PROJECT REPORT

NATURAL DISASTERS INTENSITY ANALYSIS AND CLASSIFICATION USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Submitted by

Team ID : PNT2022TMID16483

ELAVARASAN.M	**111919104036**
DINESH KUMAR.G	**111919104032**
PARTHASARATHY.M	**111919104091**
KARTHICK.P	**111919104056**

In partial fulfillment for the award of the degree

Of

BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING

In

COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

SA ENGINEERING COLLEGE

ANNA UNIVERSITY : CHENNAI - 600 025

NOVEMBER 2022

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 INTRODUCTION **2**
- 1.1 Project overview
- 1.2 Purpose

2 LITERATURE SURVEY **2**
- 2.1 Exisiting problem
- 2.2 References
- 2.3 Problem statement definition

3 IDEATION AND PROPOSED SOLUTION **3**
- 3.1 Empathy Map Canvas
- 3.2 Ideation and Brainstorming
- 3.3 Proposed solution
- 3.4 Problrm Solution Fit

4 REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS **7**
- 4.1 Functional requirements
- 4.2 Non-Functional requirements

5 PROJECT DESIGN **8**
- 5.1 Data Flow Diagrams
- 5.2 User Stories
- 5.3 Solution and technical architecture

6 PROJECT PLANNING AND SCHEDULING **12**
- 6.1 Sprint Planning and Estimation
- 6.2 Sprint Deliver Schedule

7 CODING AND SOLUTIONING(Explain the features added in the project along with code)
- **7.1** Feature 1 **15**
- 7.2 Feature 2

8 TESTING **18**
- 8.1 Test cases
- 8.2 User Acceptance Testing

9 RESULTS **19**
- 9.1 Performance Metrices

10 ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES **20**

11 CONCLUSION **20**

12 FUTURE SCOPE **20**

APPENDIX **21**
- GITHUB
- PROJECT DEMO

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project overview

Natural disasters not only disturb the human ecological system but also destroy the properties and critical infrastructures of human societies and even lead to permanent change in the ecosystem. Disaster can be caused by naturally occurring events such as earthquakes, cyclones, floods, and wildfires. Many deep learning techniques have been applied by various researchers to detect and classify natural disasters to overcome losses in ecosystems.

1.2 Purpose

The main of the aim of the project to develop a multilayered deep convolutional neural network model that classifies the natural disaster and tells the intensity of disaster of natural The model uses an integrated webcam to capture the video frame and the video frame is compared with the Pre-trained model and the type of disaster is identified and showcased on the OpenCV window.

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

2.1 Existing problem

Natural disasters are uncontrollable phenomena occurring yearly which cause extensive damage to lives, property and cause permanent damage to the environment. However by, using Deep Learning, real-time recognition of these disasters can help the victims and emergency response agencies during the onset of these destructive events. At present, there are still gaps in the literature regarding real-time natural disaster recognition.Flood management, which involves flood prediction, detection, mapping, evacuation, and relief activities, can be improved via the adoption of state-ofthe-art tools and technology. Thus, future efforts need to focus on combining disaster management knowledge, image processing techniques and machine learning tools to ensure effective and holistic disaster management across all phases.

2.2 References

A Review On Flood Management Technologies Related To Image Processing And Machine Learning

Author: Hafiz SulimanMunawara, Ahmed W.A.HammadaS, TravisWaller Published on: 19 Aug 2021.

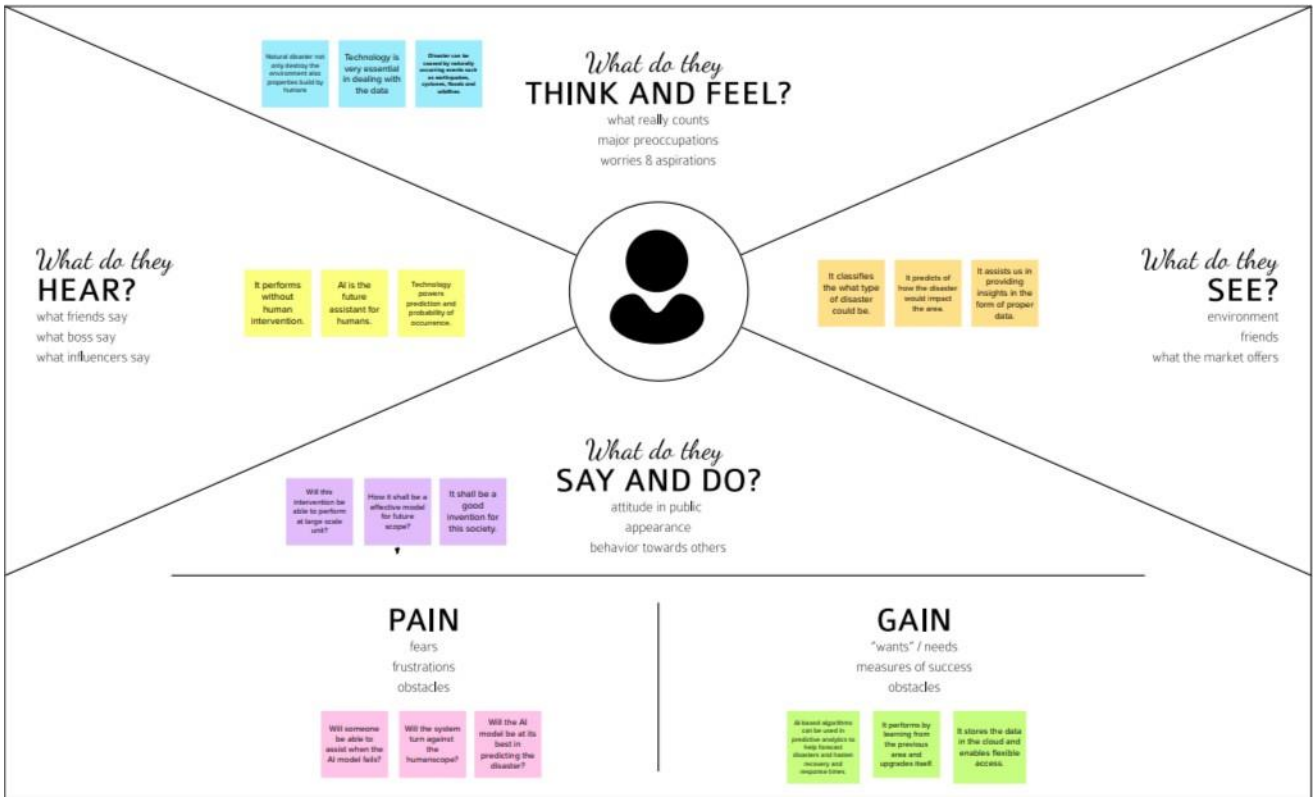
2.3 Problem statement definition

Natural disasters not only disturb the human ecological system but also destroy the properties and critical infrastructures of human societies and even lead to

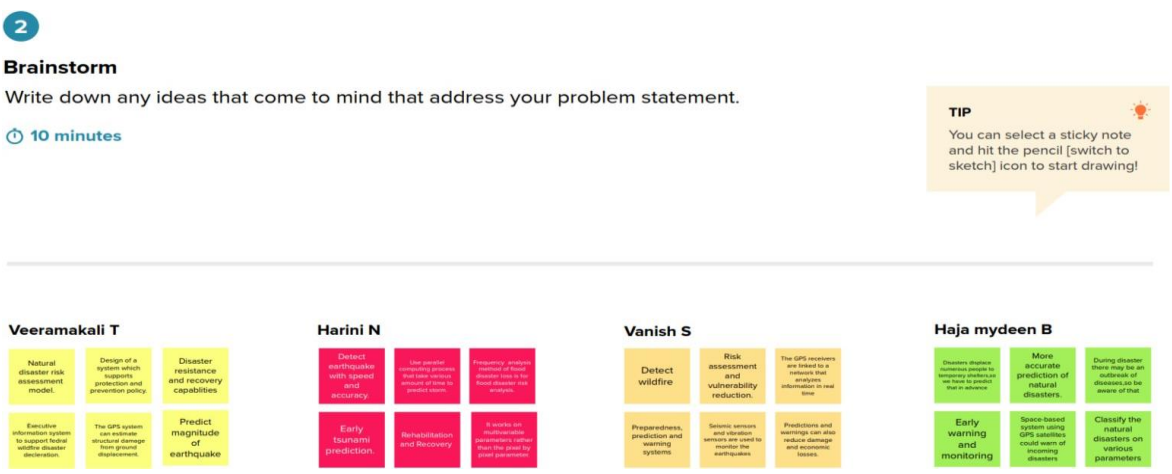
permanent change in the ecosystem.Many deep learning techniques have been applied by various researchers to detect and classify natural disasters to overcome losses in ecosystems, but detection of natural disasters still faces issues due to the complex and imbalanced structures of images.

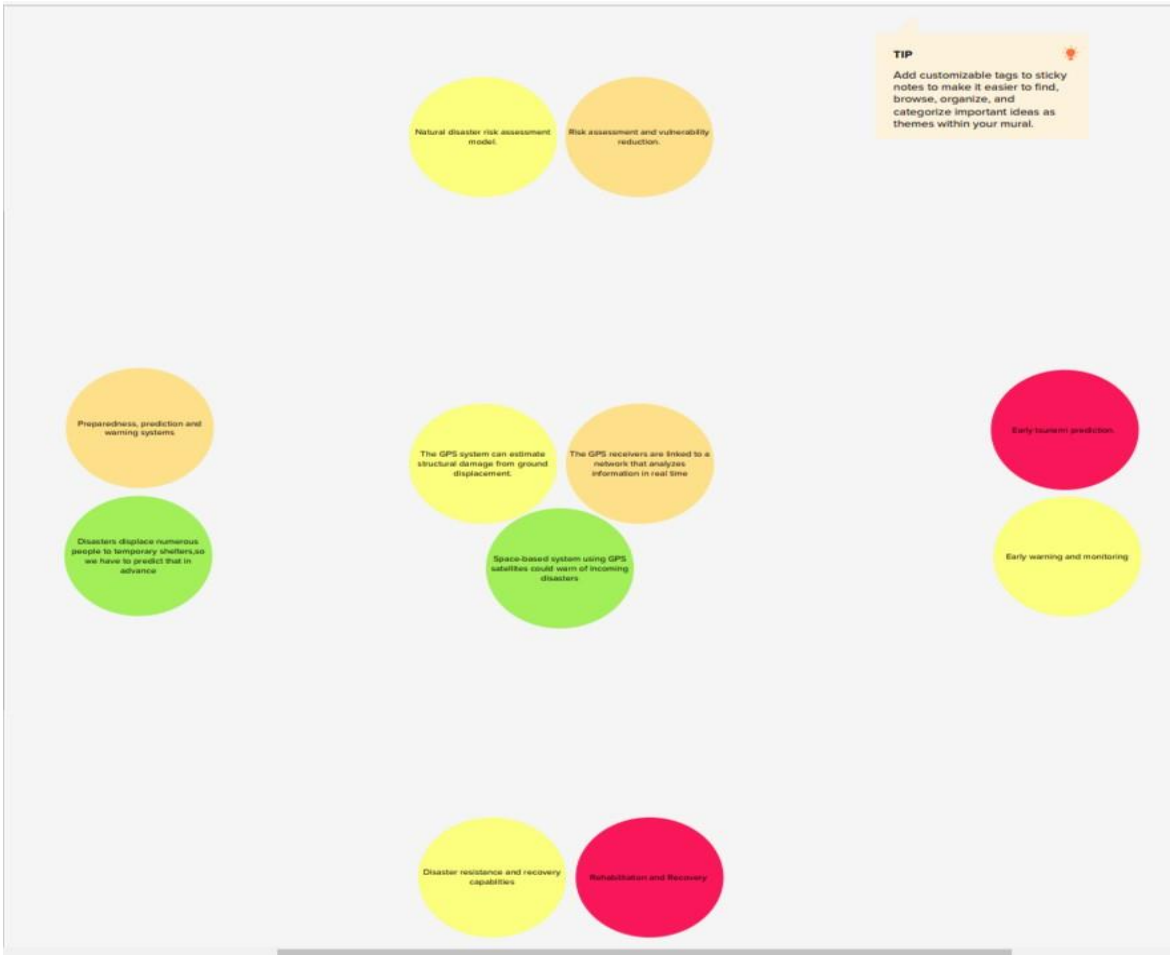
3. IDEATION AND PROPOSED SOLUTION

3.1 Empathy map canvas



3.2 Ideation and Brainstorming



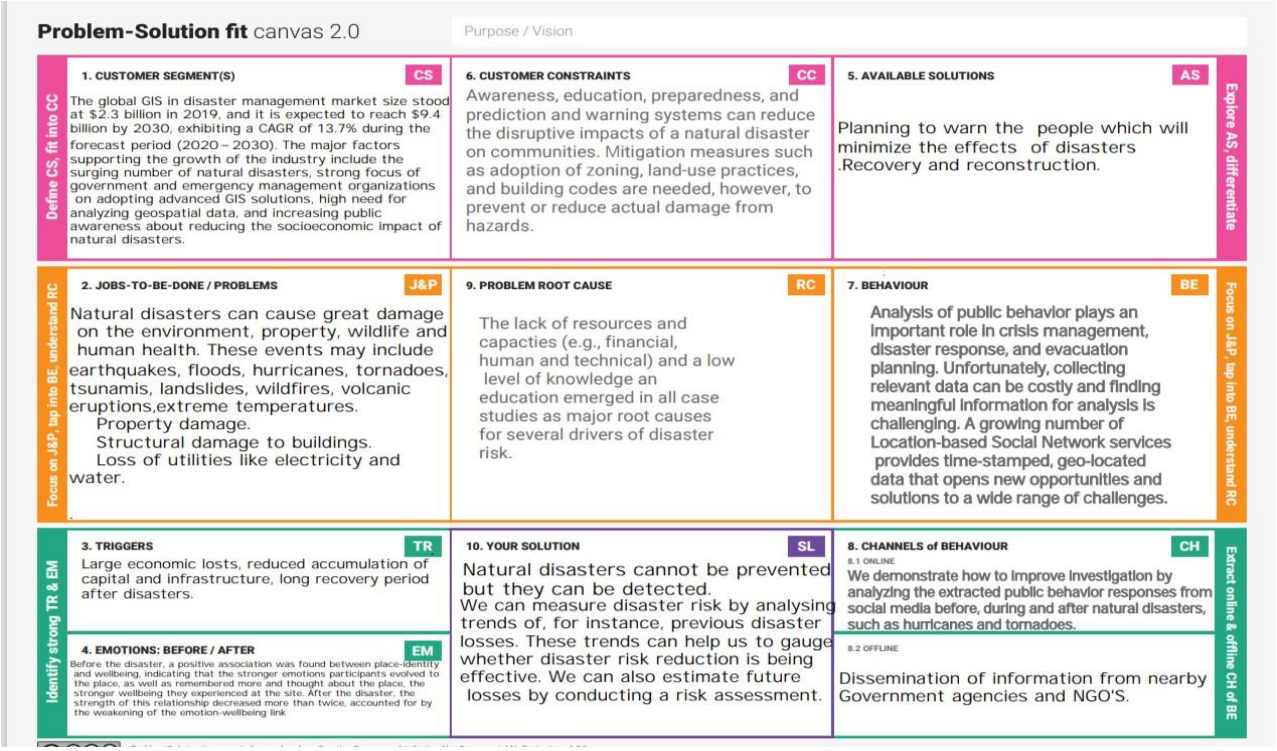


3.3 Proposed Solution

S.NO	Parameter	Description
1.	Problem statement(problem to be solved)	To tackle the problem of detecting natural disasters ,we developed a multilayered deep convolutional neural network model that classifies the natural disaster and tells the intensity of natural disaster.
2.	Ideas/solution description	By predicting to occurrence of natural disaster, we can save thousands of lives and take appropriate measures to reduce property damage.
3.	Novelty/Uniqueness	It finds the magnitude of impact , length of fore warming and duration of impact.

4.	**Social impact/customer satisfaction**	The most vulnerable are citizens and children .it can save lives of people can minimize the loss of infrastructure, finance.
5.	**Business Model (Revenue model)**	The government and private companies make use of this to get revenue in future
6.	**Scalability of the solution**	Disaster damages are measured involves examining the number of fatalities, of injuries, of people affected.

3.4 Problem Solution Fit



4. REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

4.1 Functional requirement

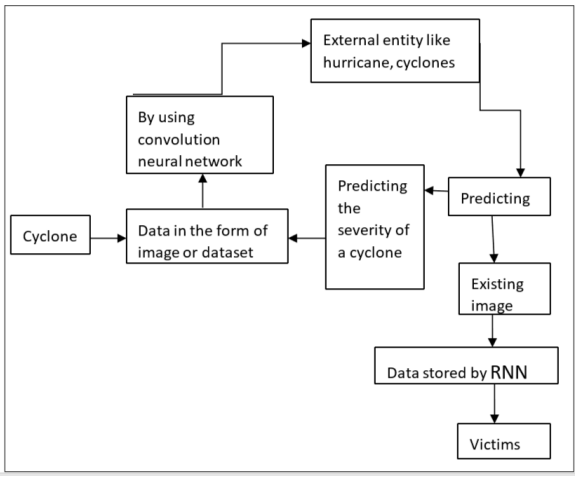
FR No.	Functional Requirement (Epic)	Sub Requirement (Story / Sub-Task)
FR-1	User Registration	Register through mobile application Call the given emergency number
FR-2	User Confirmation	Confirmation via Call back Confirmation via Text
FR-3	User Preparation	Ensure safety of all people Supply of canned food
FR-4	User evacuation	Waiting for evacuation team Take refugee in nearest safe location

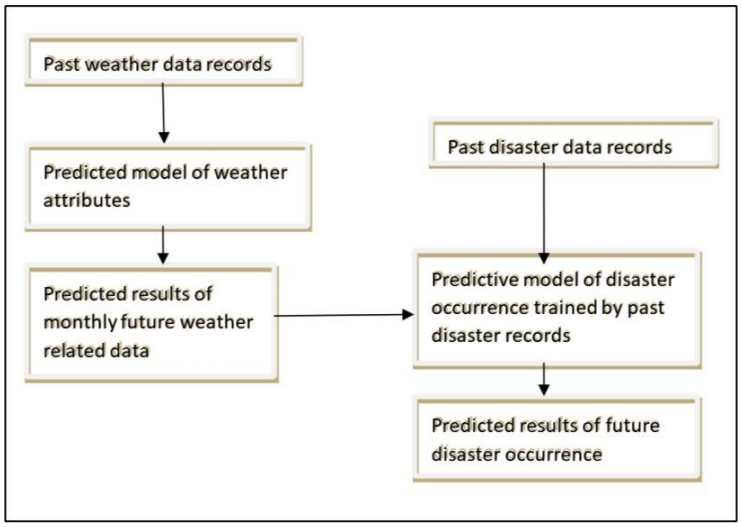
4.2 Non-Functional requirements

FR No.	Non-Functional Requirement	Description
NFR-1	**Usability**	It is easy and quick method to predict the disasters.
NFR-2	**Security**	The secure pattern shares components with monitor and control for logging and control access and for providing audit trails.
NFR-3	**Reliability**	It should be highly reliable.
NFR-4	**Performance**	It deals with the measure of the system's response time.
NFR-5	**Availability**	It can be available at the any time and we can access during any disasters.
NFR-6	**Scalability**	Disaster damages are measured involves examining the number of fatalities, of injuries, of people affected.

5. PROJECT DESIGN

5.1 Data flow diagram





5.2 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	Low	Sprint-2
		USN-4	As a user, I can register for the application through	I can login with my password	Medium	Sprint-1

			Gmail			
	Login	USN-5	As a user, I can log into the application by entering email & password	I can see the dashboard now	High	Sprint-1
	Dashboard	USN-6	As a user, I can update Disaster incidents.	I can update now.	Medium	Sprint-1
Customer (Web user)		USN-7	As a user, I can view Map Data.	I can see Map Data.	Medium	Sprint-1
Customer Care Executive	Authentication	USN-8	As a Community Leader, I can log into the application using my password	I can access my account.	High	Sprint-1
		USN-9	As a Community Leader, I can apply for membership.	I can apply membership.	High	Sprint-1
User Type	**Functional Requirement (Epic)**	**User Story Number**	**User Story / Task**	**Acceptance criteria**	**Priority**	**Release**

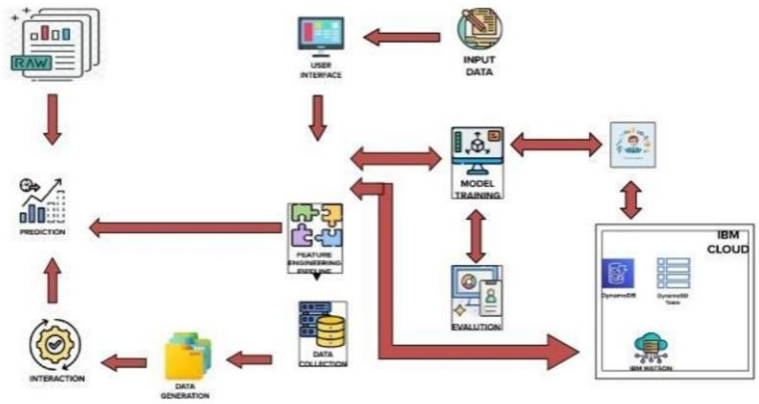
		USN-10	As a Community Leader, I can verify Disaster.	Disaster verification	High	Sprint-1
System Administrator	Membership Approval	USN-11	As a administrator, I can approve the Membership application.	I can approve membership.	High	Sprint-1
	Update Disaster information	USN-12	As a administrator, I can update information about Disaster.	I can update disaster information.	High	Sprint-1
	Disaster verification	USN-13	As a administrator, I can verify disaster.	I can verify Disaster	High	Sprint-1
Community Leader and System Administrator	Disaster Queries	USN-14	Both are can able to ask disaster queries.	We can ask Queries about disaster.	Low	Sprint-2
	Disaster Reports	USN-15	Both are can able to give disaster reports.	Both will give the disaster reports	Low	Sprint-2

5.3 Solution And Technical Architecture

Solution architecture is a complex process – with many sub-processes – that bridges the gap between business problems and technology solutions. Its goals are to:

1. Find the best tech solution to solve existing business problems.
2. Describe the structure, characteristics, behavior, and other aspects of the software to project stakeholders.
3. Define features, development phases, and solution requirements.

Provide specifications according to which the solution is defined, managed, and delivered.



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 that.	2	Low	Haja Mydeen
Sprint-1	Registration	USN-2	As a user, I will receive confirmation email once I have registered for the application.	3	High	Harini
Sprint-1	Login	USN-3	As a user, I adapt to logging into the system with credentials.	2	Low	Vanish

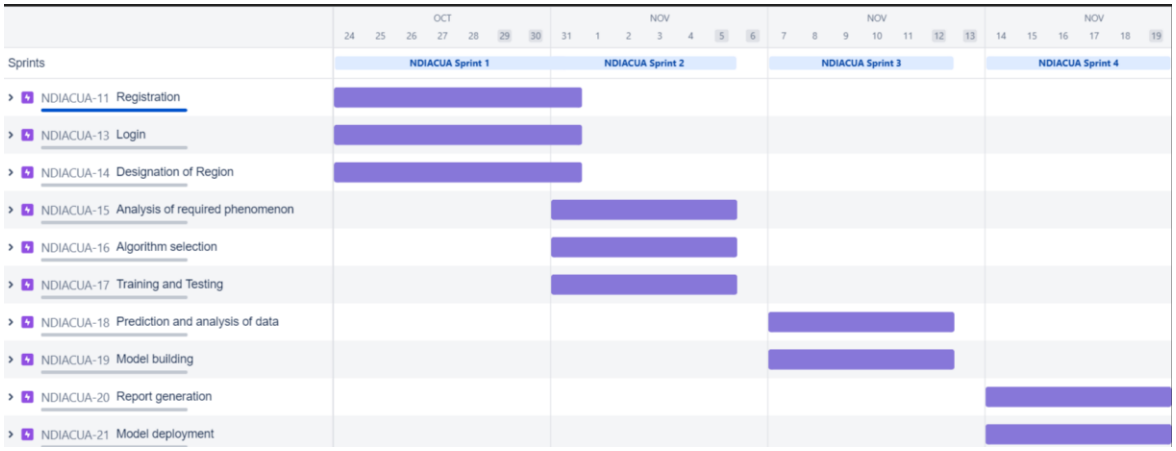
Sprint-1	Designation of Region	USN-4	As a user, I can collect the dataset and select the region of interest to be monitored and analysed.	5	Medium	Veeramakali
Sprint-2	Analysis of required phenomenon	USN-5	As a user, I can regulate certain factors influencing the action and report on past event analysis.	4	High	Vanish
Sprint-2	Algorithm selection	USN-6	As a user, I can choose the required algorithm for specific analysis.	4	Medium	Harini
Sprint-2	Training and Testing	USN-7	As a user, I can train and test the model using the algorithm.	4	High	Veeramakali
Sprint-3	Prediction and analysis of data	USN-8	As a user, I can predict and visualise the data effectively.	4	High	Haja Mydeen

Sprint-3	Model building	USN-9	As a user, I can build with the web application.	8	High	Vanish
Sprint-4	Report generation	USN-10	As a user, I can generate detailed report on product data analysis.	4	High	Harini
Sprint-4	Model deployment	USN-11	As an administrator, I can maintain third- party services.	**8**	High	Veeramakali

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 Release Date (Actual)
Sprint-1	12	6 Days	24 Oct 2022	29 Oct 2022	12	29 Oct 2022
Sprint-2	12	6 Days	31 Oct 2022	05 Nov 2022	12	05 Nov 2022
Sprint-3	12	6 Days	07 Nov 2022	12 Nov 2022	12	12 Nov 2022
Sprint-4	12	6 Days	14 Nov 2022	19 Nov 2022	12	19 Nov 2022

6.3 Reports from JIRA



7 CODING AND SOLUTIONING

7.1 Feature 1

In [33]:
```
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
```

In [34]:
```
train_datagen=ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255,zoom_range=0.2,horizontal_flip=True,shear_range=0.2)
```

In [36]:
```
test_datagen=ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255)
```

In [37]:
```
x_train=train_datagen.flow_from_directory(r"/content/drive/MyDrive/Disasters/dataset/train_set",target_size=(64,64),
                                          batch_size=5,color_mode='rgb',class_mode='categorical')
```

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

In [38]:
```
x_test=test_datagen.flow_from_directory(r"/content/drive/MyDrive/Disasters/dataset/test_set",target_size=(64,64),
                                        batch_size=5,color_mode='rgb',class_mode="categorical")
```

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

In [39]:
```
import numpy as np
import tensorflow
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense,Conv2D,MaxPooling2D,Flatten
```

In [42]:
```
model=Sequential()
model.add(Conv2D(32,(3,3),activation="relu",input_shape=(64,64,3)))
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",metrics=["accuracy"],optimizer='adam')
```

In [43]:
```
model.summary()
```

In [43]:
```
model.summary()
```

```
Model: "sequential_2"
_________________________________________________________________
 Layer (type)                Output Shape              Param #
=================================================================
 conv2d_1 (Conv2D)           (None, 62, 62, 32)        896

 max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D  (None, 31, 31, 32)       0
 )

 conv2d_2 (Conv2D)           (None, 29, 29, 32)        9248

 max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling  (None, 14, 14, 32)       0
 2D)

 flatten (Flatten)           (None, 6272)              0

 dense (Dense)               (None, 128)               802944

 dense_1 (Dense)             (None, 4)                 516

=================================================================
Total params: 813,604
Trainable params: 813,604
Non-trainable params: 0
_________________________________________________________________
```

In [49]:
```
model.fit_generator(generator=x_train,epochs=20,steps_per_epoch=len(x_train),validation_data=x_test,validation_steps=len(x_test))
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/ipykernel_launcher.py:1: UserWarning: `Model.fit_generator` is deprecated and will be removed in a future versio
n. Please use `Model.fit`, which supports generators.
  """Entry point for launching an IPython kernel.
Epoch 1/20
149/149 [==============================] - 40s 270ms/step - loss: 0.6694 - accuracy: 0.7507 - val_loss: 0.8159 - val_accuracy: 0.6970
Epoch 2/20
149/149 [==============================] - 40s 271ms/step - loss: 0.5971 - accuracy: 0.7736 - val_loss: 0.6273 - val_accuracy: 0.7727
Epoch 3/20
```

Out[49]:

In [50]:
```
model.save('disaster.h5')
model_json=model.to_json()
with open("model-bw.json","w") as json_file:
  json_file.write(model_json)
```

In [51]:
```
from tensorflow.keras.models import load_model
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing import image
model=load_model('disaster.h5')
```

In [52]:
```
x_train.class_indices
```

Out[52]:
```
{'Cyclone': 0, 'Earthquake': 1, 'Flood': 2, 'Wildfire': 3}
```

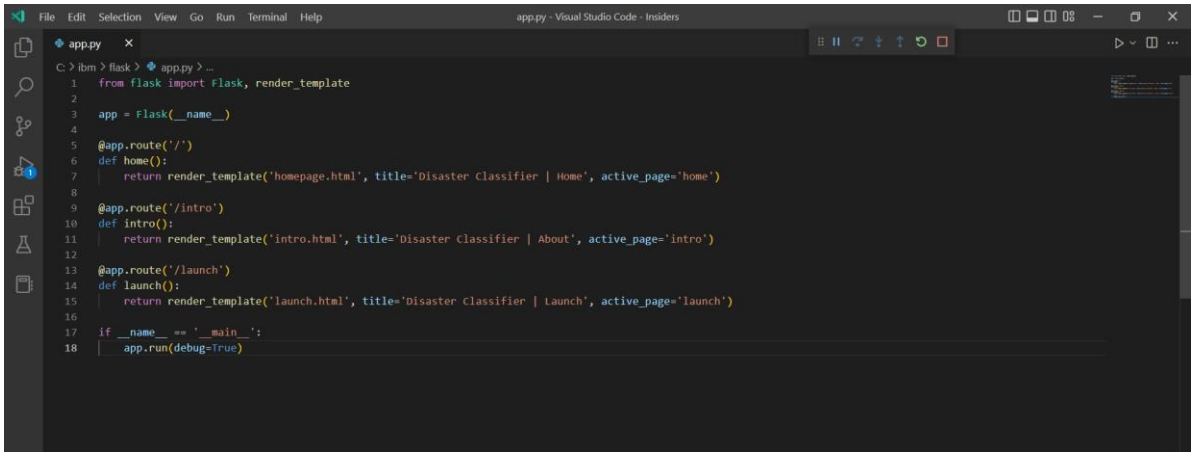
In [53]:
```
img=image.load_img(r"/content/drive/MyDrive/Disasters/dataset/test_set/Earthquake/1329.jpg",target_size=(64,64))
x=image.img_to_array(img)
x=np.expand_dims(x,axis=0)
index=['Cyclone','Earthquake','Flood','Wildfire']
y=np.argmax(model.predict(x),axis=1)
print(index[int(y)])
```

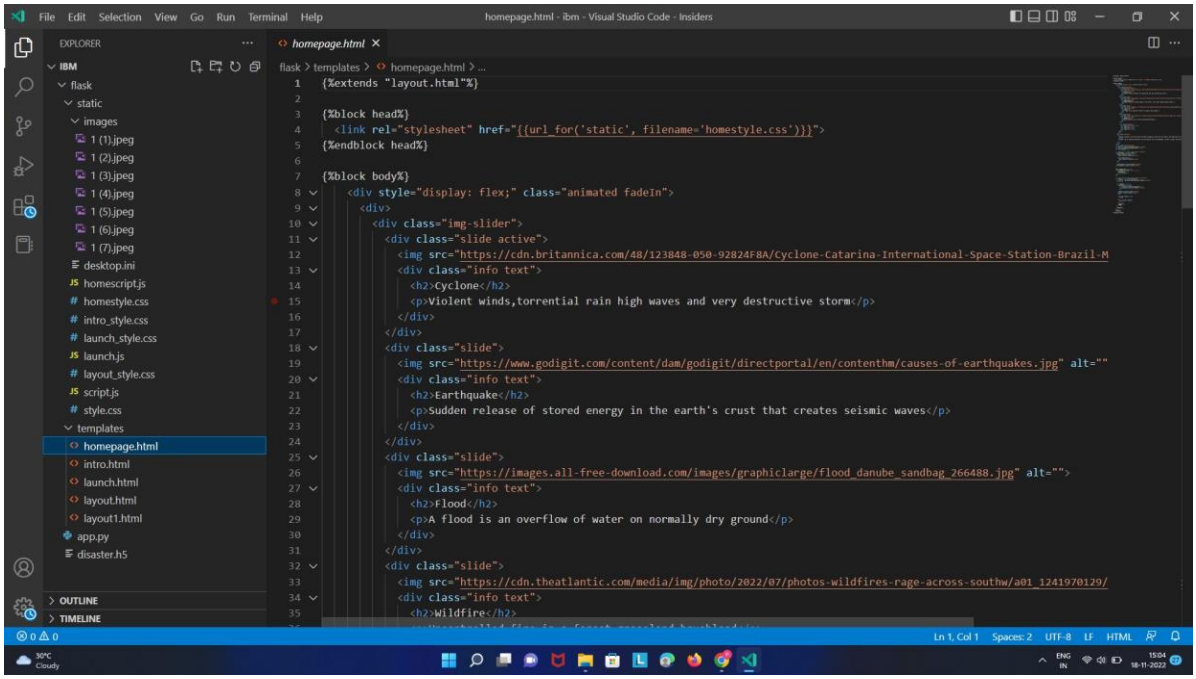
```
1/1 [==============================] - 0s 133ms/step
Earthquake
```

In [54]:
```
img=image.load_img(r"/content/drive/MyDrive/Disasters/dataset/test_set/Cyclone/900.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 23ms/step
Cyclone
```

7.2 Feature 2




File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help
homepage.html - ibm - Visual Studio Code - Insiders
EXPLORER
IBM
flask
static
images
1 (1).jpeg
1 (2).jpeg
1 (3).jpeg
1 (4).jpeg
1 (5).jpeg
1 (6).jpeg
1 (7).jpeg
desktop.ini
homescript.js
homestyle.css
intro_style.css
launch_style.css
launch.js
layout_style.css
script.js
style.css
templates
homepage.html
intro.html
launch.html
layout.html
layout1.html
app.py
disaster.h5
OUTLINE
TIMELINE
homepage.html
flask > templates > homepage.html > ...
{%extends "layout.html"%}
{%block head%}
<link rel="stylesheet" href="{{url_for('static', filename='homestyle.css')}}">
{%endblock head%}
{%block body%}

<img src="https://cdn.britannica.com/48/123848-050-92824F8A/Cyclone-Catarina-International-Space-Station-Brazil-M

<h2>Cyclone</h2>
Violent winds,torrential rain high waves and very destructive storm

<img src="https://www.godigit.com/content/dam/godigit/directportal/en/contenthm/causes-of-earthquakes.jpg" alt=""

<h2>Earthquake</h2>
Sudden release of stored energy in the earth's crust that creates seismic waves

<img src="https://images.all-free-download.com/images/graphiclarge/flood_danube_sandbag_266488.jpg" alt="">

<h2>Flood</h2>
A flood is an overflow of water on normally dry ground

<img src="https://cdn.theatlantic.com/media/img/photo/2022/07/photos-wildfires-rage-across-southw/a01_1241970129/

<h2>Wildfire</h2>
Ln 1, Col 1 Spaces: 2 UTF-8 LF HTML
30°C Cloudy
ENG IN
15:04 18-11-2022

8 TESTING

8.1 Test Case

Test case ID	Feature Type	Component	Test Scenario	Pre-Requisite	Steps To Execute	Test Data	Expected Result	Actual Result	Status	Commnets	TC for Automation(Y/N)	BUG ID	Executed By
HomePage_TC_OO1	Functional	Home Page	Verify user is able to see the home page when click on the Local host ID		1 .Click on the local host ID. 2.Verify Home page displayed or not	https://127.0.0.1:5000	Home page should display	Working as expected	Pass				
HomePage_TC_OO2	UI	Home Page	Verify the UI elements in Home page		1.Click on the Local host ID. 3.Verify Home page with below UI elements: a.Home b.Intro page c.Open Web Cam	https://127.0.0.1:5000	Application should show below UI elements: a.Home b.Intro page c.Open web cam	Working as expected	pass				
HomePage_TC_OO3	UI	Home	Verify user is able to see the some definition of natural disaster in Home.		1.Click on the local host ID 2.Click on Home 3.Verify Home with below UI elements: a.Cyclone with definition b.Earth quake with definition c.Wilde Fire with definition d.Flood with definition	https://127.0.0.1:5000	Application should show below UI elements: a.Cyclone with definition b.Earth quake with definition c.Wilde Fire with definition d.Flood with definition	Working as expected	Pass				
HomePage_TC_OO4	UI	Intro Page	Verify user is able to see introduction in Intro page		1.Click on the local host ID 2.Click on Intro page 3.Verify Intro page with some introduction	https://127.0.0.1:5000	Application should show Some Introduction about natural disaster	Working as expected	pass				
HomePage_TC_OO4	UI	Open web cam	Verify user is able to see UI elements in open web cam		1. .Click on the local host ID 2.Click on the Open web cam 3.Verify open web cam with bellow elements: a.Upload b.Predict	https://127.0.0.1:5000	Application should show Upload button and predict button	Working as expected	Pass				
HomePage_TC_OO5	UI	Upload	Verify user is able to upload an image		1 .Click on the local host ID 2.Click on the Open web cam 3.click on the Upload button 4.verify user to see images to upload in upload button 5.click on any image shows in upload button	https://127.0.0.1:5000	Application should upload an image	Working as expected	pass				
Home age_TC_006	UI	Predict			1.Click on the local host ID 2.Click on the Open web cam 3.click on the Upload button 4.Click on the image to upload 5.Click on the predict button 6.Verify user able to see output image	https://127.0.0.1:5000	Application should show output ima	working as expected	Fail	Output image not shows			

8.2 User Acceptance Testing

Resolution	Severity1	Severity2	Severity3	Severity4	Subtotal
By Design	6	3	2	1	12
Duplicate	1	0	3	0	4
External	2	3	0	1	6
Fixed	12	2	4	5	23
Not Reproduced	0	0	1	0	1
Skipped	0	0	1	1	2
Won'tFix	0	3	2	1	6
Totals	21	11	13	9	54

9 RESULTS

9.1 Performance Metrics

S.No.	Parameter	Values	Screenshot
1.	Model Summary	-	model.summary() Model: "sequential" Layer (type) — Output Shape — Param # conv2d (Conv2D) — (None, 62, 62, 32) — 896 max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D) — (None, 31, 31, 32) — 0 conv2d_1 (Conv2D) — (None, 29, 29, 32) — 9248 max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2D) — (None, 14, 14, 32) — 0 flatten (Flatten) — (None, 6272) — 0 dense (Dense) — (None, 128) — 802944 dense_1 (Dense) — (None, 4) — 516
2.	Accuracy	Training Accuracy - Validation Accuracy -	loss: 0.5239 - accuracy: 0.7857 - val_loss: 0.7225 - val_accuracy: 0.7576 loss: 0.4353 - accuracy: 0.8383 - val_loss: 0.7533 - val_accuracy: 0.7323 loss: 0.3964 - accuracy: 0.8544 - val_loss: 1.0303 - val_accuracy: 0.6364 loss: 0.3662 - accuracy: 0.8767 - val_loss: 0.5903 - val_accuracy: 0.7273 loss: 0.4363 - accuracy: 0.8342 - val_loss: 0.6633 - val_accuracy: 0.7475 loss: 0.3292 - accuracy: 0.8814 - val_loss: 0.5497 - val_accuracy: 0.7577

10 ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

ADVANTAGES:-

1. Humans also need breaks and time offs to balance their work life and personal life.But AI canwork endlessly without breaks.
2. With the use of various AI-based techniques, we can also anticipate today's weatherand the days ahead.
3. Helpful in getting life back on track..
4. Their Alert nature able to respond effectively and efficiently which defend the societyfromlarge scale damages.

DISADVANTAGES:-

1. It involves huge money to be equipped.
2. Problems faced in life basic needs.
3. One application of artificial intelligence is a robot, which is displacing occupations andincreasing unemployment .
4. Machines can perform only those tasks which they are designed or programmed to do,anything out of that they tend to crash or give irrelevant outputs which could be a major backdrop.

11 CONCLUSION

Many researchers have attempted to use different deep learning methods for detection of natural disasters. However, the detection of natural disasters by using deep learning techniques still faces various issues due to noise and serious class imbalance problems.To address these problems, we proposed a multilayered deep convolutional neural network for detection and intensity classification of natural disasters. The proposed method works in two blocks—one for detection of natural disaster occurrence and the second block is used to remove imbalanced class issues.The results were calculated as average statistical values: sensitivity, 97.54%; specificity, 98.22%; accuracy rate, 99.92%; precision, 97.79%; and F1-score, 97.97% for the proposed model. The proposed model achieved the highest accuracy as compared to other state-of-the-art methods due to its multilayered structure. The proposed model performs significantly better for natural disaster detection and classification, but in the future the model can be used for various natural disaster detection processes.

12 FUTURE SCOPE

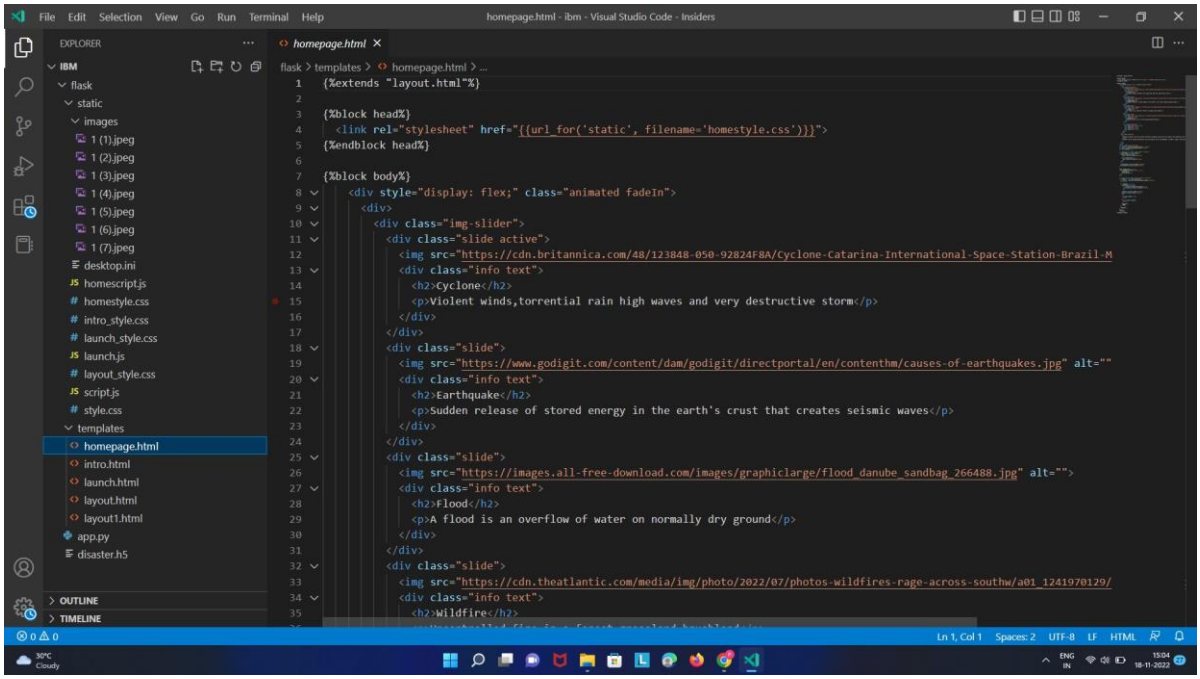
AI -smart technology, which has enabled accurate and speedy solutions. If harnessed properly, the technology has the potential of predicting, preventing and providing response

faster than ever.AI data setups are trained to predict seismic data to analyze the patterns of earthquake occurrences, rainfall records and monitor flooding, measure the intensity hurricanes and read the geological data to understand volcanic eruptions, such systems can reduce the catastrophic impact of natural disasters. Last year, Google's Pilot project to monitor flood in India with the help of AI, was a successful one – it was a Patna project. They were able to predict floods and the regions that it would be affected due to the natural disaster with an accuracy of over 90%. It was possible owing to the combination of data from government agencies that provide on-ground information – from measuring devices placed on the spot and satellite captured images of flood-prone areas. They ran hundreds of thousands of simulations on its machine learning (ML) models to predict the flow of water.In thefuture, leveraging AI can help disaster management bodies install drones, sensors and robots to provide accurate information about damaged buildings and landscapes, potential floods, making rescue missions safer and less time-consuming. There is a need for smart technology to be integrated within our local communities. Immediate response and tech-based solutions can help reduce the extent of damage. However, since AI is based on machine codes, there is a scope of limitations and errors. However, the amalgamation of human, empathy and alertness, could do wonders in the field of crisis management.

13 APPENDIX

Source code

HTML Code



GITHUB :

https://github.com/IBM-EPBL/IBM-Project-5817-1658817077