=====] - 33s 219ms/step - loss: 0.3245 - accuracy:  
0.8827 - val\_loss: 0.8957 - val\_accuracy: 0.7475  
Epoch 11/20  
149/149 [=====] - 32s 216ms/step - loss: 0.3467 - accuracy:  
0.8747 - val\_loss: 0.5863 - val\_accuracy: 0.8283  
Epoch 12/20  
149/149 [=====] - 32s 217ms/step - loss: 0.3061 - accuracy:  
0.8787 - val\_loss: 0.7613 - val\_accuracy: 0.7980  
Epoch 13/20  
149/149 [=====] - 33s 220ms/step - loss: 0.2523 - accuracy:  
0.9137 - val\_loss: 0.7057 - val\_accuracy: 0.7980  
Epoch 14/20  
149/149 [=====] - 32s 216ms/step - loss: 0.2450 - accuracy:  
0.9272 - val\_loss: 0.7239 - val\_accuracy: 0.8030  
Epoch 15/20  
149/149 [=====] - 32s 218ms/step - loss: 0.2441 - accuracy:  
0.9164 - val\_loss: 0.6528 - val\_accuracy: 0.8182  
Epoch 16/20  
149/149 [=====] - 33s 222ms/step - loss: 0.2148 - accuracy:  
0.9111 - val\_loss: 0.8139 - val\_accuracy: 0.7929  
Epoch 17/20  
149/149 [=====] - 33s 219ms/step - loss: 0.2063 - accuracy:  
0.9299 - val\_loss: 0.8902 - val\_accuracy: 0.7879  
Epoch 18/20

```
149/149 [=====] - 34s 228ms/step - loss: 0.1718 - accuracy:
0.9407 - val_loss: 0.8917 - val_accuracy: 0.7980
Epoch 19/20
149/149 [=====] - 34s 232ms/step - loss: 0.1728 - accuracy:
0.9340 - val_loss: 1.5961 - val_accuracy: 0.6717
Epoch 20/20
149/149 [=====] - 34s 225ms/step - loss: 0.1809 - accuracy:
0.9299 - val_loss: 0.7846 - val_accuracy: 0.8182

<keras.callbacks.History at 0x7f6a5c2fd310>
```

```
model.save('disaster.h5') model_json=model.to_json() with
open("model-bw.json","w") as json_file:
    json_file.write(model_json)
```

```
from tensorflow.keras.models import load_model from
tensorflow.keras.preprocessing import image
model=load_model('disaster.h5') x_train.class_indices

{'Cyclone': 0, 'Earthquake': 1, 'Flood': 2, 'Wildfire': 3}
```

```
img =
image.load_img(r"/content/drive/MyDrive/dataset/dataset/test_set/Earthquake/1328.jpg",target_size=(64,64))
x=image.img_to_array(img) x=np.expand_dims(x,axis=0)
index=['Cyclone','Earthquake','Flood','Wildfire']
y=np.argmax(model.predict(x),axis=1) print(index[int(y)])

1/1 [=====] - 0s 19ms/step
Earthquake
```

```
img =
image.load_img(r"/content/drive/MyDrive/dataset/dataset/test_set/Cyclone/869.jpg",target_size=
(64,64))
x=image.img_to_array(img) x=np.expand_dims(x,axis=0)
index=['Cyclone','Earthquake','Flood','Wildfire']
y=np.argmax(model.predict(x),axis=1) print(index[int(y)])

1/1 [=====] - 0s 19ms/step
Cyclone
```

## Home page.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

    <head>

        <title>Home page</title>

    </head>
    <body>

        <a href = "Intro page.html">Intro page </a>
        <a href = "Upload page.html">Upload page </a>

        <h1>AI BASED NATURAL DISASTER ANALYSIS</h1>
        <img src = "D:\Disasters\CYCLONE.jpg">
        <img src = "D:\Disasters\EARTHQUAKE.jpg">
        <img src = "D:\Disasters\FLOOD.jpg">
        <img src = "D:\Disasters\FOREST FIRE.jpg">

    </body>

</html>
```

## Intro page.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

    <head>

        <title>Intro page</title>

    </head>
    <body>

        <a href = "Home page.html">Home page </a>
        <a href = "Upload page.html">Upload page </a>

        <h1>AI BASED NATURAL DISASTER ANALYSIS</h1>
        <p>A Disaster is a serious problem occuring over a short or long period of time that causes widespread human, material, economic or enviromn</p>

    </body>

</html>
```

## Upload page.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

    <head>

        <title>Upload page</title>

    </head>
    <body>

        <a href = "Intro page.html">Intro page </a>
        <a href = "Home page.html">Home page </a>

        <h1>AI BASED NATURAL DISASTER ANALYSIS</h1>
        <img src = "D:\Emergency\Emergency alert.jpeg">

    </body>

</html>
```

## OUTPUTS:

```
# connecting with IBM Cloud

!pip install watson-machine-learning-client

Looking in indexes: https://pypi.org/simple, https://us-python.pkg.dev/colab-wheels/public/simple/
Requirement already satisfied: watson-machine-learning-client in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (1.0.391)
Requirement already satisfied: ibm-cos-sdk in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from watson-machine-learning-client) (2.7.0)
Requirement already satisfied: lomond in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from watson-machine-learning-client) (0.3.3)
Requirement already satisfied: urllib3 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from watson-machine-learning-client) (1.26.12)
Requirement already satisfied: certifi in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from watson-machine-learning-client) (2022.9.24)
Requirement already satisfied: requests in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from watson-machine-learning-client) (2.28.1)
Requirement already satisfied: tqdm in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from watson-machine-learning-client) (4.64.1)
Requirement already satisfied: boto3 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from watson-machine-learning-client) (1.26.13)
Requirement already satisfied: pandas in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from watson-machine-learning-client) (1.1.5)
Requirement already satisfied: tabulate in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from watson-machine-learning-client) (0.8.10)
Requirement already satisfied: botocore<1.30.0,>=1.29.13 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from boto3->watson-machine-learning-client) (1.29.13)
Requirement already satisfied: jmespath<2.0.0,>=0.7.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from boto3->watson-machine-learning-client) (0.10.0)
Requirement already satisfied: s3transfer<0.7.0,>=0.6.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from boto3->watson-machine-learning-client) (0.6.0)
Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil<3.0.0,>=2.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from botocore<1.30.0,>=1.29.13->boto3->watson-machine-learning-client) (2.8.2)
Requirement already satisfied: six>1.5 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from python-dateutil<3.0.0,>=2.1->botocore<1.30.0,>=1.29.13->boto3->watson-machine-learning-client) (1.15.0)
Requirement already satisfied: ibm-cos-sdk-core==2.7.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from ibm-cos-sdk->watson-machine-learning-client) (2.7.0)
Requirement already satisfied: ibm-cos-sdk-s3transfer==2.7.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from ibm-cos-sdk->watson-machine-learning-client) (2.7.0)
Requirement already satisfied: docutils<0.16,>=0.10 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from ibm-cos-sdk-core==2.7.0->ibm-cos-sdk->watson-machine-learning-client) (0.15.2)
Requirement already satisfied: idna<4,>=2.5 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from requests->watson-machine-learning-client) (2.10)
Requirement already satisfied: charset-normalizer<3,>=2 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from requests->watson-machine-learning-client) (2.1.1)
Requirement already satisfied: pytz>=2017.3 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from pandas->watson-machine-learning-client) (2022.6)
Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.17.3 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from pandas->watson-machine-learning-client) (1.21.6)
```

```
!pip install ibm_watson_machine_learning

Looking in indexes: https://pypi.org/simple, https://us-python.pkg.dev/colab-wheels/public/simple/
Collecting ibm_watson_machine_learning
  Downloading ibm_watson_machine_learning-1.0.257-py3-none-any.whl (1.8 MB)
    |#####| 1.8 MB 5.0 MB/s
Requirement already satisfied: lomond in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from ibm_watson_machine_learning) (0.3.3)
Collecting ibm-cos-sdk==2.7.*
  Downloading ibm-cos-sdk-2.7.0.tar.gz (51 kB)
    |#####| 51 kB 686 kB/s
Requirement already satisfied: urllib3 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from ibm_watson_machine_learning) (1.26.12)
Requirement already satisfied: packaging in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from ibm_watson_machine_learning) (21.3)
Requirement already satisfied: pandas<1.5.0,>=0.24.2 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from ibm_watson_machine_learning) (1.3.5)
Requirement already satisfied: certifi in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from ibm_watson_machine_learning) (2022.9.24)
Requirement already satisfied: requests in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from ibm_watson_machine_learning) (2.28.1)
Requirement already satisfied: tabulate in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from ibm_watson_machine_learning) (0.8.10)
Requirement already satisfied: importlib-metadata in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from ibm_watson_machine_learning) (4.13.0)
Collecting ibm-cos-sdk-core==2.7.0
  Downloading ibm-cos-sdk-core-2.7.0.tar.gz (824 kB)
    |#####| 824 kB 50.8 MB/s
Collecting ibm-cos-sdk-s3transfer==2.7.0
  Downloading ibm-cos-sdk-s3transfer-2.7.0.tar.gz (133 kB)
    |#####| 133 kB 67.9 MB/s
Requirement already satisfied: jmespath<1.0.0,>=0.7.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from ibm-cos-sdk==2.7.*->ibm_watson_machine_learning) (0.10.0)
Collecting docutils<0.16,>=0.10
  Downloading docutils-0.15.2-py3-none-any.whl (547 kB)
    |#####| 547 kB 55.1 MB/s
Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil<3.0.0,>=2.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from ibm-cos-sdk-core==2.7.0->ibm-cos-sdk==2.7.*->ibm_watson_machine_learning) (2.8.2)
Requirement already satisfied: pytz>=2017.3 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from pandas<1.5.0,>=0.24.2->ibm_watson_machine_learning) (2022.6)
Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.17.3 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from pandas<1.5.0,>=0.24.2->ibm_watson_machine_learning) (1.21.6)
Requirement already satisfied: six>1.5 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from python-dateutil<3.0.0,>=2.1->ibm-cos-sdk-core==2.7.0->ibm_watson_machine_learning) (1.15.0)
Requirement already satisfied: charset-normalizer<3,>=2 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from requests->ibm_watson_machine_learning) (2.1.1)
Requirement already satisfied: idna<4,>=2.5 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from requests->ibm_watson_machine_learning) (2.10)
Requirement already satisfied: typing-extensions>=3.6.4 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from importlib-metadata->ibm_watson_machine_learning) (4.1.1)
```

```
Requirement already satisfied: typing-extensions>=3.6.4 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from importlib-metadata->ibm_watson_machine_learning) (4.1.1)
Requirement already satisfied: zipp>=0.5 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from importlib-metadata->ibm_watson_machine_learning) (3.10.0)
Requirement already satisfied: pyrsistent<3.0.5,>=2.0.2 in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (from packaging->ibm_watson_machine_learning) (3.0.9)
Building wheels for collected packages: ibm-cos-sdk, ibm-cos-sdk-core, ibm-cos-sdk-s3transfer
  Building wheel for ibm-cos-sdk (setup.py) ... done
  Created wheel for ibm-cos-sdk: filename=ibm_cos_sdk-2.7.0-py2.py3-none-any.whl size=72563 sha256=db75e4623c1d5e5b5c1cb457d58389f366cf76321e899a17e44dd62cfa28a3e4
  Stored in directory: /root/.cache/pip/wheels/47/22/bf/bf1e154ff05de93cc477ac0ca9abfb0bb799c5b28a66b44c2
  Building wheel for ibm-cos-sdk-core (setup.py) ... done
  Created wheel for ibm-cos-sdk-core: filename=ibm_cos_sdk_core-2.7.0-py2.py3-none-any.whl size=581013 sha256=bda5fbc05a701aa743c82cb536d62547993058540a1a653bb9a17f40175198c3d
  Stored in directory: /root/.cache/pip/wheels/6c/a2/e4/c16d02f089a3ea998e17cf02c13369281f3d232aa5f902c19
  Building wheel for ibm-cos-sdk-s3transfer (setup.py) ... done
  Created wheel for ibm-cos-sdk-s3transfer: filename=ibm_cos_sdk_s3transfer-2.7.0-py2.py3-none-any.whl size=88622 sha256=1d07c79a8dc1fecaecfe65ae481047d9c5d2fb72ecb9865a764be509438ca8f
  Stored in directory: /root/.cache/pip/wheels/5f/b7/14/f0eb0c1ef1af09650c7e51743d1c3890a52e598d164b9da
Successfully built ibm-cos-sdk ibm-cos-sdk-core ibm-cos-sdk-s3transfer
Installing collected packages: docutils, ibm-cos-sdk-core, ibm-cos-sdk-s3transfer, ibm-cos-sdk, ibm-watson-machine-learning
  Attempting uninstall: docutils
    Found existing installation: docutils 0.17.1
    Uninstalling docutils-0.17.1:
      Successfully uninstalled docutils-0.17.1
  Attempting uninstall: ibm-cos-sdk-core
    Found existing installation: ibm-cos-sdk-core 2.12.0
    Uninstalling ibm-cos-sdk-core-2.12.0:
      Successfully uninstalled ibm-cos-sdk-core-2.12.0
  Attempting uninstall: ibm-cos-sdk-s3transfer
    Found existing installation: ibm-cos-sdk-s3transfer 2.12.0
    Uninstalling ibm-cos-sdk-s3transfer-2.12.0:
      Successfully uninstalled ibm-cos-sdk-s3transfer-2.12.0
  Attempting uninstall: ibm-cos-sdk
    Found existing installation: ibm-cos-sdk 2.12.0
    Uninstalling ibm-cos-sdk-2.12.0:
      Successfully uninstalled ibm-cos-sdk-2.12.0
Successfully installed docutils-0.15.2 ibm-cos-sdk-2.7.0 ibm-cos-sdk-core-2.7.0 ibm-cos-sdk-s3transfer-2.7.0 ibm-watson-machine-learning-1.0.257
```



```
from ibm_watson_machine_learning import APIClient

[ ] wml_credentials = {
    "url": "https://us-south.ml.cloud.ibm.com",
    "apikey": "vC0HU09WfILZVMSOTra99pdvQRi7n1GfSpgQvBepF9j"
}

[ ] wml_client=APIClient(wml_credentials)
wml_client.spaces.list()

Python 3.7 and 3.8 frameworks are deprecated and will be removed in a future release. Use Python 3.9 framework instead.
Note: 'limit' is not provided. Only first 50 records will be displayed if the number of records exceed 50
-----
ID NAME CREATED
c147dde1-e498-4151-bcf8-7b82eebf2ee3 NaturalDisasterIntensityClassification 2022-11-08T14:27:07.638Z
-----

[ ] space_id="c147dde1-e498-4151-bcf8-7b82eebf2ee3"

[ ] wml_client.set.default_space(space_id)

'SUCCESS'
```

```
wml_client.software_specifications.list(500)

-----
NAME ASSET_ID TYPE
default_py3.6 0062b8c0-8b7d-44a0-a9b9-46c416adcbd9 base
kernel-spark3.2-scala2.12 020d69ce-7ac1-5e68-ac1a-31189867356a base
pytorch-onnx 1.3-py3.7-edt 009ea134-1346-5748-b513-49120e15d288 base
scikit-learn 0.20-py3.6 09c5a1d0-9c1e-4473-a344-e87b665ff687 base
spark-mllib 3.0-scala 2.12 09f4cfff-90a7-5099-b9ed-1ef348a8bdee base
pytorch-onnx_rt22.1-py3.9 00848dd4-e681-5599-be41-b5f6fccc6471 base
ai-function_0.1-py3.6 0cdb0f1e-5376-4f4d-92dd-da3b69aa9bda base
shiny-r3.6 0e6e79df-875e-4f24-8ae9-62dccc148306 base
tensorflow 2.4-py3.7-horovod 1092590a-307d-563d-9b62-4eb7d64b3f22 base
pytorch 1.1-py3.6 10ac12d6-6b30-4ccd-8392-3e922c096a92 base
tensorflow 1.15-py3.6-ddl 111e41b3-de2d-5422-a4d6-bf776828c4b7 base
autoai-kb_rt22.2-py3.10 125b6d9a-5b1f-5e8d-972a-b251688ccf40 base
runtime 22.1-py3.9 12b83a17-24d8-5082-900f-0ab31fbfd3cb base
scikit-learn 0.22-py3.6 154010fa-5b3b-4ac1-82af-4d5ee5abbc85 base
default_r3.6 1b70aec3-ab34-4b87-8a00-a4a3c8296a36 base
pytorch-onnx 1.3-py3.6 1bc6029a-c957-56da-b0e0-39c3808dbbe7 base
kernel-spark3.3-r3.6 1c9e5454-f216-59dd-a20e-474a5cdf5988 base
pytorch-onnx_rt22.1-py3.9-edt 1d362186-7ad5-5b59-8b6c-9d0808bde37f base
tensorflow 2.1-py3.6 1eb25b04-d6ed-5dde-b6a5-3fbd16656666 base
spark-mllib 3.2 20047f72-0a98-58c7-9ff5-a77b012eb0f5 base
tensorflow 2.4-py3.8-horovod 217c16fe-178f-56bf-824a-b19f28564c49 base
runtime 22.1-py3.9-cuda 26215f05-08c3-5a41-a1b0-da66306ce658 base
do_py3.8 295addb5-9ef9-547e-9bf4-92ae3563e720 base
autoai-ts 3.8-py3.8 2aa0c932-798f-5ae9-abd6-15e0c2402fb5 base
tensorflow 1.15-py3.6 2b73a275-7cbf-420b-a912-eae7f436e0bc base
kernel-spark3.3-py3.9 2b7961e2-e3b1-5a8c-a491-482c8368839a base
pytorch 1.2-py3.6 2c0ef57d-2687-4b7d-acce-01f94976dad1 base
spark-mllib 2.3 2e51f700-bca0-4b0d-88dc-5c6791338875 base
pytorch-onnx 1.1-py3.6-edt 32983cea-3f32-4400-8965-dde874a8d67e base
spark-mllib 3.0-py37 36507ebe-8770-55ba-ab2a-eafe787680e9 base
spark-mllib 3.4 38a471fb-858b-afac-9c5c-d7eadac21226 base
```

```
nlp-py3.8 96e60351-99d4-5a1c-9cc0-473ac1b5a864 base
cuda-py3.7 9a44990c-1aa1-4c7d-baf8-c4099011741c base
hybrid 0.2 9b3f9040-9cee-4ead-8d7a-780600f542f7 base
spark-mllib 3.0-py38 9f7a8fc1-4d3c-5e65-ab90-41fab8de2d418 base
autoai-kb 3.3-py3.7 a545cca3-02df-5cc1-9e88-998b09dc79af base
spark-mllib 3.0-py39 a6082a27-5acc-5163-b02c-6b96916eb5e0 base
runtime 22.1-py3.9-do a7e7dbf1-1d03-5544-994d-e5ec845ce99a base
default_py3.8 ab9e1b00-f2ce-592c-a7d2-4f2344f77194 base
tensorflow_rt22.1-py3.9 acd9c798-6974-5d2f-a657-ce06e986df4d base
kernel-spark3.2-py3.9 ad7033ee-794e-58cf-817e-a95f4b64b207 base
autoai-obm 2.0 with Spark 3.0 af10f35f-69fa-5d66-9bf5-acb50434263a base
runtime 22.2-py3.10 b56101f1-309d-549b-a849-eaa63f77b2fb base
default_py3.7_opencc c2057d44-f42c-5f77-a02f-72bdbc3282c9 base
tensorflow 2.1-py3.7 c4032338-2040-500a-beef-b01ab2667e27 base
do_py3.7_opencc cc8f8976-b74a-551a-bb66-6377fad865b4 base
spark-mllib 3.3 d11f2434-4fc7-58b7-8a62-755da64fda8f base
autoai-kb 3.0-py3.6 d139f196-e04b-5d8b-9140-9a10ca1fa91a base
spark-mllib 3.0-py36 d82546d5-dd78-5fbb-9131-2ec309bc56ed base
autoai-kb 3.4-py3.8 da9b39c3-758c-5a4f-9cfd-457d04d8c395 base
kernel-spark3.2-r3.6 db2fe4d6-d641-5d05-9972-73c654c60e8a base
autoai-kb_rt22.1-py3.9 db6afe93-665f-5910-b117-d87989740ad9 base
tensorflow_rt22.1-py3.9-horovod ddal78cc-c867-5da7-9b7a-cf84c6987fae base
autoai-ts 1.0-py3.7 deef04f0-0c42-5147-9711-89f9904299db base
tensorflow 2.1-py3.7-horovod e304fce5-fdd1-53f8-bc71-11326c9c635f base
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do 22.1 e51999ba-6452-5f1f-8287-17228b88b652 base
autoai-obm 3.2 eae86aab-da30-5229-a6a6-1d0d4e368983 base
runtime 22.2-r4.2 ec0a3d28-08f7-556c-9674-ca7c2dba30bd base
tensorflow_rt22.2-py3.10 f65bd165-f057-55de-b5cb-f97cf2cef393 base
do 20.1 f686cdd9-7904-5f9d-a732-01b0d6b18dc5 base
pytorch-onnx_rt22.2-py3.10-edt f8a05d07-e7cd-57bb-a10b-23f1d4b037ac base
scikit-learn 0.19-py3.6 f963fa9d-4bb7-5652-9c5d-8d9289ef6ad9 base
tensorflow 2.4-py3.8 fe185c44-9a99-5425-986b-59bd1d2eda46 base
```



```
[ ] software_spec_uid=wml_client.software_specifications.get_uid_by_name("tensorflow_rt2.1-py3.9")

[ ] software_spec_uid

'acd9c798-6974-5d2f-a657-ce06e986df4d'

[ ] model_details = wml_client.repository.store_model(model="naturaldisaster-classification-model.tgz",meta_props={
    wml_client.repository.ModelMetaNames.NAME : "CNN model",
    wml_client.repository.ModelMetaNames.TYPE : "tensorflow_2.7",
    wml_client.repository.ModelMetaNames.SOFTWARE_SPEC_UID : software_spec_uid
})

[ ] model_id = wml_client.repository.get_model_id(model_details)

[ ] model_id

'b859dab6-7364-4ad8-a417-559922bbefc2'

[ ] wml_client.repository.download(model_id,'naturaldisaster.tar.gb')

Successfully saved model content to file: 'naturaldisaster.tar.gb'
'/content/drive/MyDrive/dataset/naturaldisaster.tar.gb'
```

```
[ ] model_details

{'entity': {'hybrid_pipeline_software_specs': [],
'software_spec': {'id': 'acd9c798-6974-5d2f-a657-ce06e986df4d',
'name': 'tensorflow_rt2.1-py3.9'},
'type': 'tensorflow_2.7'},
'metadata': {'created_at': '2022-11-21T17:56:32.685Z',
'id': 'b859dab6-7364-4ad8-a417-559922bbefc2',
'modified_at': '2022-11-21T17:56:36.195Z',
'name': 'CNN model',
'owner': 'IBMId-66300430x',
'resource_key': '211b15f2-fc2e-4c95-b66c-45a87d520abf',
'space_id': 'c147dde1-e498-4151-bcfa-7b82eebf2ee3'},
'system': {'warnings': []}}
```

**GITHUB LINK :**

**<https://github.com/IBM-EPBL/IBM-Project-21910-1659796595>**

**Team Id : PNT2022TMID29409**

**Project Name : Natural Disaster Intensity  
Analysis and Classification Using Artificial Intelligence**