



HACK-A-THON

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Fire Detection Using  
ML Algorithms

# TEAM DETAILS

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**Team Name :** August

**College Name :** R.M.D Engineering College (RMK Group of Institutions)

**Team Members :**

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# OBJECTIVE

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- To increase the accuracy in predicting fire events, we will use various ML algorithms to check if there is fire or not.
- We will also train the machine and test by providing custom input whether there is fire or not.
- We will also calculate the accuracy, recall, and precision of these ML Algorithms.
- Hence we can save our environment ,animals and livelihood from the adverse results of forest fires.

# Solution for Fire Prediction System

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**Dataset is taken from UCI Machine Learning repository, description of dataset is described as below:**

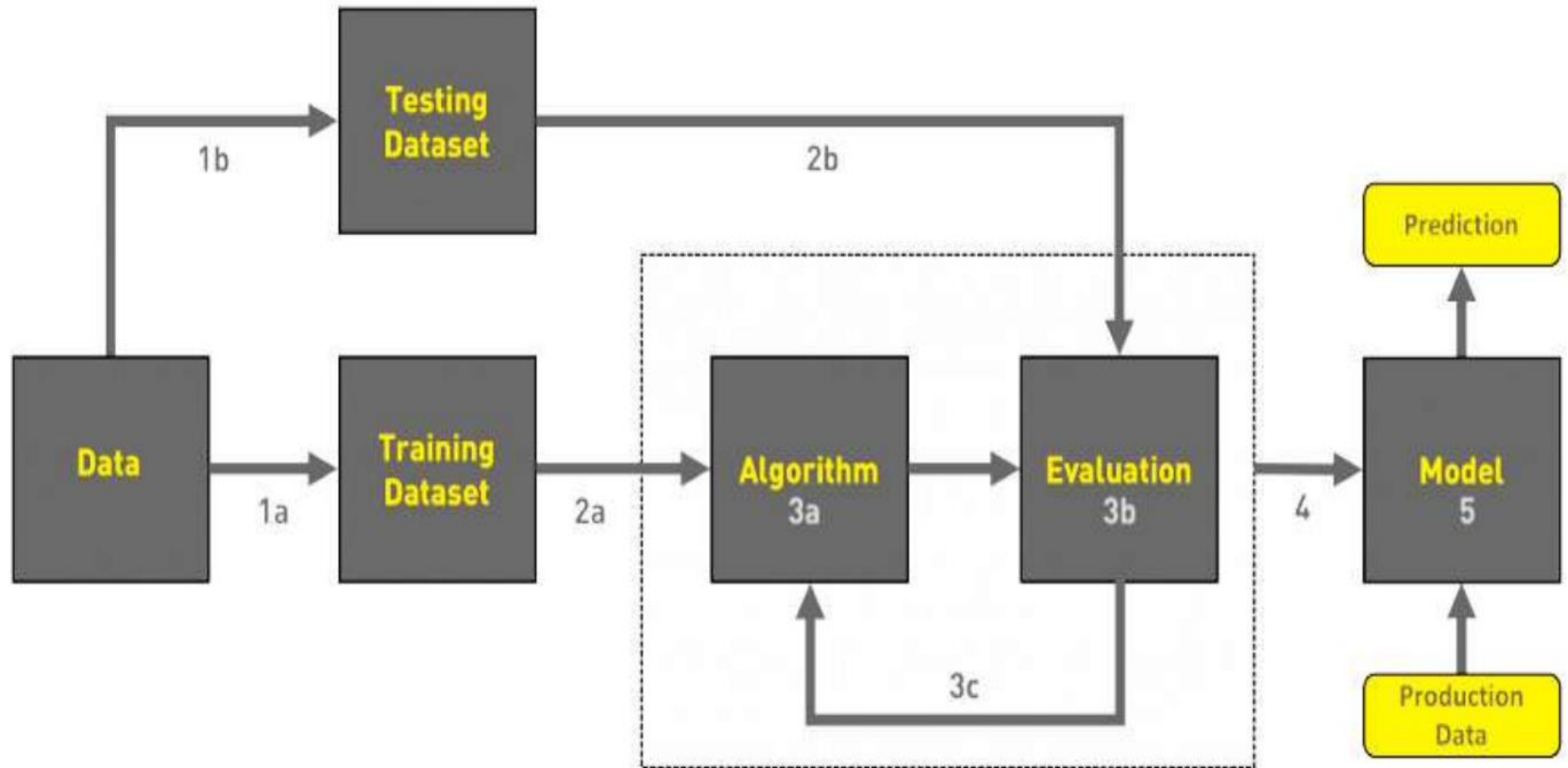
- Dataset contains image and video data.
- Image data contains test and train data in image format each havin 3 class i.e., default, smoke, fire.
- Test\_default has 84 images, test\_fire has 57 images, test\_smoke has 30 images.



# Contd...

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- Train\_default has 161 images, train\_fire has 274 images, train\_smoke has 258 images.
- Video data contains test and train data in video format.
- Test\_video contains 3 videos.
- Train\_video contains 12 videos consisting of fire with smoke, only fire, only smoke, no fire videos.



# REQUIREMENTS

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**HARDWARE :** - Processor Above : 1.5Ghz

Hardware Disk : 80GB

RAM: 2GB

**SOFTWARE :** - OS : Windows 7,8, 10

Language : Python

IDE : Jupyter Notebook



# ML ALGORITHMS USED

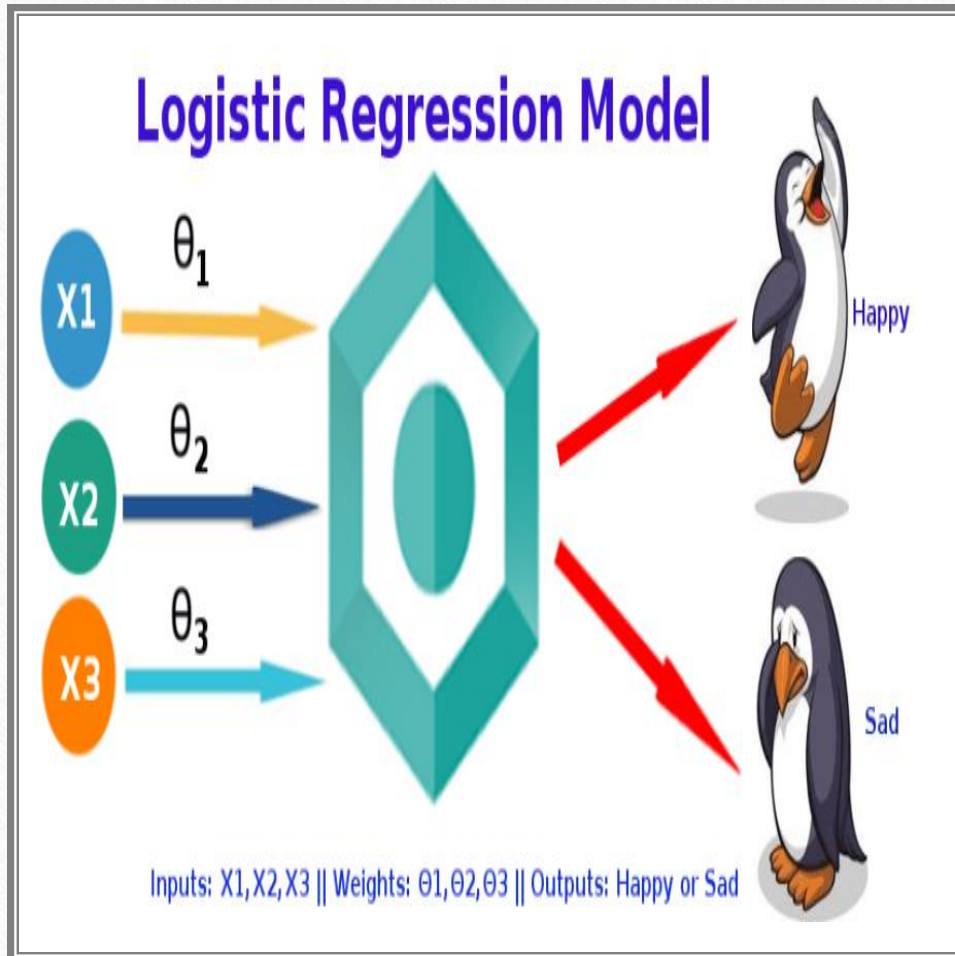
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- Decision Tree
- Naive Bayes Classifier
- Logistic Regression
- Feed forward neural network
- Support Vector Machine
- Random Forest

The above six algorithms are used for maintaining accuracy, precision, recall, training & testing.

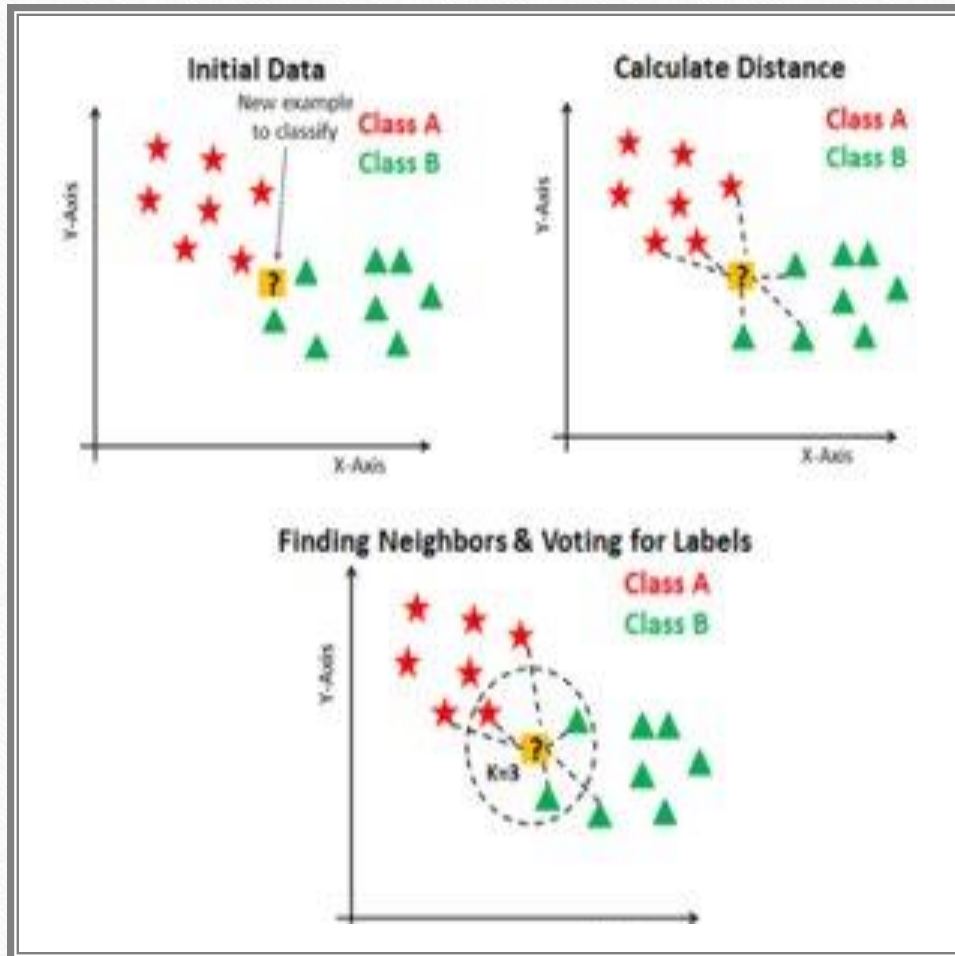


# LOGISTIC REGRESSION



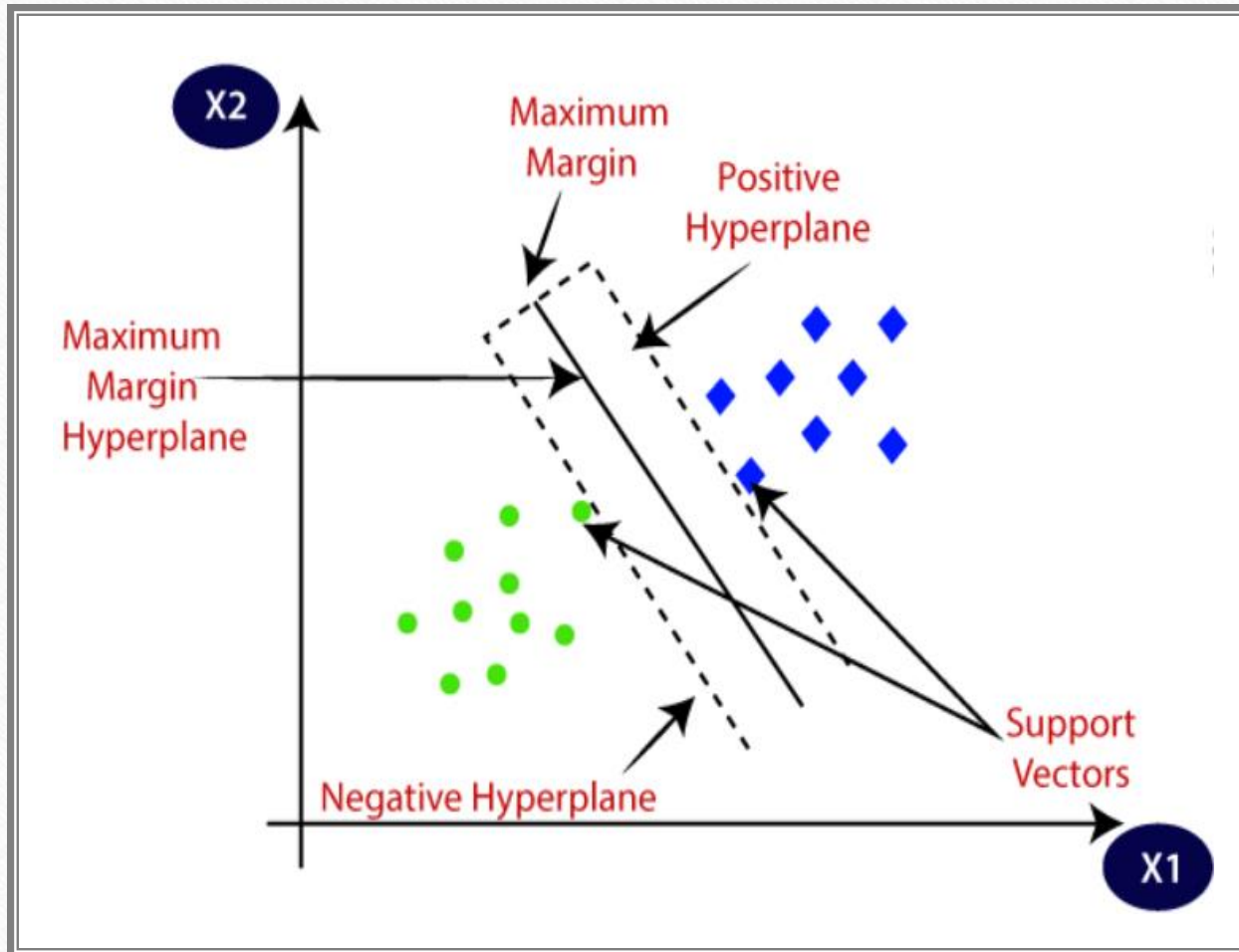
- Train the machine using dataset
- Determining accuracy, precision, recall of logistic regression.
- Testing the dataset (providing custom input)

# KNN CLASSIFICATION



- Train the machine using dataset
- Determining error rate and k value
- Determining accuracy, precision, recall
- Prediction using the test input.

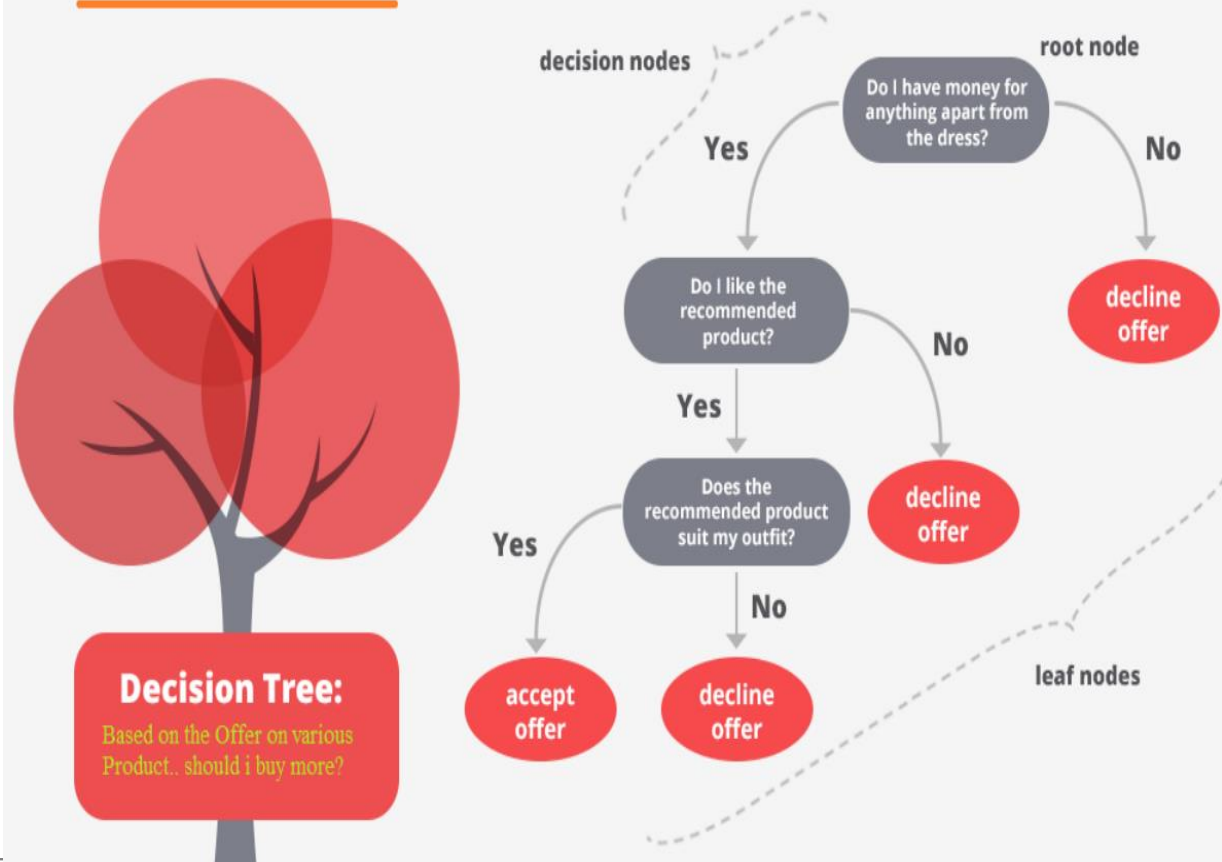




## SUPPORT VECTOR MACHINE

- Fit a SVM model to the dataset
- Train the machine using dataset
- Determining accuracy, precision, recall
- Prediction using the test input.

## DECISION TREE



# DECISION TREE

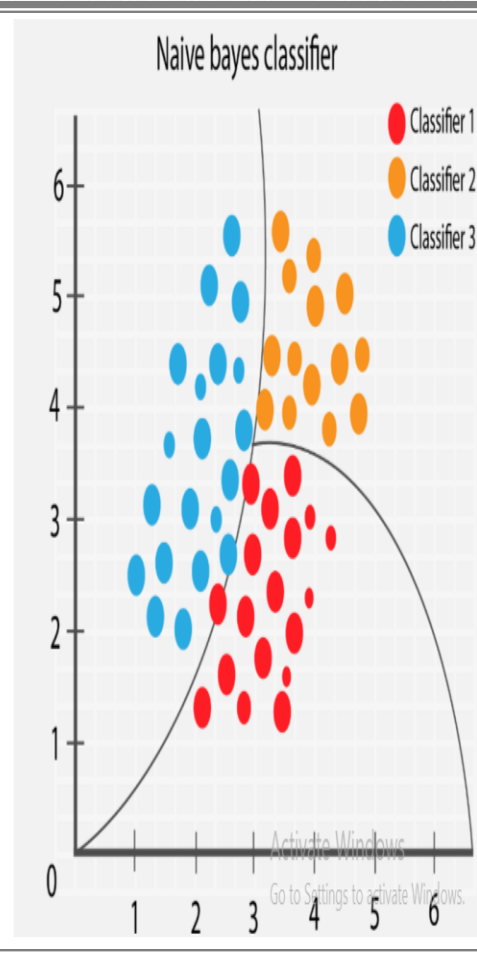
- Train the machine using dataset
- Determining accuracy, precision, recall
- Prediction using the test input.



$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(B|A) P(A)}{P(B)}$$

using Bayesian probability terminology, the above equation can be written as

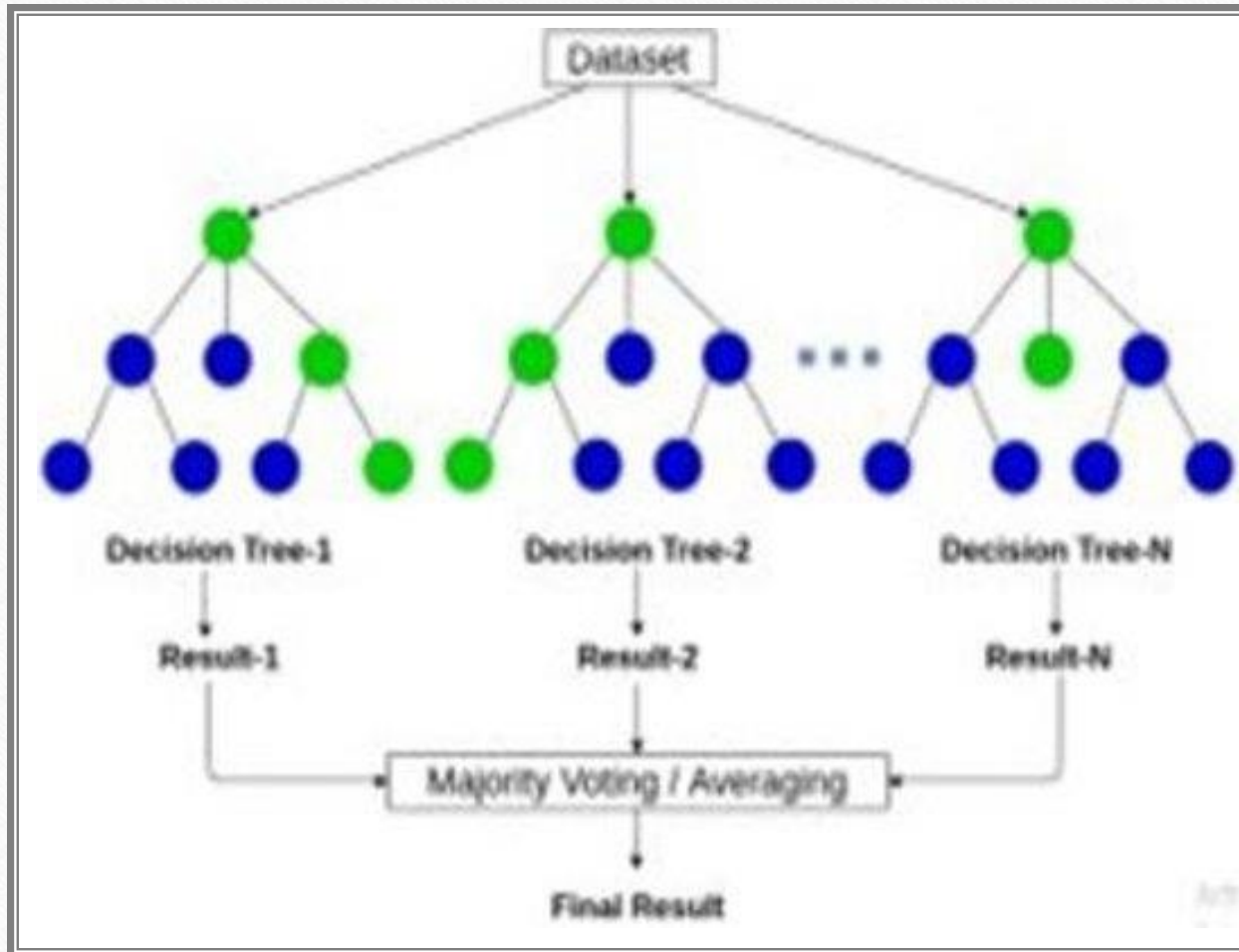
$$\text{Posterior} = \frac{\text{prior} \times \text{likelihood}}{\text{evidence}}$$



# NAIVE BAYES

- Fit a Naive Bayes model to the dataset
- Train the machine using dataset
- Determining accuracy, precision, recall
- Prediction using the test input.

# RANDOM FOREST



- Fit a random forest model to the dataset
- Train the machine using dataset
- Make predictions
- Determining accuracy, precision, recall
- Prediction using the test input.



# RESULTS

Machine Learning Algorithm	Accuracy
Decision Tree	52.56%
Naïve Bayes Classifier	48.07%
Logistic Regression	55.80%
Support Vector Machine	61.50%
K Nearest Neighbour	62.82%

# CONCLUSION

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- In the case of forest fire detection , **ML algorithms remove the difficulty** faced in traditional methods like man standing on a tower and monitoring the environment.
- All the data in the dataset has to be aggregated to reach the result so it is done by using **tree based and cluster based methods**.
- With the use of machine learning techniques, the **problem of faulty nodes is minimized**.
- With the use of regression algorithm , network lifetime is enhanced and with the use of decision tree algorithm network **lifetime is enhanced** as well as accuracy.
- **SVM and neural network** give better results.



# FUTURE PLAN

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Finding a method based on machine learning which will be

- Accurate in prediction
- Fault Tolerant
- Robust and then finding its space and time complexity
- Will try to optimize it.