

# **EMERGING METHODS FOR EARLY DETECTION OF FOREST FIRE**

## **A PROJECT REPORT**

Submitted by

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**Team ID : PNT2022TMID23627**

In partial fulfillment for the award of the

Certification of

**IBM PROJECT**

In

**ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE DOMAIN**



**VIVEKANANDHA COLLEGE OF  
ENGINEERING FOR WOMEN**

**(AUTONOMOUS)**

*Approved by AICTE, New Delhi and Accredited by NBA Affiliated to Anna  
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**DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

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# 1.

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 PROJECT OVERVIEW

One of the most extremely occurring disasters in recent times is forest fires(wildfires).Due to the wildfires, a lot of acres of forest area are going destroyed. The significant reasons that lead to the occurrence of forest fires are warming due to the increase in the average temperature of the earth and human negligence. Dynamic Integrated Model of Climate and the Economy (DICE) indicates that the economy will lose about \$23 trillion in the next 80 years due to the change in climate . In Africa, South America, Southeast Asia, and New Zealand, forest fires occur due to human factors like husbandry of animals and agriculture . Nowadays, there are various technologies for fire modelling to predict the spread of fires, such as physical models and mathematical models . These models depend on data collection during forest fires, simulation, and lab experiments to specify and predict fire growth in many regions. Recently, simulation tools have been used to predict forest fires, but simulation tools faced some problems such as the accuracy of input data and simulation tool execution time .

### 1.2 PURPOSE

Machine learning is a sub-branch of Artificial Intelligence (AI) to learn computers aspect. Machine learning can be divided into two classes: supervised, unsupervised and reinforcement. In supervised learning, a supervisor is existed to give insights to the learning algorithm on how a decision or an action is bad or good. In supervised learning, the whole the data set is labelled completely. Supervised machine learning algorithms are as linear regression, Support Vector Machine (SVM), Artificial Neural Networks (ANN) and decision trees. In unsupervised

learning, the data set is not labelled. This leads that the algorithm must define the labels. The structure of the data set and the relationship between the features will be learned by the algorithm. Unsupervised machine learning algorithms are as k-means clustering and Self-Organizing Map (SOM). In reinforcement learning, the learning algorithm gets punished in case of a wrong action and gets rewarded in case of correct action.

## 2.LITERATURE SURVEY

### 2.1 EXISTING SOLUTIONS

- (a) Deep convolutional neural networks for forest fire

Detection Authors: Qingjie zhang,  
Jiaolong xu,  
Liang xu,  
Haiefeng guo.

This paper proposes that forest fires can be detected by vision-based fire detection systems which can be mounted to an unmanned aerial vehicle(UAVs) for strategically scanning acreage of fire-prone areas. This paper also strongly recommends Convolutional neural networks for identifying smoke and fire through video frames which is taken as images. They have collected the dataset from different internet sources. They have resized the images to a canonical size of 240x320. In this paper, the basic idea is to find the fire patches in an image. The authors propose two methods for the algorithm to build the model. First was to apply fire patch classifier from scratch. Second was to teach a full image classifier and apply fine-tuned patch classifier if the image contains fire. Then they compare SVM-pool5(Support vector machines) with CNN-pool5, the accuracies recorded are 95.6% and 97.3% respectively with a detection rate of 84.8%, making CNN-pool5 network more accurate than SVM-pool5 classifier

(b) Fire detection system using machine learning

Authors : A.Arul, R. S. Hari  
Prakaash,  
R. Gokul raja,  
V. Nandhalai.

Fire can be detected by using the amount of smoke. The smoke sensors are used to measure the amount of smoke from the fire, and it could be compared with a threshold value and if it is beyond that value, it is considered as a fire scenario. Using image processing, fire can be detected as soon as possible. Fixing the CCTV camera everywhere and the images from these cameras can be processed to monitor the fire.

If any changes occur, it is easy to detect and extinguish the fire quickly. This

system has a water extinguisher for extinguish the fire when the alarm turns on. The CCTV camera is used for recording the video of a particular spot and it is connected to a mini-computer called Raspberry-pi. So that it could get the constant video recording of a particular area. The captured video pictures are processed frame by frame and once the fire is detected, the alarm would be turned on. Also, the alarm would be turned off when the fire is extinguished completely. The Virtual Network Computing is used for the execution of the program, where the details of video are transferred from the Raspberry-pi to the viewing computer. This system includes detection, alert, fire extinguish, software and network modules

(c) A Forest fire detection system  
based on ensemble learning

Authors : Renjie Xu,  
Haifeng Lin,  
Kangjie Lu,  
Lin Cao,  
Yunfei Liu

In this paper, a novel method for fire detection is proposed based on ensemble learning. The dataset is created using 10581 images from various public sources like BowFire FD-Dataset, ForestryImages, VisFire. The dataset is preprocessed and fed into not just one but two individual object detectors, YOLOv5 and EfficientDet integrated in parallel mode to achieve better accuracy than a single object detector. Although it uses integrated object detectors, this does not take the whole image into consideration. Therefore, another classifier is introduced to solve this problem. EfficientNet takes the image as whole and evaluates the image to enable total advantage of the information. The results will be decided by a decision strategy algorithm which takes the opinion of the three individual object detectors into account which in turn improves the performance of the model and decreases the rate of False positives. This paper claims that they have achieved a superior trade-off average accuracy, average recall, false positive and latency.



#### (d)Forest fire image recognition based on convolution neural network

Authors : Yuanbin Wang,  
Langfei Dang,  
J.Ren

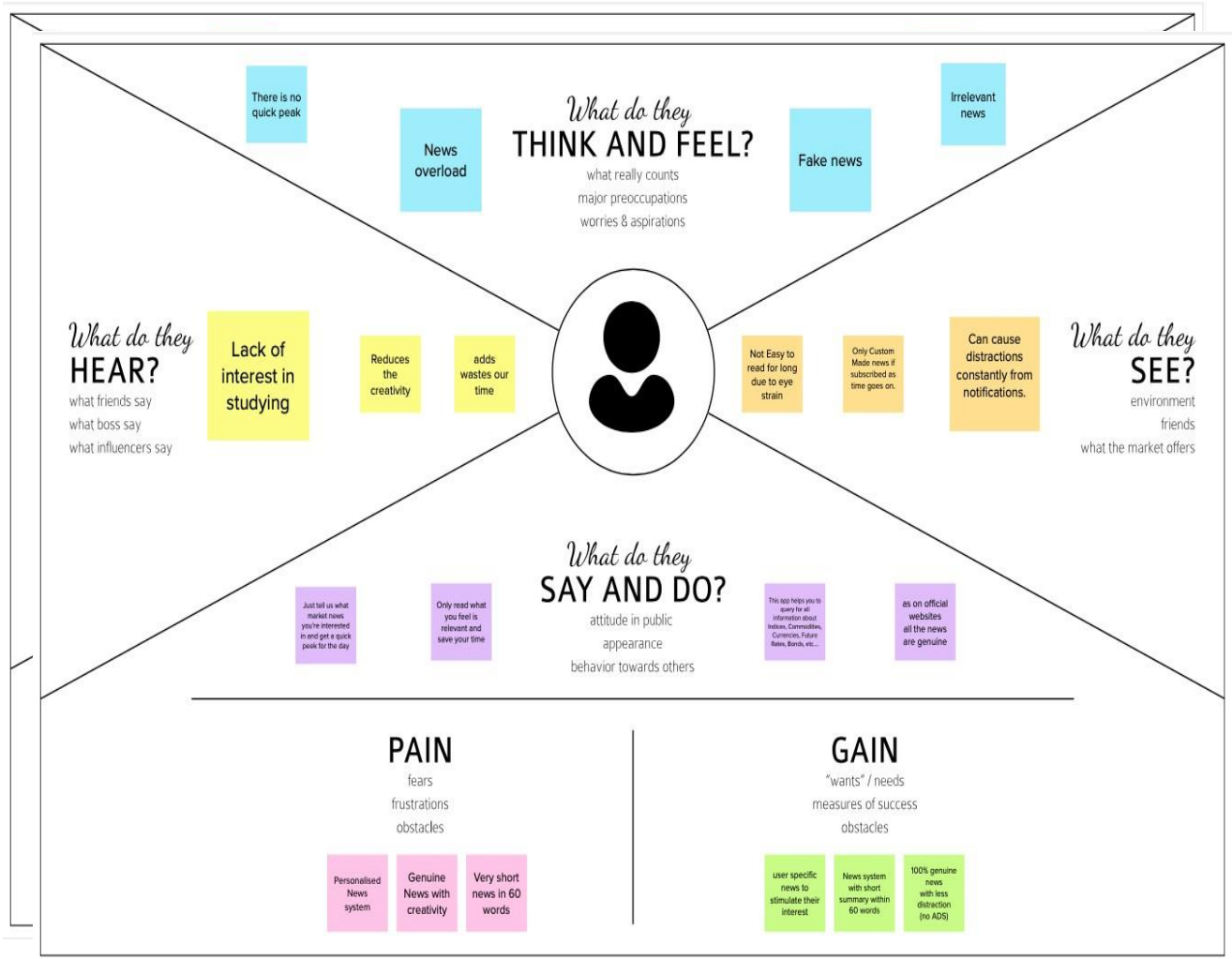
In fire detection, the color of the image from a camera is highly important. Sometimes, it is not possible to watch the entire forest images according to the size as it may be some difficulties in detecting the fire. So that, using Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) technology would be easier to avoid the blindness and accurate level of fire identification. It uses the support vector mechanism for the image classification. In this technique, the image is segmented based on the color of the flame and transferred to the CNN network. This would be found out more attributes and decide there is a fire occurs or not. Fire can be detected by analyzing the color of the flame in a picture. Finding the fire by using the number of pixels plotted in a picture according to the fire color and can be measure the intensity of the fire. So that, it should be easier to detect fire and stamp out the fire. The system should be trained and tested using a large amount of data. Algorithms are used for the segmentation of images and in finding the fire. This method should be more effective and reliable in identifying the fire. The accuracy should be much better than the other methods.

## 2.2 PROPOSED SOLUTION

The forest is a large surface of area filled with trees, lots of dried leaves, woods and so on. These elements encourage the fire when it starts. The fire can be ignited through many reasons such as high temperature in summer seasons, smoking, or some parties which having fireworks. Once fire starts, it will remain until it is distinguished completely. The damage and the cost for distinguish fire because of forest fire can be reduced when the fire is detected early as possible. So, the fire detection is important in this scenario. Finding of the exact location of the fire and sending notification to the fire authorities soon after the occurrence of fire can make a positive impact. There are different types of fire detection methods used by the Government authorities such as satellite monitoring, tower monitoring, using sensors, optical cameras and so on. There are some other techniques used for fire suppression. They are using flying water tanks for fire suppression. In middle east countries, these elements sweep away and burnt it in a certain unfuelled place. But, they provide fire in these areas and wait until it dies itself without make any danger to the wildlife or humans.

### 3. IDEATION & PROPOSED SOLUTION

#### 3.1 EMPATHY MAP CANVAS



## 3.2 IDEATION & BRAINSTORMING

2

### Brainstorm

Write down any ideas that come to mind that address your problem statement.

🕒 10 minutes

#### TIP



You can select a sticky note and hit the pencil [switch to sketch] icon to start drawing!

#### BHAVATHARENI.S

Detect the emergency situation	To find the fire	used to detect the wide range of fire
its used to avoid the spreading of fire	perfect design to use	safe and secure

#### DHANUSHYA.D

It detects the spreading of fire in forest	To avoid interaction between trees during fire	It helps the living creatures to avoid forest fire
It alerts the government officials nearby about the forest fire	It will help to reduce the fire before its disaster	By this we can reduce the air pollution caused by forest fire

#### HEMAPRIYA N

provides a vital way to monitor the environmental situation of forest fire in order to guarantee the safety of production.	To help the lungs patients to escape from harmful gases	It monitors the fire in the forest
To escape from toxic gas combustion from the forest fire	Monitors the spread of fire and give alerts	If it is fixed in forest . It will help them to monitor the spread of fire and alerts them
It alerts the workers in forest fire occurs	It will notify the workers about the forest fire by the alarm	

#### KARPAGATHARENI.S

To provide protection	To build a fire sensor	To monitor the fire system
To find harmful fire	Forest fire	Forest fire module



### **3.3 PROPOSED SOLUTION**

The ability to predict fire progression and area burned is crucial to mitigating the immediate and far-reaching consequences of wildfires. Existing studies have attempted to fill this gap, mainly through mathematical models but predictive techniques would enable decision makers to deal with large amount of data in a more timely manner. The Wildland Fire Management Research, Development & Application Organization proposed a wildland fire decision support tool called FSPro (Fire Spread Probability). FSPro is a geospatial probabilistic model that predicts fire growth, and is designed to support long-term decision making. FSPro addresses fire growth beyond the timeframes of reliable weather forecasts by using historic climatological data. FSPro calculates and maps the probability that fire will spread to areas on the landscape based on the current fire perimeter or ignition point. we propose an intelligent system based on genetic programming for the prediction of burned areas of forest fires. In order to build predictive models, we only considered data relating to forest characteristics and meteorological data. Drawing on the idea of using computational intelligence techniques

## 3.4 PROBLEM SOLUTION FIT

Define CS, fit into CC	<b>1. CUSTOMER SEGMENT(S)</b> <span>CS</span> Who is your customer? i.e. working parents of 0-5 y.o. kids  officials who are trying to predict the forest fire	<b>6. CUSTOMER CONSTRAINTS</b> <span>CC</span> What constraints prevent your customers from taking action or limit their choices of solutions? i.e. spending power, budget, no cash, network connection, available devices.  Less consumption of data Correct fire prediction early dedection	<b>5. AVAILABLE SOLUTIONS</b> <span>AS</span> Which solutions are available to the customers when they face the problem or need to get the job done? What have they tried in the past? What pros & cons do these solutions have? i.e. pen and paper is an alternative to digital notetaking  Instead of using Random forest algorithmt, we would have opted Linear regression algorithm	Explore AS, differentiate

Focus on J&P, tap into BE, understand RC	<b>2. JOBS-TO-BE-DONE / PROBLEMS</b> <span>J&amp;P</span> Which jobs-to-be-done (or problems) do you address for your customers? There could be more than one, explore different sides.  Initially fire dedection should be identified  Any damage in the forest must be treated properly  after fire incident forest must be treated properly	<b>9. PROBLEM ROOT CAUSE</b> <span>RC</span> What is the real reason that this problem exists? What is the back story behind the need to do this job? i.e. customers have to do it because of the change in regulations.  officials should know how to predict the forest fire  fired trees should not be leave as such	<b>7. BEHAVIOUR</b> <span>BE</span> What does your customer do to address the problem and get the job done? i.e. Directly related: find the right solar panel installer, calculate usage and benefits; indirectly associated: customers spend free time on volunteering work (i.e. Greenpeace)  public can give feedbacks  Support can be provided to them through online	Focus on J&P, tap into BE, understand RC

Identify strong TR & EM	<b>3. TRIGGERS</b> <span>TR</span> What triggers customers to consider seeing their neighbourhood installing solar panels: reading about a more efficient solution in the news  weather condition is a major cause while thunder and rain cause forest fire	<b>10. YOUR SOLUTION</b> <span>SL</span> If you are working on an existing business, write down your current solution first, fill in the canvas, and check how much it fits reality. If you are working on a new business, reposition it, then keep it blank until you fill in the canvas and come up with a solution that fits with customer limitations, solves a problem and matches customer behaviour.  We use supervised learning algorithm and can be solved using a regression technique, which is random forest.  It predicts output with high accuracy, even for the large dataset it runs efficiently. It can also maintain accuracy when a large proportion of data is missing.	<b>8. CHANNELS of BEHAVIOUR</b> <span>CH</span> <b>8.1 ONLINE</b> What kind of actions do customers take online? Extract online channels from #7  <b>8.2 OFFLINE</b> What kind of actions do customers take offline? Extract offline channels from #7 and use them for customer development.  though officials may consider with any other method for predetection  officials can also check with fire predetection	Identify strong TR & EM
	<b>4. EMOTIONS: BEFORE / AFTER</b> <span>EM</span> How do customers feel when they face a problem or a job and afterwards? i.e. lost, insecure > confident, in control - use it in your communication strategy & design.  Before forest fire: Afraid and expecting  After forest fire: reduce the loss			

## 4.REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

### 4.1 FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

FR No.	Functional Requirement (Epic)	Sub Requirement (Story / Sub-Task)
FR-1	User Registration	Registration through Form Registration through Gmail Registration through LinkedIn
FR-2	Image capture	Capture image of forest Check the forest if fired
FR-3	Image Processing	Upload the forest image Start detection
FR-4	Forest fire prediction	Identify the parameters to be considered for the identification of forest fire
FR-5	Fire description	Show the recommended rescue measures for the forest fire
FR-6	Providing dataset	Training dataset Testing dataset
FR-7	Adding dataset	Forest fire dataset
FR-8	Updated Native Language options	Language can be changed according to the user wish

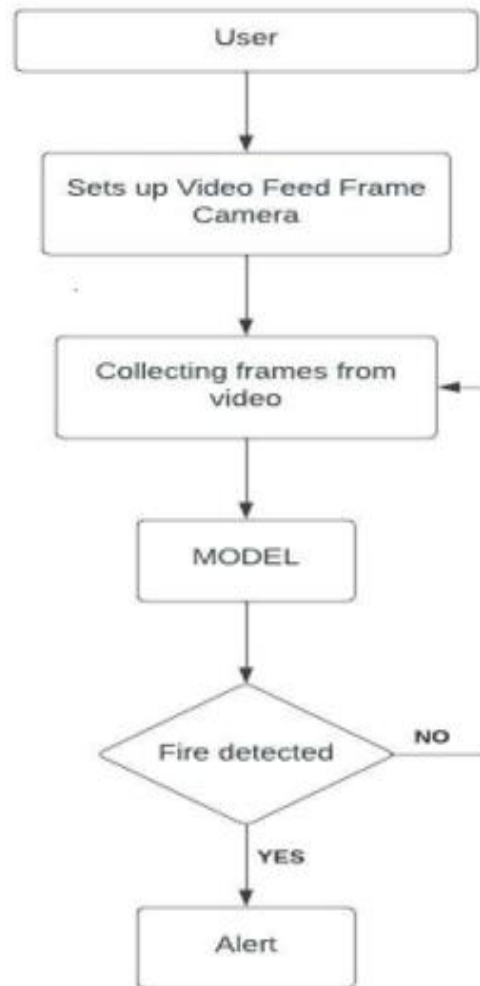
### 4.2 NON-FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

FR No.	Non-Functional Requirement	Description
NFR-1	<b>Usability</b>	Forest fire dataset can be used for detection of all kind of forest's dataset can be reusable datasets can be prepared according to the leaf
NFR-2	<b>Security</b>	User information and forest data are secured The algorithm used are more secure
NFR-3	<b>Reliability</b>	The fore fire is more The dataset and image capturing performs consistently well
NFR-4	<b>Performance</b>	Forest fire defines once the fire is detected Performs well accordingly to the quality of forest fire
NFR-5	<b>Availability</b>	Forest fire will used again for detection
NFR-6	<b>Scalability</b>	Increase in growth of predicting the results and defining the forest

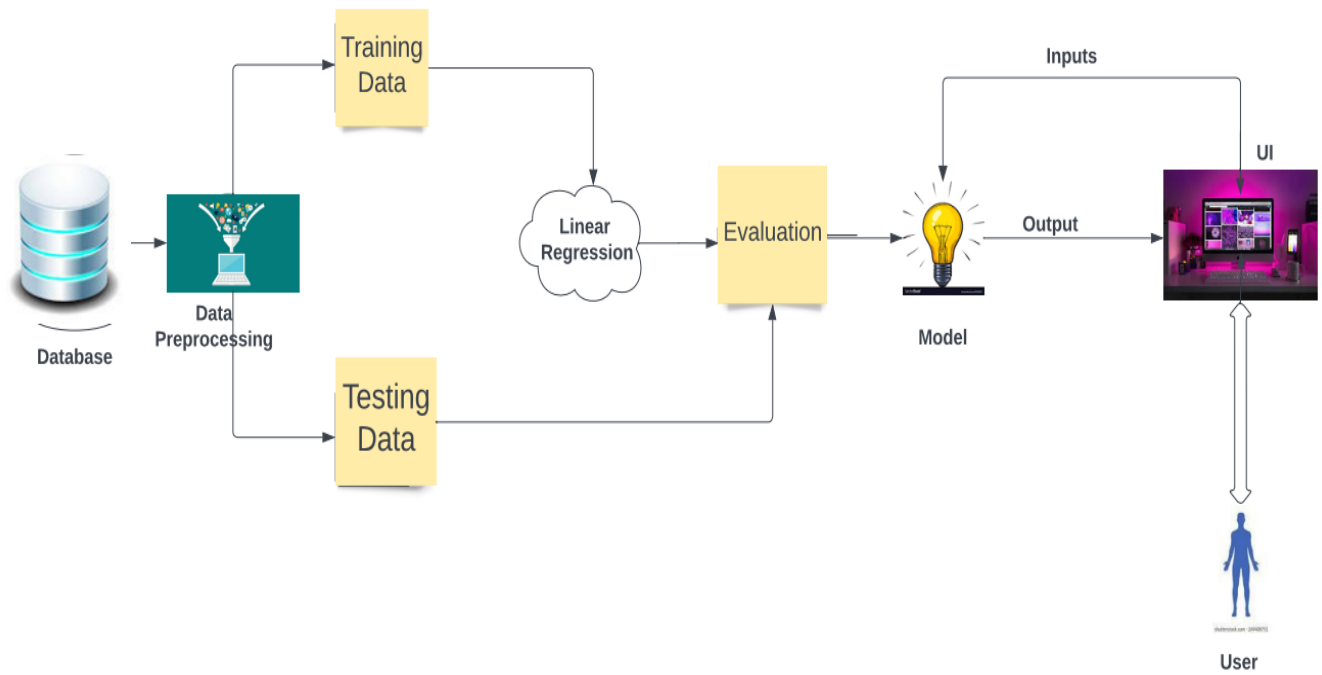


## 5.PROJECT DESIGN

### 5.1 DATA FLOW DIAGRAMS



## 5.2 SOLUTION & TECHNICAL ARCHITECTURE



### 5.3 USER STORIES

User Type	Functional Requirement (Epic)	User Story Number	User Story / Task	Acceptance criteria	Priority	Release
Customer (Mobile user)	Registration	USN-1	As a user, I can register for the application by entering my email, password, and confirming my password.	I can access my account / dashboard	High	Sprint-1
		USN-2	As a user, I will receive confirmation email once I have registered for the application	I can receive confirmation email & click confirm	High	Sprint-1
		USN-3	As a user, I can register for the application through Facebook	I can register & access the dashboard with Facebook Login	high	Sprint-2
		USN-4	As a user, I can register for the application through Gmail		Low	Sprint-1
	Login	USN-1	As a user, I can log into the application by entering email & password	They can access the details and dashboard	High	Sprint-1
Customer (Web user)	Registration	USN-3	Login into executive portal to help the user	Help in accessing the moment and the access	High	Sprint-1
Customer Care Executive	Help dashboard	USN-2	Can provide the necessary details of help through desired way like emails, mobiles and SMS		Medium	Sprint-1
Administrator	User account control	USN-4	The person who is responsible for the website control and other management activities	Provides support to forest fire prediction	High	Sprint-1

## 6.PROJECT PLANNING AND SCHEDULING

### 6.1 PRODUCT BACKLOG, SPRINT SCHEDULE, AND ESTIMATION

Sprint	Functional Requirement (Epic)	User Story Number	User Story / Task	Story Points	Priority	Team Members
Sprint-1	Data collection and preprocessing	USN-1	Collecting the forest fire dataset	2	High	Dhanushya,bhavadharani,hemapriya karpagathareni
Sprint-1		USN-2	Labelling the dataset according to class	1	High	Dhanushya,bhavadharani,hemapriya karpagathareni
Sprint-1		USN-3	Some of the forest fire is labeled accordingly	2	Low	Dhanushya,bhavadharani,hemapriya karpagathareni
Sprint-1		USN-4	Dataset will contain forest fire prediction	Qsz1z	Medium	Dhanushya,bhavadharani,hemapriya karpagathareni
Sprint-1	Preprocessing	USN-5	To prepare raw data in a format that the network can accept	1	High	Dhanushya,bhavadharani,hemapriya karpagathareni
Sprint-1		USN-6	Scaling is used for making data points generalized	2	Low	Dhanushya,bhavadharani,hemapriya karpagathareni
Sprint-1		USN-7	Shear range image will be distorted along an axis, mostly to create or rectify the perception angle	2	Medium	Dhanushya,bhavadharani,hemapriya karpagathareni
Sprint-1		USN-8	Zoom augmentation will randomly zoom the image and add new pixels for the image	2	Medium	Dhanushya,bhavadharani,hemapriya karpagathareni
Sprint-1		USN-9	Flipping the entire pixels of an image	2	Medium	Dhanushya,bhavadharani,hemapriya karpagathareni

Sprint	Functional Requirement (Epic)	User Story Number	User Story / Task	Story Points	Priority	Team Members
Sprint-2	Training , Testing and Creating a model	USN-10	Start initial the model	2	Low	Dhanushya,bhavadharani,hemapriya karpagathareni
Sprint-2		USN-11	Adding difference layers of cnn	1	Low	Dhanushya,bhavadharani,hemapriya karpagathareni
Sprint-2		USN-12	Creating compiling with adam optimizer	1	Low	Dhanushya,bhavadharani,hemapriya karpagathareni
Sprint-2		USN-13	Creating metrics	1	Low	Dhanushya,bhavadharani,hemapriya karpagathareni
Sprint-2		USN-14	Train the data with 20 epoch	1	High	Dhanushya,bhavadharani,hemapriya karpagathareni
Sprint-2		USN-15	Testing the model	1	High	Dhanushya,bhavadharani,hemapriya karpagathareni
Sprint-2		USN-16	Save the model	1	High	Dhanushya,bhavadharani,hemapriya karpagathareni
Sprint-2	Flask and frame work design	USN-17	Creating backend framework with flask	2	High	Dhanushya,bhavadharani,hemapriya karpagathareni
Sprint-3		USN-18	Importing the model file	2	High	Dhanushya,bhavadharani,hemapriya karpagathareni
Sprint-3		USN-19	Server startup,request and service in a loop	2	Medium	Dhanushya,bhavadharani,hemapriya karpagathareni
Sprint-3	Frontend web application developmen	USN-20	Creating a html template with css file	1	Medium	Dhanushya,bhavadharani,hemapriya karpagathareni
Sprint-3		USN-21	User can import forest fire in webpage	1	Medium	Dhanushya,bhavadharani,hemapriya karpagathareni
Sprint-4		USN-22	Predicting where is fire occurred for the given input	1	Medium	Dhanushya,bhavadharani,hemapriya karpagathareni
Sprint-4		USN-23	User can classify as forest fire or not	1	Medium	Dhanushya,bhavadharani,hemapriya karpagathareni
Sprint-4		USN-24	Alert the admin about the prediction with the email	1	Medium	Dhanushya,bhavadharani,hemapriya karpagathareni

## 6.2 PROJECT TRACKER, VELOCITY & BURNDOWN CHART

Sprint	Total Story Points	Duration	Sprint Start Date	Sprint End Date (Planned)	Story Points Completed (as on Planned End Date)	Sprint Release Date (Actual)
Sprint-1	20	6 Days	24 Oct 2022	29 Oct 2022	20	29 Oct 2022
Sprint-2	20	6 Days	31 Oct 2022	05 Nov 2022	20	3 Nov 2022
Sprint-3	20	6 Days	07 Nov 2022	12 Nov 2022	20	10 Nov 2022
Sprint-4	20	6 Days	14 Nov 2022	19 Nov 2022	20	17 Nov 2022

Imagine we have a 10-day sprint duration, and the velocity of the team is 20 (points per sprint). Let's calculate the team's average velocity (AV) per iteration unit (story points per day)

$$AV = \frac{\text{sprint duration}}{\text{velocity}} = \frac{20}{10} = 2$$

For Sprint-1 the Average Velocity (AV) is:  $AV = \text{Sprint Duration} / \text{velocity} = 6 / 6 = 1$

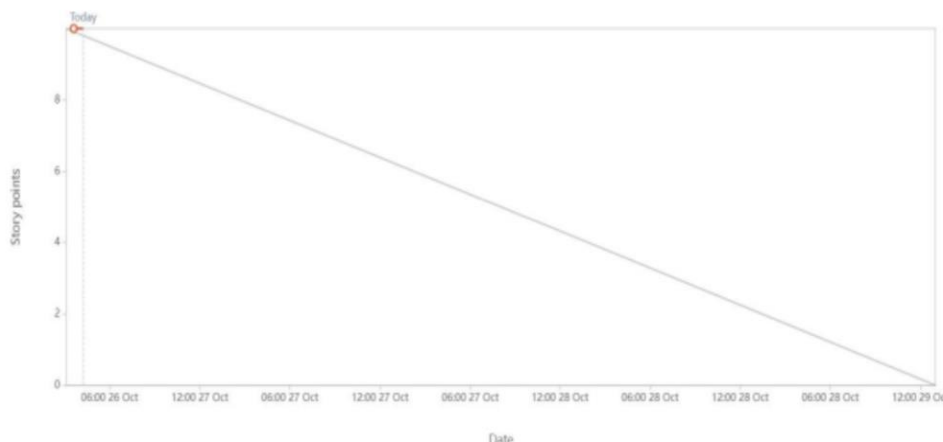
For Sprint-2 the Average Velocity (AV) is:  $AV = \text{Sprint Duration} / \text{velocity} = 18 / 6 = 3.0$

For Sprint-3 the Average Velocity (AV) is:  $AV = \text{Sprint Duration} / \text{velocity} = 16 / 6 = 2.6$

For Sprint-4 the Average Velocity (AV) is:  $AV = \text{Sprint Duration} / \text{velocity} = 12 / 6 = 2.0$

Average Velocity =  $14/6$  AV = 2.333

A burn down chart is a graphical representation of work left to do versus time. It is often used in agile software development methodologies such as Scrum. However, burn down charts can be applied to any project containing measurable progress over time.



## 7.CODING & SOLUTIONING

### 7.1 CODING

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from scipy.stats import norm
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression, Lasso, Ridge, ElasticNet
from sklearn.preprocessing import PolynomialFeatures, MinMaxScaler, LabelEncoder
from sklearn.svm import SVR
from sklearn.metrics import r2_score
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
import warnings; warnings.simplefilter('ignore')

# Importing the dataset
df_forest = pd.read_csv("/content/forestfires (1).csv")
df_forest.head()
print ("The shape of the dataset : ", df_forest.shape)
plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = [8, 8]
sns.distplot(df_forest['area']);
df_forest['u_area'] = np.log(df_forest['area'] + 1)
plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = [20, 10]
sns.set(style = "darkgrid", font_scale = 1.3)
month_temp = sns.barplot(x = 'month', y = 'temp', data = df_forest,
                        order = ['jan', 'feb', 'mar', 'apr', 'may', 'jun', 'jul',
                                'aug', 'sep', 'oct', 'nov', 'dec'], palette = 'winter');
month_temp.set(title = "Month Vs Temp Barplot", xlabel = "Months", ylabel =
"Temperature");

df_forest.day.unique()
plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = [10, 10]
sns.set(style = 'whitegrid', font_scale = 1.3)
day = sns.countplot(df_forest['day'], order = ['sun', 'mon', 'tue', 'wed', 'thu',
        'fri', 'sat'], palette = 'spring')
day.set(title = 'Countplot for the days in the week', xlabel = 'Days', ylabel =
'Count');

plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = [8, 8]
sns.set(style = "white", font_scale = 1.3)
scat = sns.scatterplot(df_forest['temp'], df_forest['area'])
scat.set(title = "Scatter Plot of Area and Temperature", xlabel = "Temperature", ylabel
= "Area");

plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = [8, 8]
```

```

sns.set(style = "white", font_scale = 1.3)
scat = sns.scatterplot(df_forest['temp'], df_forest['u_area'])
scat.set(title = "Scatter Plot of Area and Temperature", xlabel = "Temperature", ylabel
= "Area");

plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = [20, 10]
sns.set(style = 'white', font_scale = 1.3)
fig, ax = plt.subplots(1,2)

# Distribution Plots
area_dist = sns.distplot(df_forest['area'], ax = ax[0]);
area_dist_2 = sns.distplot(df_forest['u_area'], ax = ax[1]);
area_dist.set(title = "Skewed Area Distribution", xlabel = "Area", ylabel = "Density")
area_dist_2.set(title = "Reduced Skewness of Area Distribution", xlabel = "U_Area",
ylabel = "Density");

plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = [12, 10]
sns.set(font_scale = 1)
sns.heatmap(df_forest.corr(), annot = True);

data = norm.rvs(df_forest['area'])

# Fit a normal distribution to the data
mu, std = norm.fit(data)

plt.hist(data, bins=25, density=True, alpha=0.6, color='g')

# Plot the PDF
xmin, xmax = plt.xlim()
x = np.linspace(xmin, xmax, 100)
p = norm.pdf(x, mu, std)
plt.plot(x, p, 'k', linewidth=2)
title = "Fit results: mu = %.2f,  std = %.2f" % (mu, std)
plt.title(title)

plt.show()

df_forest['area'] = np.log(df_forest['area'] + 1)
df_forest.drop(columns = 'u_area', inplace = True)

display(df_forest)

minmax = MinMaxScaler()

```

```

# FPMC, DMC, DC, ISI, RH
df_forest['FFMC'] = minmax.fit_transform(np.array(df_forest['FFMC']).reshape(-1, 1))
df_forest['DMC'] = minmax.fit_transform(np.array(df_forest['DMC']).reshape(-1, 1))
df_forest['DC'] = minmax.fit_transform(np.array(df_forest['DC']).reshape(-1, 1))
df_forest['ISI'] = minmax.fit_transform(np.array(df_forest['ISI']).reshape(-1, 1))
df_forest['RH'] = minmax.fit_transform(np.array(df_forest['RH']).reshape(-1, 1))

df_forest['day'].value_counts()

df_forest.describe()

df_forest['month'].replace({'jan' : 1, 'feb' : 2, 'mar' : 3, 'apr' : 4, 'may' : 5,
'jun' : 6,
                                'jul' : 7, 'aug' : 8, 'sep' : 9, 'oct' : 10, 'nov' : 11,
'dec' : 12},
                           inplace = True)

# Days
df_forest['day'].replace({'sun' : 1, 'mon' : 2, 'tue' : 3, 'wed' : 4, 'thu' : 5, 'fri'
: 6, 'sat' : 7}, inplace = True)

# # Using Label Encoder for cat to num conversion
# categorical = list(df_forest.select_dtypes(include = ["object"]).columns)
# for i, column in enumerate(categorical) :
#     label = LabelEncoder()
#     df_forest[column] = label.fit_transform(df_forest[column])

df_forest.head(10)

target = df_forest['area']
features = df_forest.drop(columns = 'area')

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(features, target, test_size = 0.15,
random_state = 196)

print ("Train data set size : ", X_train.shape)
print ("Test data set size : ", X_test.shape)

X_train.head()

# Linear Regression Model
model = LinearRegression()
model.fit(X_train, y_train)

# Predictions
predictions = model.predict(X_test)

```



```

# Scores
print ("Mean Squared Error : ", mean_squared_error(y_test, predictions))
print ("r2 Score : ", r2_score(y_test, predictions))
poly = PolynomialFeatures(4)
poly_X_train = poly.fit_transform(X_train)
poly_X_test = poly.fit_transform(X_test)

model_2 = LinearRegression()
model_2.fit(poly_X_train, y_train)

# Predictions
predictions_poly = model_2.predict(poly_X_test)

# Scores
print ("Mean Squared Error : ", mean_squared_error(y_test, predictions_poly))
print ("r2 Score : ", r2_score(y_test, predictions_poly))

model_3 = Lasso(alpha = 100, max_iter = 10000)
model_3.fit(X_train, y_train)

# Predictions
prediction = model_3.predict(X_test)

# Scores
print ("Mean Squared Error : ", mean_squared_error(y_test, prediction))
print ("r2 Score : ", r2_score(y_test, prediction))

model_4 = Ridge(alpha = 500)
model_4.fit(X_train, y_train)

# Predictions
pred = model_4.predict(X_test)

# Scores
print ("Mean Squared Error : ", mean_squared_error(y_test, pred))
print ("r2 Score : ", r2_score(y_test, pred))

model_5 = ElasticNet(alpha = 100, max_iter = 10000)
model_5.fit(X_train, y_train)

# Predictions
pred1 = model_5.predict(X_test)

# Scores
print ("Mean Squared Error : ", mean_squared_error(y_test, pred1))
print ("r2 Score : ", r2_score(y_test, pred1))

```

```

model_6 = SVR(C = 100, kernel = 'linear')
model_6.fit(X_train, y_train)

# Predictions
prediction = model_6.predict(X_test)

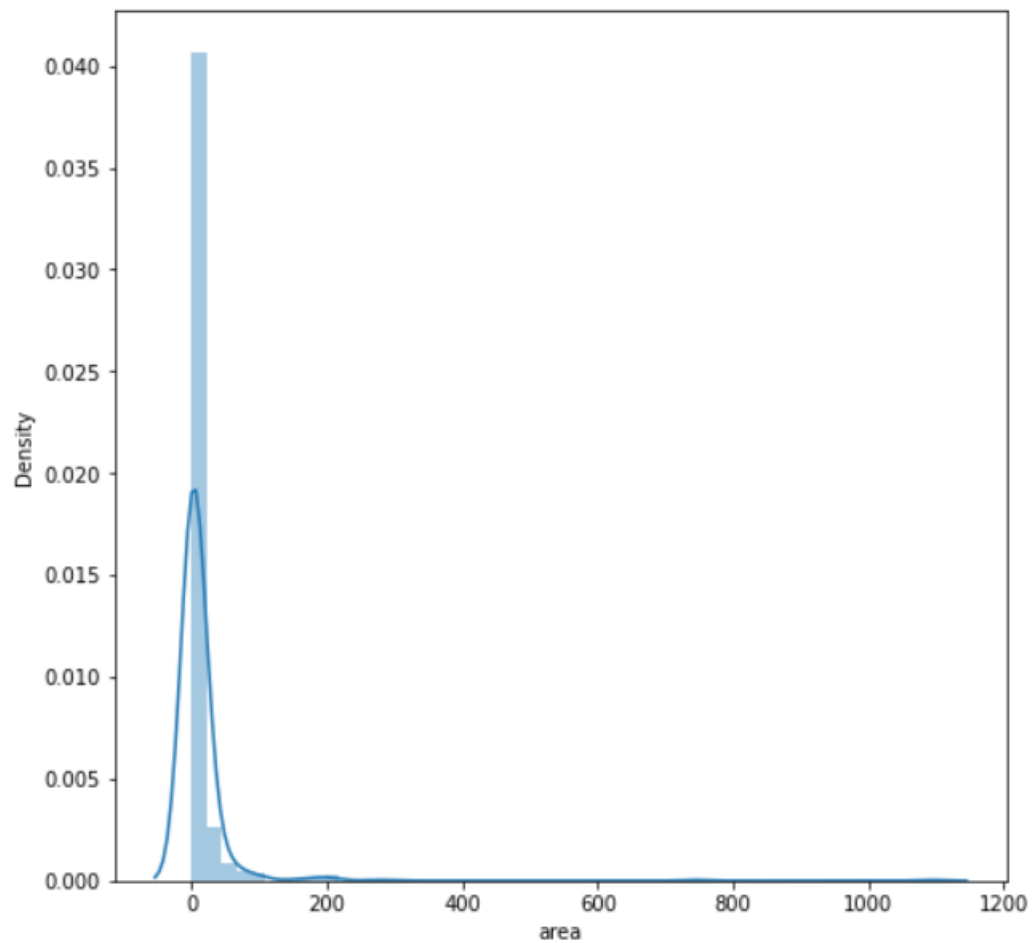
# Scores
print ("Mean Squared Error : ", mean_squared_error(y_test, prediction))
print ("r2 Score : ", r2_score(y_test, prediction))

prediction = np.exp(prediction - 1)

prediction.

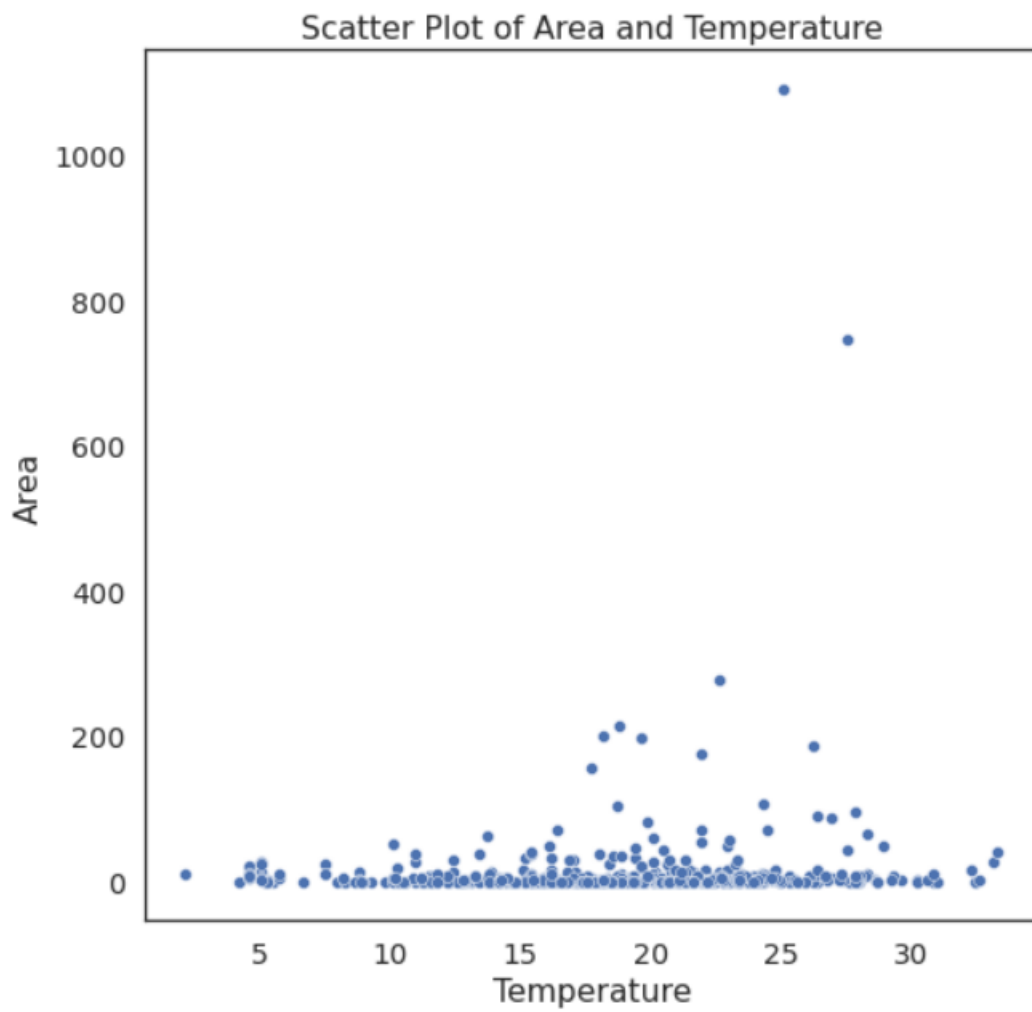
```

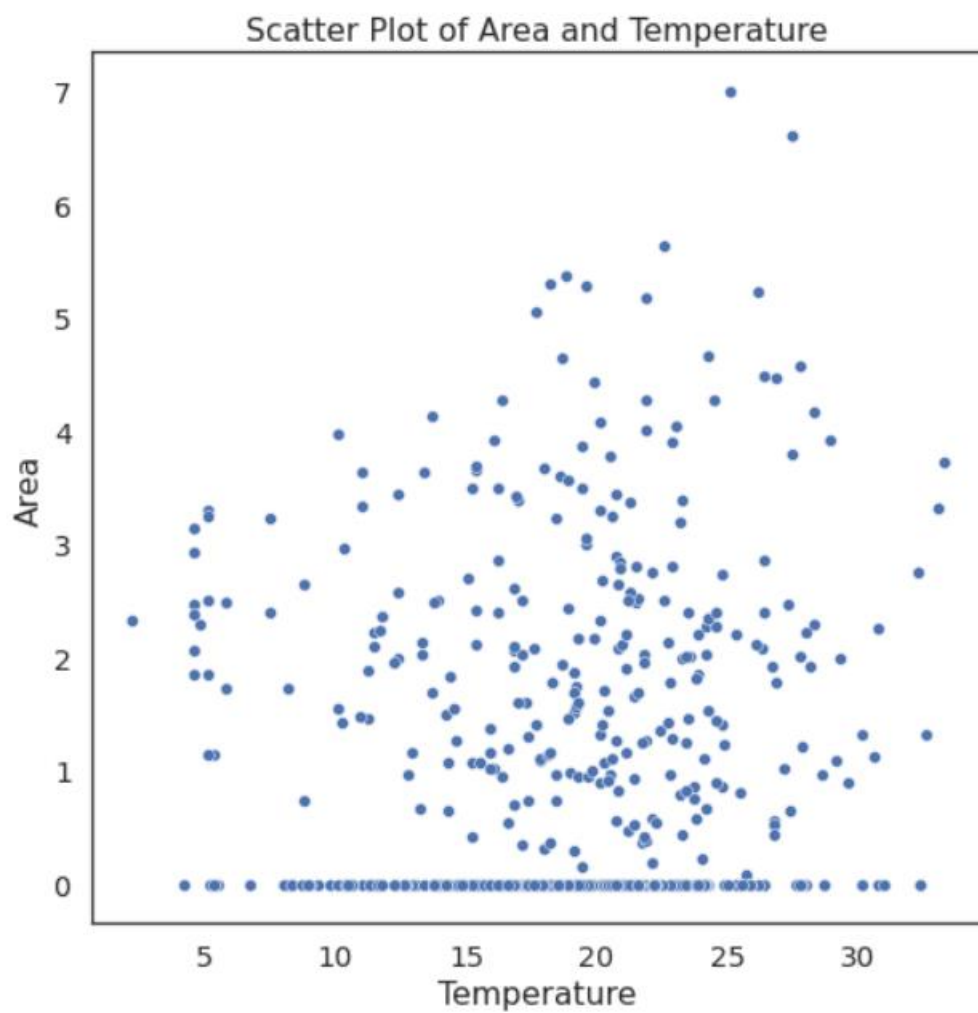
## 7.2 SCHEMA

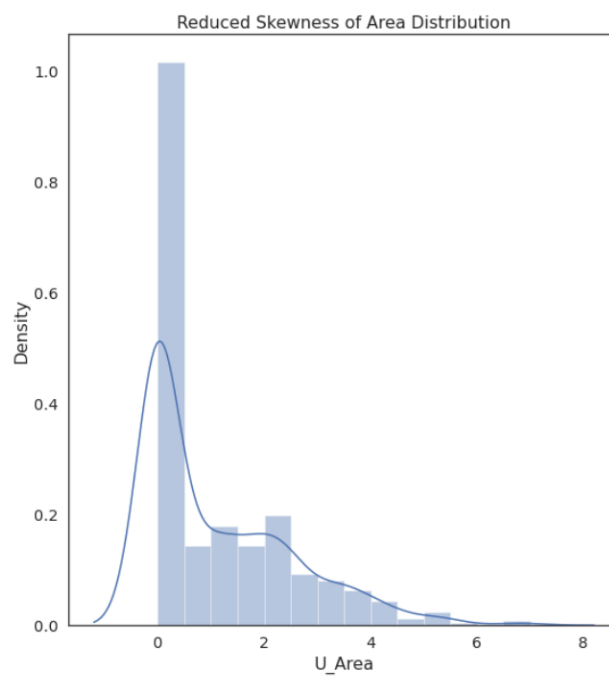
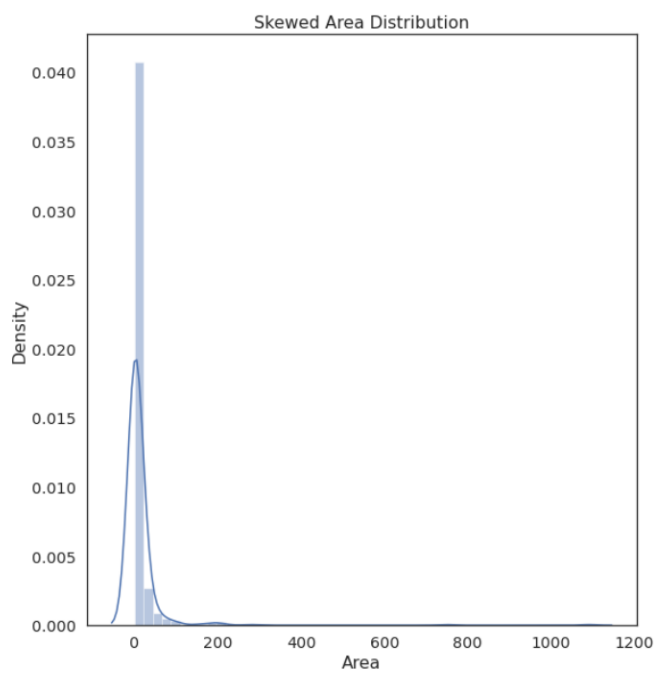


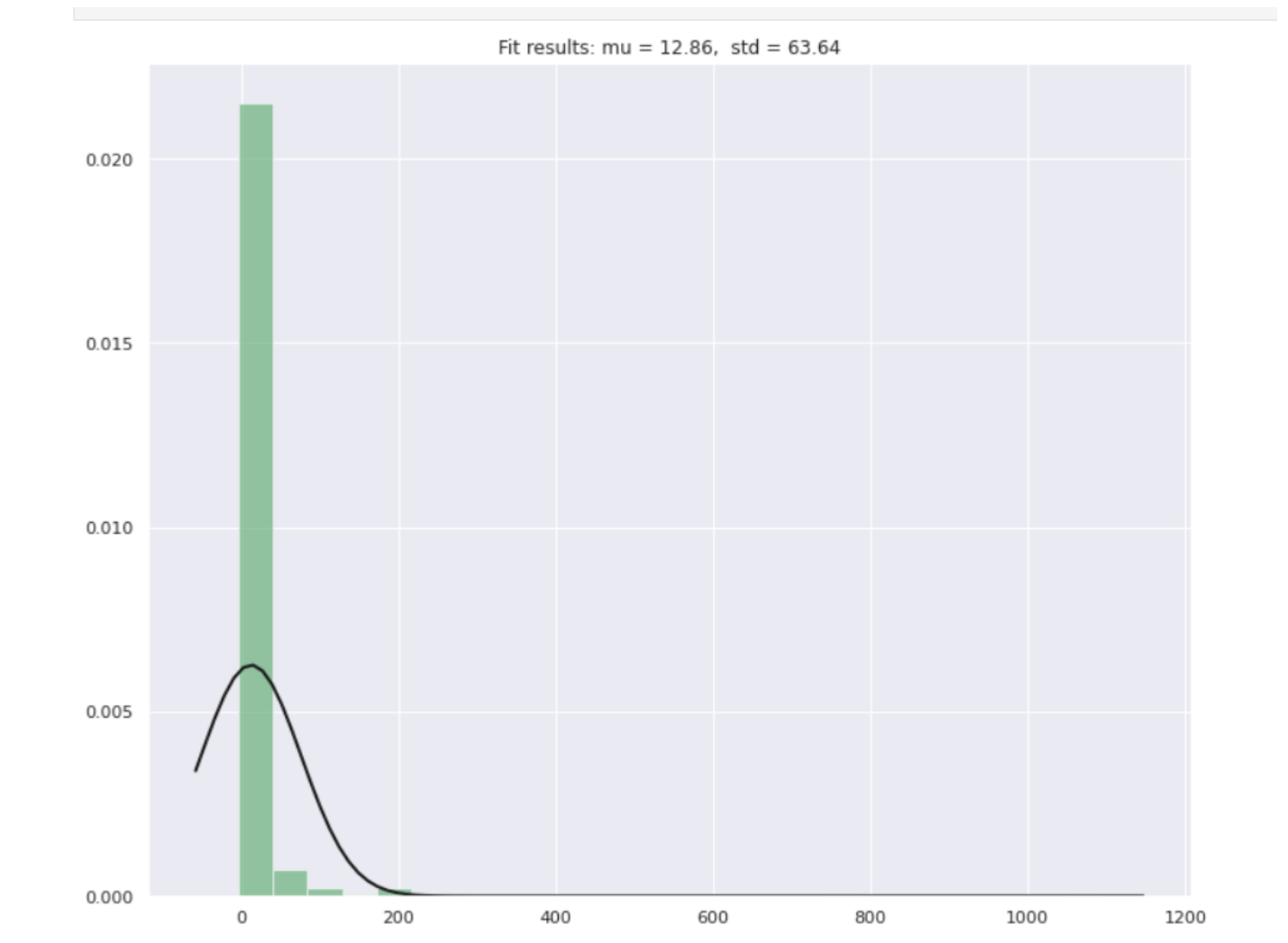
## 8.RESULTS

### 8.1 SAMPLE SCREENS









## **9.ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES**

### **9.1 ADVANTAGES**

1. Forest fires promote healthier trees
2. Forest fires help to increase water availability
3. Forest fires help to kill disease that can impact the biome

### **9.2 DISADVANTAGES**

4. Forest fires can create health problems for people
5. Forest fires can trigger mudslides, landslides, and other forms of erosion.
6. Forest fires can devastate the ecosystem

## **10. CONCLUSION**

A forest fire risk prediction mechanism, based only on meteorological data and independent of any weather prediction mechanism. The results demonstrate the ability to predict forest fire risk prediction with a low error on the number of fires as well as on the predicted scale. This seems like a tough task but to the realization of the fact that fire fighters are not well equipped with the things they should be having as an AI researcher I am suggesting the way AI can help in this process. Though equipping the forest fire department with right gadget shall be a much cheaper option.



## **11.FUTURE WORKS**

The development and direction of fire fighting works are moving toward 3S technology, which relies on digitizing forestry data, integrating forest fire warning, and monitoring system applications, and building automated, intelligent, and networked digital forest fire management systems.

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### 13. GITHUB LINK

<https://github.com/IBM-EPBL/IBM-Project-34252-1660233523>

### 14. DEMO VIDEO LINK

<https://github.com/IBM-EPBL/IBM-Project-34252-1660233523/FinalDeliverable/Demonstrationvideolink> /**fire detection output video.mp4**