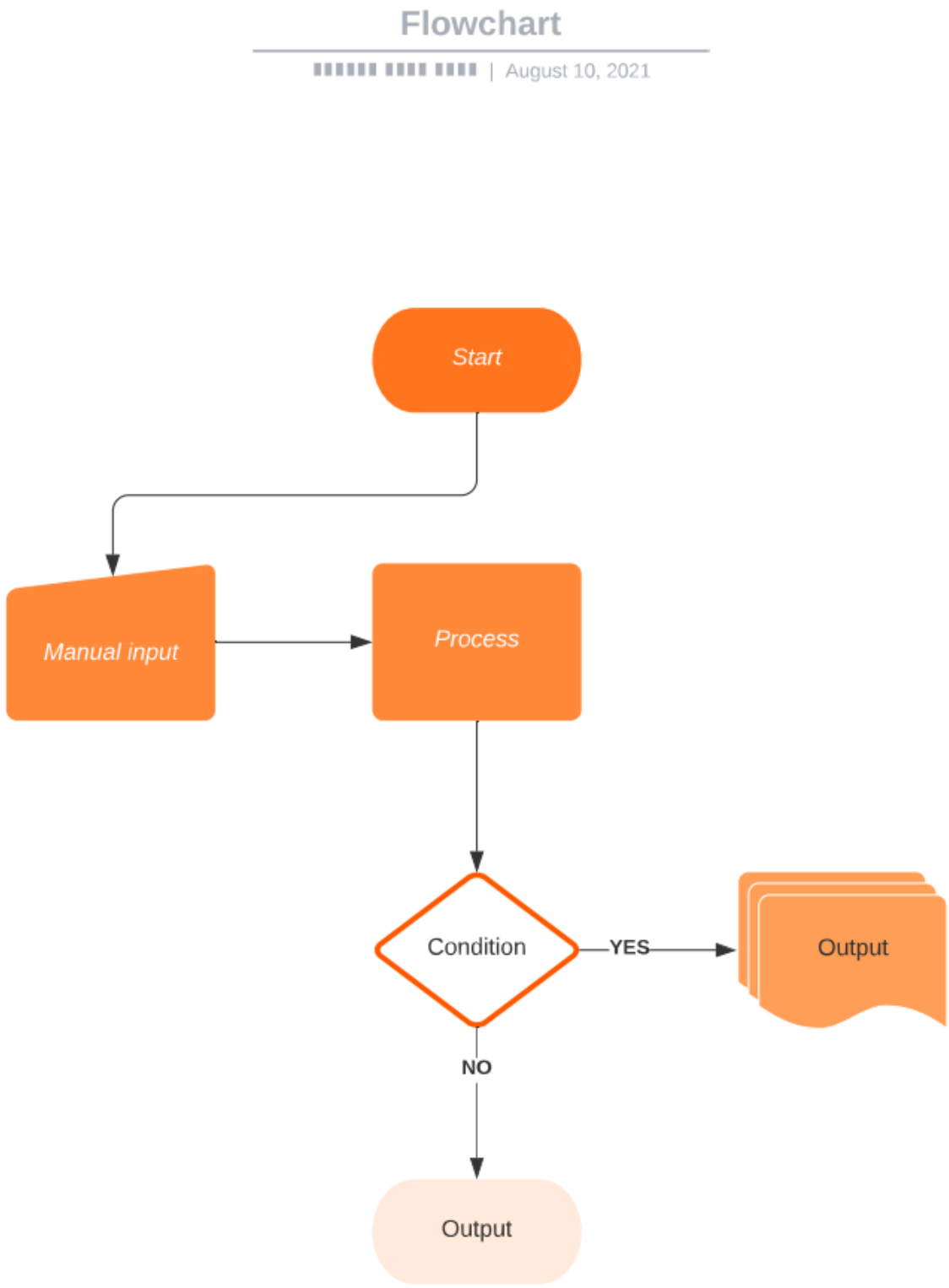
ABSTRACT

- This paper introduces current supervised learning models which are based on machine learning algorithm for Rainfall prediction in India. Rainfall is always a major issue across the world as it affects all the major factor on which the human being is depended. In current, Unpredictable and accurate rainfall prediction is a challenging task. We apply rainfall data of India to different machine learning algorithms and compare the accuracy of classifiers such as SVM, Navie Bayes, Logistic Regression, Random Forest and Multilayer Perceptron (MLP). Our motive if to get the optimized result and a better rainfall prediction.

INTRODUCTION

- More than 80% of Australia has an annual rainfall of less than 600 mm which is less among the all continents other than Antartica which recieves less rainfall. A place inland near Lake Eyre would only receive 81 mm of rain annually. The average annual rainfall in the Australian desert is low, ranging from 81 to 250 mm. Thunderstorms are relatively common in the region, with an annual average of 15 to 20 thunderstorms. The southern parts of Australia get the usual westerly winds and rain-bearing cold fronts that come when high–pressure systems move towards northern Australia during winter. Cold snaps may bring frosts inland, though temperatures near the coast are mild or near mild all year round. Summers in southern Australia are generally dry and hot with coastal sea breezes. During a lengthy dry spell, hot and dry winds from the interior can cause bushfires in some southern and eastern states, though most commonly Victoria and New South Wales. The tropical areas of northern Australia have a wet summer because of the monsoon. During "the wet", typically October to April, humid north-westerly winds bring showers and thunderstorms. Occasionally, tropical cyclones can bring heavy rainfall to tropical coastal regions, which is also likely to reach further inland.

FLOW-CHART


Flowchart
| August 10, 2021
Start
Manual input
Process
Condition
YES
Output
NO
Output

USE-CASE DIAGRAM