Rainfall Prediction Using Machine Learning/AI

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Abstract

The Rainfall prediction is important as heavy rainfall can lead to many disasters. The prediction helps people to take preventive measures and moreover the prediction should be accurate. The main challenge is to build a model for long term rainfall prediction. Heavy precipitation prediction could be a major drawback for earth science department because it is closely associated with the economy and lifetime of human. It's a cause for natural disasters like flood and drought that square measure encountered by individuals across the world each year.

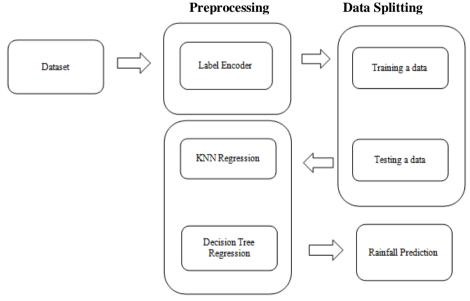
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I. Introduction

The Rainfall prediction is a challenging task and the results should be accurate. There are many hardware devices for predicting rainfall by using the weather conditions like temperature, humidity, pressure. These traditional methods cannot work in an efficient way so by using machine learning techniques we can produce accurate results. We can just do it by having the historical data analysis of rainfall and can predict the rainfall for future seasons.

II. Methods and Description

The system forecasts rainfall with two machine learning techniques: logistic regression and random forest, for a more precise solution. First, the system compares the procedure and provides the best algorithm to the output. Data entry, pre-processing of data, data division, algorithm training, data set checking, comparisons between both algorithms, prediction of the most reliable algorithm, and results at the end are the steps related to the proposed scheme. The collection of data included in this study consists of many parameters and the known class of output.



Architecture Diagram.

Displaying Dataset

Pandas is used to read dataset, input is given as csv file, and displaying the dataset below.

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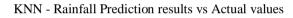
Preprocessing Result

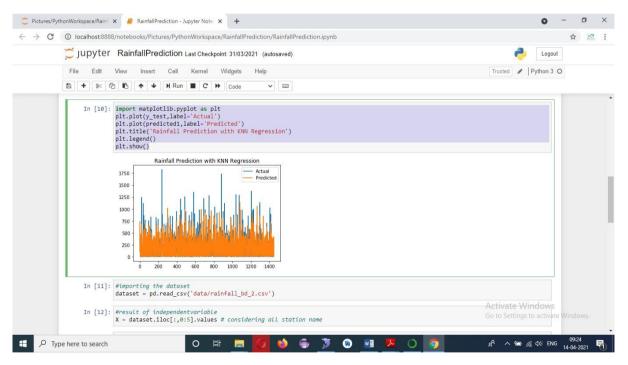
Label Encoder is used for preprocessing, it converts the text input to categorical input, that is here Station is given as text or string, the algorithm receives input as only numerical values and we have to convert that station names. Here Label encoder converts the station names (Example : Barisal is convert to 1, and other stations convert to 2,3, etc) this result is shown below

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	In [5]:	<pre>#Missing data processing from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder labelencoder X = LabelEncoder() X[:,0] = labelencoder_X.fit_transform(X[:,0]) print("\n",X,"\n")</pre>			
		[[0 1995 1 24.9 10.7] [0 1995 2 27.7 15.0] [0 1995 3 33.0 19.5] [31 2012 11 30.6 18.3] [31 2012 11 30.6 18.3] [31 2012 12 27.7 16.4]]			ľ
	In [6]:	X = np.array(X) y = np.array(y)			
	In [7]:	<pre>from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X,y,test_size = 0.20,random_state = 33)</pre>			
	In [8]:	from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsRegressor neigh = KNeighborsRegressor(n_neighbors=5) neigh.fit(X_train,y_train)			
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	In [6]:	X = np.array(X) y = np.array(y)			
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	In [8]:	<pre>from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsRegressor neigh = KNeighborsRegressor(n_neighbors=5) neigh.fit(X_train,y_train)</pre>			
	Out[8]:	<pre>KNeighborsRegressor(algorithm='auto', leaf_size=30, metric='minkowski',</pre>			
	In [9]:	<pre>predicted1 = neigh.predict(X_test) print("Prediction Result: ",predicted1)</pre>			
		Prediction Result: [102.6 739.4 502.6 4.2 4. 424.4]			
	In [10]:	<pre>import matplotlib.pyplot as plt plt.plot(y_test,label='Actual') plt.plot(predicted,label='Predicted') plt.title('Rainfall Prediction with KNN Regression') plt.tlegend() plt.show()</pre>			

KNN Algorithm Implementation and Predicted Results

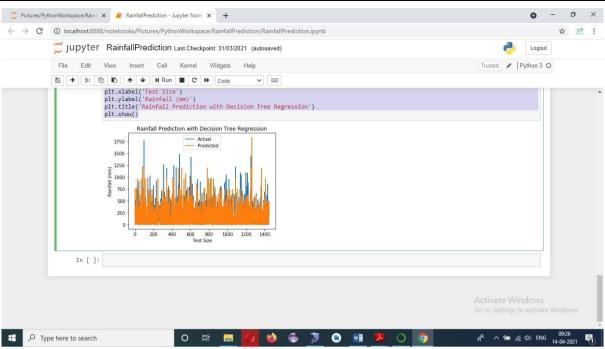




Preprocessing for Second Algorithm

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11 [14]	<pre>from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder labelencoder_X = LabelEncoder() X[:,0] = labelencoder_X.fit_transform(X[:,0]) print("\n",X,"\n")</pre>	
	[[0 1995 1 24.9 10.7] [0 1995 2 27.7 15.0] [0 1995 3 33.0 19.5]	
	[31 2012 10 31.6 24.3] [31 2012 11 30.6 18.3] [31 2012 12 27.7 16.4]]	
In [15]	: X = np.array(X) y = np.array(y)	
In [16]	<pre>: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeRegressor for i in range(1,100): X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X,y,test_size = 0.20,random_state = 1) regressor = DecisionTreeRegressor(max_depth=6) regressor.flt(X_train,y_train) predicted1 = regressor.predict(X_test) #print('i = ',i)</pre>	
	print("Prediction Result: ",predicted1) Prediction Result: [329.86153846 752.75862869 3.91549296 134.38297872 476.57761733	Activate Windows Go to Settings to activate Wind
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Decision Tree -Rainfall Prediction results vs Actual values



Representation of Rainfall Prediction with Decision Tree Regression

III. Conclusions

This project concentrated on estimation of rainfall and it is estimated that Decision Tree Regressor is a valuable and adaptable strategy, helping the client to manage the impediments relating to distributional properties of fundamental factors, geometry of the information and the normal issue of model over fitting.

Acknowledgments

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