IJIRCCE

e-ISSN: 2320-9801 | p-ISSN: 2320-9798

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INNOVATIVE RESEARCH

IN COMPUTER & COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING

Volume 11, Issue 4, April 2023

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD SERIAL NUMBER INDIA

Impact Factor: 8.379

International Journal of Innovative Research in Computer and Communication Engineering

| e-ISSN: 2320-9801, p-ISSN: 2320-9798| www.ijircce.com | |Impact Factor: 8.379 |

|| Volume 11, Issue 4, April 2023 ||

| DOI: 10.15680/IJIRCCE.2023.1104088 |

Climate Change Prediction Using Machine Learning

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ABSTRACT: Climate change is one of the greatest challenges facing humanity and as machine learning (ML) experts how ML helps. Its described how ML is a powerful tool in reducing green-house gas emissions and helping society adapt to a changing climate. From smart grids to Disaster Management, High Impact problems on existing gaps will be filled by ML, in collaboration with other fields. Recommendations encompass exciting research questions as well as promising business opportunities. ML community is called to join the global effort against climate change.

KEYWORDS:Carbon dioxide (CO_2) emission, Climate Change Prediction, Prediction Model System, Future Climate Change Event.

I. INTRODUCTION

The effects of climate change are increasingly visible. Storms, droughts, fires, and flooding become stronger and more frequent. Global ecosystems are changing, including the natural resources and agriculture on which humanity depends. The 2018 intergovernmental report on climate change estimated the world will face catastrophic consequences unless global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are eliminated within 30 years.Yet year after year, the emissions rise.

Running atmospheric models with specified SSTs has often produced understanding of past climate anomalies. For instance, the Vidarbha Drought (Maharashtra since 2012- 13) and Chitradurga-Bijapur Drought in 2018 Northern part of Karnataka in and also in Saurashtra region of Gujarat state consisting of 7 districts is one of the drought-prone regions be simulated in the way. IMD finds some aspects of the Monsoon and Al-nino be simulated with prescribed SSTs. It is essential to the patterns of SSTs around the globe simulated much as observed, and it is clearly not possible to make such predictions without initialization of oceans and other aspects of the climate system.[1].Machine learning in weather prediction and climate analyses-Applications and perspectives." Atmosphere 13, no. 2 (2022): 180. The extent to which it leads to predictability is not yet clear but the underlying hypothesis is significant predictability its exploited for improved adaptation and planning by decisionmakers. Early tests of the approach show the promise and benefit of initializing models, but the benefit is far stemming mainly from ENSO and IOD (Indian Ocean Dipole).

Climate change is a pressing issue globally, and its impacts are felt across various sectors, including agriculture, health, and infrastructure. Accurate prediction of future climate changes is essential to prepare for the impacts and mitigate their effects. Machine learning (ML) techniques have been increasingly used for climate change prediction due to their ability to learn patterns and relationships from large datasets. However, the performance of ML techniques depends on several factors, including the quality and quantity of data, choice of algorithms, and feature selection. Therefore, Itis a need for approaches it improve the accuracy of climate change prediction.

II. MOTIVATION

Climate affects nearly every aspect of lives, from food sources to the transport infrastructure, from what clothes are used to wear, to where holidays are spent. It has a huge effect on livelihoods, health, and the future. Climate is the longterm pattern of weather conditions in any particular place. Its known climate is changing due to humans, and changes are already having a big impact on lives. It is important to understand how the climate is changing, so preparation for the future be made. Studying the climate helps to predict how much rain the next winter brings, or how far sea levels rise due to warmer sea temperatures. Regions are most likely to be affected by extreme weather, or which wildlife species are threatened by climate change be seen.

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III. LITERATURE SURVEY THEM

The papers studied offer insights into various aspects of climate change, including its causes, impacts, and potential solutions. Bochenek and Ustrnul (2022) discuss the applications and perspectives of machine learning in weather prediction and climate analysis, exploring how machine learning techniques can improve climate modeling and forecasting accuracy, and how they can be used to analyze large and complex datasets.Dunlap and Brulle (2015) provide sociological perspectives on climate change and society, examining how cultural, social, and political factors influence public opinion on climate change, and how they can affect policy decisions. The paper highlights the importance of understanding the social and cultural context of climate change in order to effectively address it.Reddy et al. (2021) present a study on global warming analysis and prediction using data science, using machine learning algorithms to analyze historical climate data and make future predictions about climate change. The paper demonstrates the potential of data science in predicting and mitigating climate change.Meinshausen et al. (2011) discuss the RCP greenhouse gas concentrations and their extensions from 1765 to 2300, presenting scenarios of future greenhouse gas emissions and their potential impacts on global climate change. The paper underscores the urgency of reducing greenhouse gas emissions in order to avoid catastrophic impacts of climate change.the papers highlight the importance of interdisciplinary approaches in addressing climate change, involving various fields such as atmospheric science, sociology, data science, and policy making. Climate change is a complex and multifaceted issue requires collaboration and cooperation across different disciplines and sectors to find effective solutions. By understanding the social, cultural, and scientific dimensions OF climate change, researchers can work towards a more sustainable and resilient future.

IV. METHODOLOGY

Climate change is a pressing issue which is affecting the world in numerous ways. It is crucial to find ways to mitigate its impact and one way is to develop accurate prediction models which help us understand its behavior. Machine learning algorithms have proven to be useful in regard and can provide insights into climate change patterns. In the project, exploratory data analysis to predict climate change using machine learning algorithms.

i. Problem definition: The project aims to predict the effects of climate change using machine learning algorithms. The project will use exploratory data analysis as the primary algorithm to analyze the available climate data. The project will involve big data cleaning, reduction, and transformation, and data visualization techniques to extract useful insights from the data. The project's output will be graphical visualizations in depict the effects of climate change and predict future trends.

ii. Data collection: The first step in the project is to collect the required climate data. The data can be obtained from various sources, including scientific research papers, government climate data archives, and online databases. The collected data should include historical climate data, such as temperature, rainfall, and other climatic variables, and any other relevant data help in predicting the future climate trends.

iii. Data preprocessing: The next step is to preprocess the collected data. The collected data may contain irrelevant and redundant data affect the accuracy of the predictions. The data preprocessing step involves data cleaning, data reduction, and data transformation. In the data cleaning step, remove irrelevant data points and correct any errors in the data. In the data reduction step, reduce the size of the dataset to improve the efficiency of the analysis. In the data transformation step,transform the data into a suitable format for machine learning algorithms.

iv. Exploratory data analysis: The primary algorithm used in the project is exploratory data analysis. In the step, analyze the data using statistical and visual techniques to understand the patterns and relationships between different climatic variables. Exploratory data analysis helps in identifying any trends, correlations, or outliers in the data.

v. Machine learning: Once analyzed the data, the next step is to use machine learning algorithms to predict the future climate trends. Using scikit-learn, a popular machine learning library in Python, to implement the machine learning algorithms train the algorithms using the preprocessed data and test them on the remaining data to evaluate their performance.

vi. Data visualization: The final step in the project is to visualize the results of the analysis. Using the Pyplot library in Python to create graphical visualizations of the predictions. The visualizations will help in presenting the results in a more intuitive and understandable way.

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V. PROPOSED SYSTEM

System architecture refers to the overall design and organization of a complex system, which includes hardware, software, and various components interact with each other to achieve specific goals. It involves defining the system's structure, components, and interfaces, as well as the relationships between them. A good system architecture ensures the system is reliable, scalable, and maintainable, while meeting the functional and non-functional requirements. Fig.4.1 shows the architecture of system.

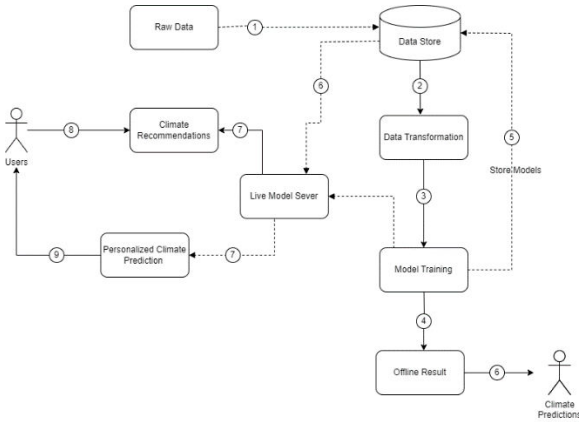

Fig .1 System Architecture

In climate change prediction using machine learning, the first step involves analysing the datasets, which can be large and complex. To make the datasets usable for machine learning, various operations are performed on them, such as data cleaning and reduction. Once the datasets are prepared, they are used to train a machine learning model using supervised learning, which involves providing the model with known inputs and outputs so it learn to make predictions based on new inputs.When a user wants to get a prediction, they provide input to the machine learning model, which performs various operations and computations to generate a prediction. The prediction may be modified or refined based on additional data or feedback, and may be visualised using various tools, such as charts or maps. Overall, the process of climate change prediction using machine learning involves transforming and analysing datasets, training a machine learning model, and using the model to make predictions based on user input

VI. IMPLEMENTATION

Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA) is a crucial step in any data-driven research project, including climate change prediction using machine learning. EDA involves analyzing and visualizing the data to gain insights into its characteristics, such as its distribution, variability, and correlations, and identifying any data quality issues or outliers. In the context of climate change prediction using machine learning, EDA can help identify key features or variables which are most relevant for predicting future climate patterns. It can involve analyzing various climate-related datasets, such as temperature, precipitation, and atmospheric pressure, and exploring how they relate to each other over time.EDA can also help identify any data preprocessing steps which are necessary, such as data cleaning, normalization, or feature engineering, to ensure the data is suitable for machine learning algorithms. Overall, EDA is an important part of climate change prediction using machine learning, as it helps researchers gain a deeper understanding of the data and the underlying patterns, and enables them to develop more accurate and effective models for predicting future climate patterns.

The overall functionality of the Climate Change prediction Using Machine Learning web application. can be divided into 3 modules namely,

1) **User interface of the Application:** The user interface application is responsible for providing a user-friendly interface for users to interact with the web application. The module includes variety of components, such as forms, charts, graphs, and tables allow users to input data, view results, and make predictions. The user interface is designed to be visually appealing, easy to use, and responsive to user interactions. The goal is to provide a seamless experience for users, so they can easily understand the data and make informed decisions based on the predictions generated by the ML model.

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2) **ML Model:**The ML model module is responsible for performing data analysis, model training, and prediction using machine learning algorithms. The module includes data prepossessing and feature engineering techniques to prepare data for training, as well as training and testing of various models to find the best-performing one. The ML model produces the predictions are displayed on the user interface module. The goal is to accurately predict future climate change trends based on historical data and other relevant factors.
3) **Web server and other services**: The web server and other services module is responsible for the overall functioning of the web application. The module includes a web server hosts the web application, a database stores data, and APIs allow the web application to communicate with external services or data sources. Additionally, it includes security features such as user authentication and authorization to protect user data, and deployment tools to automate the deployment process and ensure the application is running smoothly. The module is critical to the successful functioning of the web application and the provision of a seamless user experience.

VII. RESULT

Climate change is one of the most pressing global issues caught the attention of researchers and policy-makers across the world. The changes in weather patterns and increasing global temperatures are threatening the existence of human civilization and other living beings on the planet. The use of technology and machine learning can play a crucial role in understanding and predicting the impacts of climate change. The project aims to use machine learning algorithms to predict future CO_2 emissions and surface temperature, and to analyse the data to identify patterns and trends. The project uses two main data sets CO_2 emissions from 1850 to 2020, and surface temperature from 1850 to 2020. The data sets were used to train a machine learning model using exploratory data analysis, including data cleaning and transformation. The project utilized various techniques to analyse the data, including correlation analysis, clustering, and time-series analysis.

The Table 1 shows the Test and Actual values at time of training and testing phase and the between them shown and also Fig. 2 shows graph implemented from Table 1.

Table 1: Prediction of CO_2 Emission

Sr. No	Year	Test	Actual	Difference
1	1982-1986	372.95	366.57	6.37
2	1987-1991	536.69	535.55	4.14
3	1992-1996	727.78	727.64	0.13
4	1997-2001	932.12	942.23	15.10
5	2002-2006	1130.76	1111.2	19.56
6	2007-2011	1578.36	1559.05	19.30
7	2012-2016	2167.43	2173.74	6.31
8	2017-2019	2553.21	2543.08	9.12

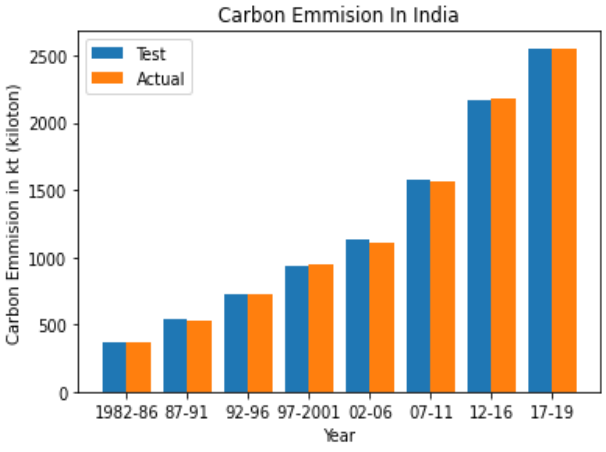

Fig 2: Prediction of CO_2 Emission

The project's use of machine learning algorithms, data analysis, and visualization technologies provided critical insights into climate change and its impacts. The project's results can inform policy-makers and stakeholders on the need to take urgent action to reduce CO_2 emissions, promote renewable energy, and reduce pollution. The project's website provides an accessible platform for users to explore the data and draw their conclusions, making it an important tool in the fight against climate change.

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VIII. CONCLUSION

Machine learning, like any other technology, is not a silver bullet solution guarantee a better world, but it undoubtedly has the potential to significantly contribute to the global effort to combat climate change. With its ability to automate monitoring through remote sensing, accelerate scientific discovery, optimize systems to improve efficiency, and speed up computationally intensive physical simulations through hybrid modelling, such as climate and energy scheduling models, ML offers a wealth of possibilities to address climate-related challenges. If applied correctly and ethically, machine learning can play a crucial role in advancing sustainable development and building a more resilient future for planet.

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INNO SPACE
SJIF Scientific Journal Impact Factor

Impact Factor: 8.379

doi cross ref

ISSN INTERNATIONAL STANDARD SERIAL NUMBER INDIA

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