A MACHINE LEARNING-BASED FLOOD DETECTION AND MOBILE ALERT SYSTEM FOR REAL-TIME DISASTER MONITORING USING REMOTE SENSING DATA

A PROJECT REPORT

Submitted by

KANIKA N	**(922521205074)**
LOGESHWARI S	**(922521205090)**
NISHANTHINI R	**(922521205109)**
PRABHA M	**(922521205112)**

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BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

Certified that this project report titled **"A MACHINE LEARNING-BASED FLOOD DETECTION AND MOBILE ALERT SYSTEM FOR REAL-TIME DISASTER MONITORING USING REMOTE SENSING DATA"** is the bonafide work of **"KANIKA N (922521205074), LOGESHWARI S (922521205090), NISHANTHINI R (922521205109) and PRABHA M (922521205112)"** who carried out under my supervision.

SIGNATURE	**SIGNATURE**
Mr. K. MANIVANNAN, M.Tech., (Ph.D.)	Mr. V. KUMARESAN. M.E.,
HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT	**SUPERVISOR**
	Assistant Professor
Department of Information Technology	Department of Information Technology
V.S.B. Engineering College	V.S.B. Engineering College
Karur-639111.	Karur-639111.

Submitted for Anna University Project Viva-Voce held on ____________________

INTERNAL EXAMINER **EXTERNAL EXAMINER**

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ABSTRACT

Floods are among the most destructive natural disasters, causing severe damage to infrastructure, agriculture, and human lives. Timely identification of flood-affected areas is crucial for disaster response. This study proposes a flood image classification approach using Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) to detect and classify flood-affected regions in satellite and aerial imagery. The methodology includes data collection, preprocessing, model development and evaluation. Images are gathered and preprocessed to enhance quality and reduce noise. A CNN-based architecture extracts key features, leveraging hierarchical representations of visual data. Transfer learning is applied to fine-tune pre-trained YOLO models on flood datasets, improving efficiency with limited labeled data. Performance is evaluated using accuracy, precision. Results show that YOLO-based flood classification accurately identifies affected areas, outperforming traditional methods. This system provides valuable insights for disaster response agencies, aiding in resource allocation, evacuation planning, and relief coordination. The proposed approach offers a reliable, efficient solution for flood detection and monitoring, enhancing disaster preparedness and response strategies. Ultimately, this research contributes to minimizing flood-related damage and improving emergency response operations. After completion of this project PO1, PO2, PO3, PO4, PO5, PO6, PO7, PO8, PO9, PO10, PO11, PO12 and PSO1, PSO2, PSO3 are attained.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

S. NO.	ABBREVIATIONS	EXPANSION
1	CNN	Convolutional Neural Networks
2	YOLO	You Only Look Once
3	RNN	Recurrent neural networks
4	SAR	Synthetic Aperture Radar
5	NLP	Natural Language Processing
6	GPS	Global Positioning System
7	GIS	Geographic Information System

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 FLOOD DETECTION SYSTEM

Floods are among the most devastating natural disasters, leading to widespread destruction of property, infrastructure, and loss of human lives. They occur due to excessive rainfall, river overflows, storm surges, or dam failures. Traditional flood detection methods rely heavily on hydrological models, manual observations, and sensor-based monitoring. While these approaches have been widely used, they often fail to provide real-time updates, leading to delayed responses and inefficient disaster management. The inability to predict floods accurately increases the risk of catastrophic damage, economic setbacks, and displacement of vulnerable communities.

To address these challenges, an AI-powered flood detection system is introduced, leveraging advanced image processing and deep learning techniques. By utilizing satellite and drone imagery, the system automates the detection of flood-prone areas and classifies the severity of flooding. Machine learning models, particularly Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and YOLO (You Only Look Once) object detection algorithms, enable real-time identification of flood-affected regions. These processed data insights are then integrated into a mobile alert system, allowing authorities and relevant stakeholders to receive instant notifications regarding flood threats.

The system's workflow begins with image acquisition from multiple sources, such as satellites, drones, and surveillance cameras. These images undergo preprocessing steps to enhance clarity, remove noise, and improve detection accuracy. The CNN-based flood classification model identifies flooded areas, while YOLO detects and marks affected zones using bounding boxes.

Once detected, the system extracts geographic location data and generates automated alerts. These alerts are sent to government agencies, emergency response teams, and local communities to facilitate immediate evacuation measures and disaster preparedness.

In addition to image-based flood detection, the system integrates various environmental monitoring sensors to improve prediction accuracy. Water level sensors, hydrometric gauges, and rain gauges continuously track real-time hydrological conditions. These sensors transmit data to a centralized processing unit, where it is analyzed to predict potential flooding scenarios. The use of machine learning models enables the system to learn from historical data, refining its predictions and improving overall reliability. By incorporating multi-source data, the system enhances early warning mechanisms, ultimately reducing flood-related damages.

Figure 1.1 illustrates the general architecture of the flood detection system, showcasing the integration of sensors, image processing algorithms, and communication technologies. The system’s automated nature eliminates the dependency on manual monitoring, ensuring that alerts are generated swiftly and accurately. Moreover, the mobile alert system provides location-specific notifications, helping authorities prioritize high-risk areas and allocate resources effectively. This proactive approach allows for better coordination of evacuation efforts and mitigation strategies.

One of the key advantages of this system is its ability to process vast amounts of data in real-time. Unlike traditional monitoring methods that rely on periodic updates, AI-driven flood detection continuously analyzes incoming data, ensuring that any anomalies are detected immediately. The inclusion of satellite imagery also allows for large-scale monitoring, making it possible to track floods over wide geographical regions. This is particularly beneficial for remote and inaccessible areas where conventional flood monitoring is challenging.

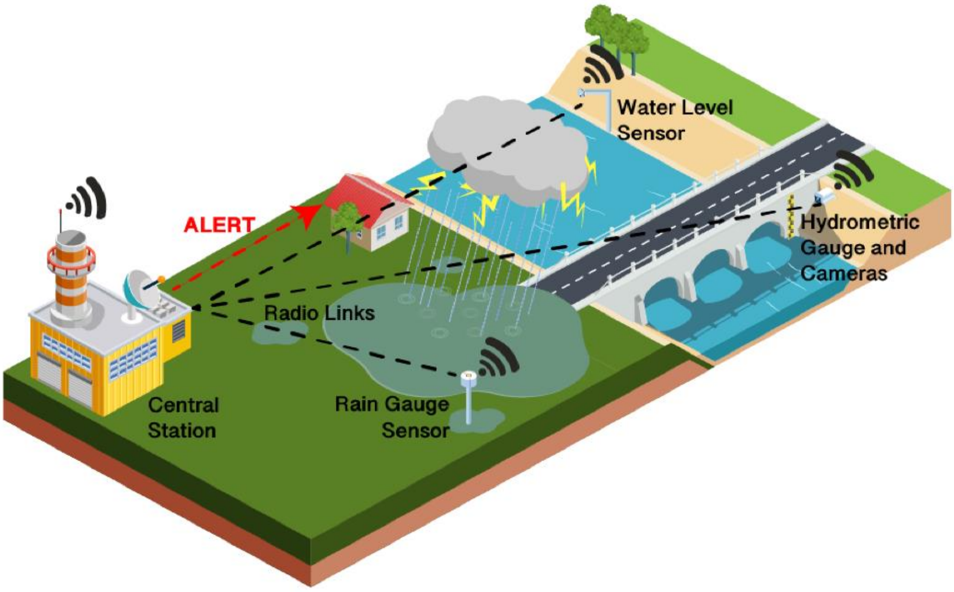


Figure 1.1 Flood Detection System Architecture

The implementation of this AI-driven flood detection system offers significant advantages over conventional methods. It not only improves the speed and accuracy of flood identification but also optimizes resource allocation and enhances disaster response strategies. By providing real-time flood alerts, the system minimizes casualties, prevents infrastructure damage, and supports rapid decision-making. Furthermore, integrating remote sensing and artificial intelligence makes this solution scalable and cost-effective for widespread adoption in flood-prone regions.

Additionally, the integration of deep learning models allows the system to evolve and adapt over time. As more data is collected and analyzed, the algorithms become more refined, improving prediction accuracy. This self-learning capability ensures that the system remains effective even in changing climatic conditions. Moreover, advancements in edge computing and cloud processing can further enhance the system's efficiency, reducing latency and enabling faster decision-making.

As machine learning and remote sensing technologies continue to advance, the flood detection system can be further improved with predictive analytics and enhanced image processing techniques. Future developments may include incorporating additional environmental factors such as soil moisture, atmospheric pressure, and climate models to refine flood predictions. By leveraging cutting-edge technologies, this system serves as a robust and efficient tool for disaster preparedness, reducing the impact of floods and safeguarding communities against potential threats.

In summary, the AI-powered flood detection system represents a transformative approach to disaster management. By combining real-time image analysis, sensor data, and machine learning algorithms, it enhances early warning capabilities and ensures faster response times. As floods continue to pose a significant threat worldwide, adopting advanced flood detection solutions is crucial for minimizing damage, protecting lives, and building resilient communities. The integration of AI and remote sensing in disaster monitoring marks a significant step towards a smarter and more effective approach to flood prevention and mitigation.

1.2 AUTOMATED FLOOD MONITORING

Floods are among the most destructive natural disasters, causing loss of life, economic damage, and environmental destruction. Their unpredictable nature and rapid onset often leave communities vulnerable, making efficient flood monitoring a critical aspect of disaster management. Traditional flood monitoring methods rely on manual observations, sensor-based data collection, and weather predictions. While these methods have been effective to some extent, they are often plagued by delays, inaccuracies, and the need for constant human intervention. The lack of real-time monitoring makes it difficult for authorities to take preventive measures, leading to severe consequences such as infrastructure damage, displacement of communities, and loss of lives.

To address these challenges, automated flood monitoring systems have emerged as a powerful solution, leveraging advanced technologies to provide real-time flood detection and early warnings. These systems utilize remote sensing, artificial intelligence (AI), and machine learning to analyze environmental factors such as water levels, rainfall intensity, and terrain conditions. By continuously collecting and processing data from multiple sources, including satellite imagery, drone surveillance, hydrometric gauges, and water level sensors, automated flood monitoring ensures a more accurate and timely assessment of flood risks.

One of the key components of automated flood monitoring is the integration of deep learning algorithms such as Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and YOLO (You Only Look Once) object detection. These AI-driven models enhance the accuracy of flood detection by analyzing satellite images and video feeds to identify flood-prone areas in real time. Unlike traditional methods that rely solely on sensor-based data, these AI-powered systems use pattern recognition and predictive analytics to detect flooding trends and issue timely alerts. The incorporation of geospatial data and weather forecasts further strengthens prediction accuracy, allowing authorities to take proactive measures before a disaster escalates.

A major advantage of automated flood monitoring systems is their ability to send real-time alerts to relevant stakeholders. These stakeholders include government agencies, disaster response teams, and affected communities, ensuring that precautionary actions such as evacuations, resource allocation, and emergency planning can be implemented without delays. Unlike conventional monitoring systems, which require continuous human supervision, automated flood detection operates 24/7 with minimal human intervention. This not only reduces operational costs but also enhances the efficiency and reliability of disaster management strategies.

Figure 1.2 illustrates an automated flood detection and monitoring system utilizing satellite imaging and multi-source data fusion. This system integrates information from multiple sources, including satellite imagery, ground-based observations, elevation maps, and weather data, to provide a comprehensive flood risk assessment. The decision fusion step processes this integrated data to predict flood-prone areas accurately. Furthermore, reality scene comparison techniques validate predictions by analyzing on-ground imagery, improving the overall reliability of flood forecasts. By combining various data layers, this approach ensures a robust early warning system, helping authorities take swift preventive measures before floods intensify.

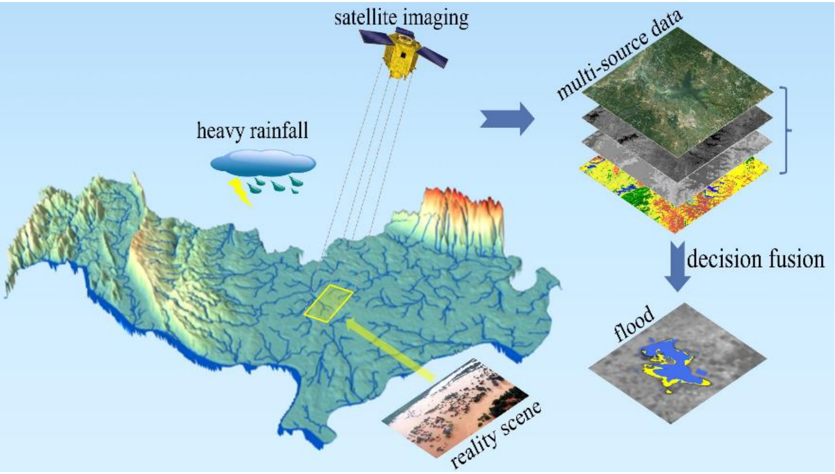


Figure 1.2 Satellite Flood Monitoring

Another significant benefit of automated flood monitoring systems is their scalability and adaptability to different geographical regions. These systems can be deployed in urban areas, river basins, and coastal regions, where flood risks vary due to climate change and seasonal weather patterns. Additionally, automated monitoring can be integrated with mobile applications and communication networks, ensuring that flood alerts reach citizens directly through SMS, mobile notifications, or emergency broadcasts. This level of accessibility improves public awareness and enhances community resilience against flood disasters.

By implementing automated flood monitoring, the overall impact of floods can be minimized, ultimately saving lives and reducing economic losses. The use of advanced image processing, deep learning models, and real-time alert systems ensures that flood detection is faster, more reliable, and highly scalable. Governments and disaster management organizations can benefit significantly from adopting this technology-driven approach, as it allows for efficient resource allocation and improved disaster preparedness.

Furthermore, the future of automated flood monitoring holds promising advancements, with ongoing research focusing on enhancing AI algorithms, integrating Internet of Things (IoT) devices, and incorporating climate modeling techniques. By leveraging these technological improvements, flood detection systems can become even more precise, proactive, and cost-effective. These advancements will play a crucial role in mitigating the adverse effects of floods, ensuring better safety for communities, and strengthening disaster resilience worldwide.

1.3 MACHINE LEARNING IN FLOOD PREDICTION

Machine learning plays a crucial role in flood prediction by utilizing vast amounts of data to identify patterns and make accurate forecasts. Traditional flood prediction methods rely on statistical models and historical data, which may not always capture complex environmental changes. Machine learning enhances prediction accuracy by incorporating real-time data from multiple sources, including weather satellites, river sensors, and topographical maps. By analysing these data points, machine learning algorithms can detect anomalies and predict flood occurrences more efficiently than conventional methods.

Supervised learning techniques, such as decision trees and support vector machines, help classify flood risk levels based on past incidents and environmental factors. These models are trained using historical flood data and are capable of making real-time predictions. Unsupervised learning, including clustering methods, assists in identifying regions with similar flood patterns, which can be useful for disaster preparedness. Deep learning models, particularly recurrent neural networks (RNNs) and convolutional neural networks (CNNs), are effective in processing satellite images and time-series data to detect early warning signs of flooding.

Machine learning also improves flood forecasting by integrating hydrological and meteorological data. Algorithms process data related to rainfall, river discharge, soil moisture, and temperature to estimate the probability and severity of floods. Ensemble learning methods combine multiple models to enhance prediction reliability. Furthermore, reinforcement learning techniques help optimize flood control strategies by analysing various mitigation scenarios.

The automation of flood prediction reduces the need for manual intervention, allowing authorities to issue timely warnings and take preventive measures. Predictive models provide insights into the potential impact of floods on different regions, aiding urban planners in designing resilient infrastructure. Additionally, real-time monitoring and continuous learning enable models to adapt to changing climate conditions and refine their predictions over time.

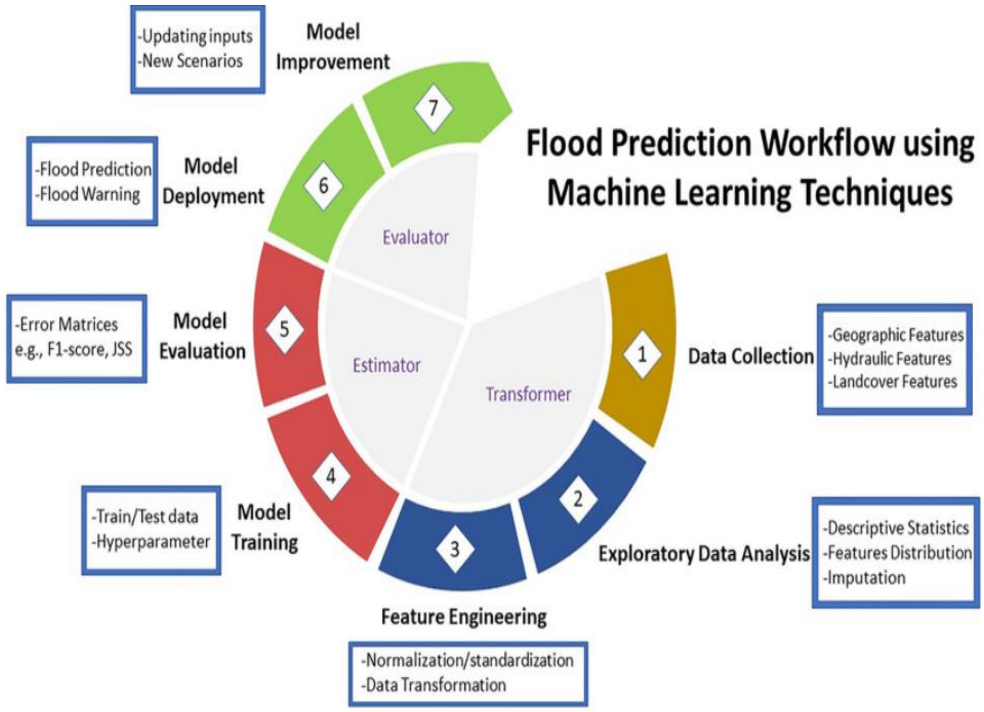


Figure 1.3 Flood Prediction Workflow

Figure 1.3 illustrates the flood prediction workflow using machine learning techniques. It follows a structured process, starting with data collection, which includes geographic and hydrological data. This is followed by exploratory data analysis, where descriptive statistics and data distribution are examined.

Feature engineering ensures proper data transformation and normalization before model training, which involves selecting appropriate algorithms and tuning hyper parameters. After training, model evaluation is performed using error matrices to assess performance. The model is then deployed for real-time flood prediction and warning systems. Continuous model improvement is achieved by updating inputs and incorporating new scenarios, making flood forecasting more accurate and efficient.

Integrating machine learning with geographic information systems (GIS) further enhances flood risk mapping. This helps emergency response teams allocate resources efficiently and prioritize high-risk areas.

Machine learning-based flood prediction is a crucial advancement in disaster management, minimizing economic losses and saving lives. As data availability increases and computational power improves, these models will become even more accurate and reliable, making them indispensable for flood risk assessment and mitigation.

LITERATURE SURVEY

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE SURVEY

TITLE 1: Flood Modeling and Prediction Using Earth Observation Data

AUTHOR: Schumann, Guy, et al.

YEAR: 2023

DESCRIPTION: This paper presents an in-depth study of how Earth Observation (EO) data, particularly from satellite systems, can significantly improve flood modeling and prediction. The authors explore how high-resolution remote sensing data enables continuous and wide-area surveillance, making it especially valuable for large-scale or inaccessible regions. The study focuses on the fusion of EO data—such as radar and optical satellite imagery—with hydrodynamic models to more accurately simulate flood extents, depths, and flow dynamics. A key contribution of the paper is its analysis of how radar imagery, which can penetrate cloud cover and operate during both day and night, complements optical imagery in generating reliable flood maps. The paper also emphasizes the value of data assimilation techniques that merge satellite observations with real-time ground-based data to refine model predictions. This combination not only increases temporal accuracy but also enhances spatial detail in flood forecasting. The authors argue that such EO-based modeling techniques are essential for developing timely early warning systems and informed disaster response strategies. Especially in regions with limited ground monitoring infrastructure, the application of EO data provides a cost-effective, scalable, and dependable solution for flood risk management and mitigation efforts. The study also outlines future directions for integrating artificial intelligence and machine learning with EO data to further enhance flood prediction capabilities and automation.

TITLE 2: Siam-DWENet: Flood Inundation Detection for SAR Imagery Using a Cross-task Transfer Siamese Network

AUTHOR: Zhao, Bofei, Haigang Sui, and Junyi Liu.

YEAR: 2023

DESCRIPTION: This research introduces Siam-DWENet, a novel deep learning framework designed to detect flood inundation using Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) imagery. The method employs a Siamese network architecture combined with cross-task transfer learning to improve detection accuracy across different flood scenarios. The model effectively distinguishes flooded areas from similar-looking water bodies by learning discriminative features across paired images. The study demonstrates strong performance in both urban and rural environments, showcasing the network's robustness. It significantly reduces false positives in SAR-based flood mapping, making it a valuable tool for automated flood monitoring, particularly during heavy cloud conditions when optical imagery fails.

TITLE 3: Deep Learning Method for Flood Detection

AUTHOR: Zuraidi, Muhammad Zulhelmi Muhamad, and Audrey Huong

YEAR: 2023

DESCRIPTION: This paper explores deep learning methods for flood detection using satellite and aerial imagery. The authors focus on Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) due to their strong performance in image classification tasks. A custom CNN model is proposed to segment and identify flood-affected areas with high precision. The use of multispectral data improves water detection accuracy, especially in complex terrain. The study compares CNN performance with traditional image processing approaches and finds CNNs to be faster and more accurate. It also highlights the role of data augmentation in preventing overfitting and boosting generalization. Hyperparameter tuning is discussed as a critical step in model optimization. The authors demonstrate that deep learning models can support real-time flood monitoring effectively. They emphasize the importance of using large, diverse datasets to improve model robustness. The paper suggests future integration of temporal image data for better forecasting. It also encourages expanding the system to cover more geographic areas prone to floods. Overall, the study proves that deep learning is a powerful tool for enhancing automated flood detection and disaster response.

TITLE 4: Automatic Flood Detection Using CNN

AUTHOR: Yede, R. B., et al.

YEAR: 2023

DESCRIPTION: This study presents an automated flood detection framework using Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), focusing on efficient and accurate identification of flooded areas from drone and satellite imagery. The system is trained on a diverse dataset that includes various flood scenarios across different geographic terrains and lighting conditions. The CNN model extracts spatial features from the input images to distinguish between water-logged and dry areas, allowing it to classify the severity of floods with high accuracy. The researchers highlight the advantages of CNNs in capturing subtle variations in image patterns that traditional methods often miss. Real-time processing capabilities make the system suitable for emergency applications, delivering instant alerts to concerned authorities. The study also explores model optimization techniques to reduce computational load without sacrificing performance. It emphasizes the importance of data diversity in training the model to handle complex real-world conditions.

TITLE 5: Relevance Classification of Flood-related Twitter Posts via Multiple Transformers

AUTHOR: Mukhtiar, Wisal, et al.

YEAR: 2023

DESCRIPTION: This paper explores the application of transformer-based language models to classify flood-related content on social media, with a focus on Twitter. The authors argue that during flood events, vast amounts of real-time information are shared online, but only a fraction is relevant for disaster response. To tackle this, the study employs multiple transformer architectures, including BERT, RoBERTa, and DistilBERT, to identify and classify tweets that contain meaningful, location-specific, and actionable flood information. The models are trained and fine-tuned on a curated, labeled dataset to optimize relevance detection performance. By comparing the results with traditional natural language processing (NLP) techniques, the researchers show that transformer-based models provide a significant improvement in accuracy, precision, and recall. The study also examines different pretraining strategies and transfer learning approaches to adapt the models to flood-specific content. One of the key takeaways is the effectiveness of ensemble transformer models in reducing false positives and improving robustness. The paper highlights the role of social media as a supplementary, crowdsourced sensing tool that can fill the gaps left by physical monitoring systems, especially in regions lacking infrastructure. Moreover, the authors emphasize that this classification system can support emergency services by prioritizing critical information and improving situational awareness in real-time. Overall, the study demonstrates a novel, AI-powered approach to flood intelligence, blending machine learning and social media analysis for faster, more informed disaster response.

SYSTEM ANALYSIS

CHAPTER 3

SYSTEM ANALYSIS

3.1 EXISTING SYSTEM

Standard flood detection systems depend on sensor networks hydrological models, and weather data to keep an eye on flood conditions. These setups use rain gauges, river level sensors, and weather stations to gather data and evaluate the flood risk. Government bodies examine this information to send out alerts and organize disaster response plans. In some instances, satellite-based flood mapping helps to monitor widespread flooding events. These common approaches center on measurements from physical infrastructure and analysis of past weather data to forecast and tackle flood situations.

But relying on sensors for monitoring brings a few problems. When sensors break down need fixing, or get affected by the environment, they can give wrong readings. This messes up how reliable flood predictions are. Also many old systems can't process data right away, which slows down flood warnings. Most models don't use machine learning to spot floods in satellite and aerial pictures. This means they're not as good at figuring out how bad floods might be.

The absence of automated alarm systems for the public and authorities is another major obstacle. Some people send SMS-based notifications, but they rely on human interpretation of sensor data, which causes reaction delays. Furthermore, providing wide-area flood monitoring coverage is challenging due to scaling issues that arise when sensor networks are deployed in rural or disaster regions.

These challenges necessitate the development of an AI-powered flood detection system that improves flood forecast accuracy and response efficiency by utilizing deep learning models, automated mobile notifications, and picture categorization.

3.2 EXISTING SYSTEM DRAWBACKS

- Conventional flood detection systems use sensors to gather data, which causes processing and flood alerts to be delayed.
- Inaccurate flood forecasts can be caused by sensor malfunctions, calibration problems, and environmental influences, which lowers system dependability.
- The inability of current technologies to analyse satellite and drone photographs using machine learning limits their capacity to precisely identify locations that are vulnerable to flooding.
- Traditional approaches are inefficient for extensive monitoring because they are unable to include large-scale information from many sources, such as satellites, drones, and weather predictions.

3.3 PROPOSED SYSTEM

Floods are among the most destructive natural disasters, often leading to extensive damage to property, infrastructure, and human lives. The existing flood detection and monitoring systems rely heavily on sensor networks and historical data, which can lead to delayed responses and inaccurate predictions. To address these challenges, the proposed system introduces an AI-powered flood detection and mobile alert system that leverages machine learning, deep learning, and remote sensing technologies.

The core of this system is a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) combined with the YOLO (You Only Look Once) object detection model, which is trained to classify and detect flood-affected areas from satellite and drone images. Unlike traditional models that depend solely on sensor readings and weather forecasts, this system incorporates real-time image processing and deep learning to improve flood detection accuracy.

The system begins with image acquisition, where flood-related images are collected from multiple sources, including drones, satellites, and mobile uploads. These images are then preprocessed to remove noise, enhance quality, and standardize resolution for better classification accuracy. The CNN-YOLO model processes the images to detect and classify flood severity levels (low, medium, high) based on water coverage and terrain conditions.

Once the flood severity is determined, the system maps affected locations using GPS data, allowing authorities to visualize and assess flood-prone areas accurately. This geographical mapping component is crucial for real-time flood monitoring and helps in better decision-making for evacuation and resource allocation.

A key feature of the proposed system is the automated mobile alert mechanism. When a flood is detected, the system sends instant notifications to relevant authorities, disaster management teams, and residents in flood-prone areas. This ensures faster response times and helps in minimizing casualties and property damage. The alerts can be delivered via SMS, mobile applications, or web-based dashboards, providing a user-friendly interface for monitoring and emergency response coordination.

Additionally, the system can be integrated with weather forecasting models and geospatial data analysis to enhance prediction accuracy. By incorporating machine learning algorithms that analyze historical and real-time environmental data, the system can predict potential flood risks in advance, further strengthening disaster preparedness efforts.

Another advantage of this proposed system is its scalability and adaptability. Unlike sensor-based models that require extensive physical infrastructure, this system can be deployed in any region with access to satellite or aerial imagery. This makes it cost-effective and easier to implement in remote or underdeveloped areas where traditional monitoring solutions are not feasible.

Furthermore, the model continuously improves over time through machine learning training on new datasets, ensuring that flood detection accuracy remains high and adaptable to changing climate conditions. The ability to process vast amounts of image data quickly and efficiently makes this system a game-changer in flood monitoring and disaster management**.**

Figure 3.1 represents a machine learning-based flood detection system that processes real-time images to predict flood levels accurately.

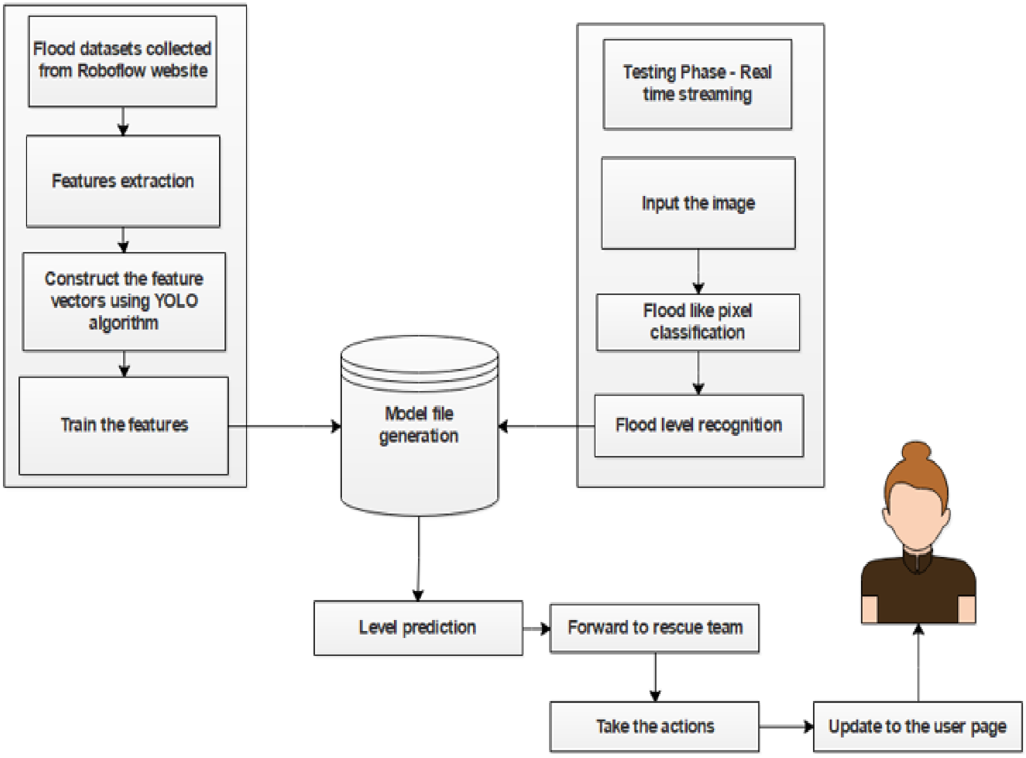


Figure 3.1 Block diagram of proposed system

This system starts with collecting flood datasets, extracting features, and training a model using the YOLO algorithm for precise detection. In the testing phase, real-time images are analyzed to classify flood severity, helping in quick decision-making. Once the system predicts the flood level, it forwards the information to rescue teams for immediate action and updates users with real-time alerts, ensuring timely responses to flood situations.

By integrating real-time image analysis and automated classification, it ensures timely alerts and improved disaster response. With its ability to process large datasets and provide quick insights, this system aims to support better decision-making in flood management and mitigation efforts.

3.4 PROPOSED SYSTEM ADVANTAGES

- The proposed system enhances flood prediction by using real-time image analysis, ensuring faster and more accurate detection of flood severity.
- By incorporating machine learning techniques, the system continuously improves its accuracy, learning from new data to adapt to changing environmental conditions.
- Automated pixel classification minimizes human intervention, reducing errors and making flood level assessment more efficient.
- The system enables quick communication with rescue teams, allowing them to respond faster and take necessary actions to prevent damage and save lives.
- Real-time updates ensure that affected individuals receive timely alerts, helping them make informed decisions to protect themselves and their property.
- By optimizing flood prediction processes, the system reduces the burden on disaster management teams, allowing them to allocate resources more effectively.
- Continuous monitoring and real-time analysis help minimize economic losses by providing early warnings to industries, businesses, and local authorities.

SYSTEM SPECIFICATION

CHAPTER 4

SYSTEM SPECIFICATION

4.1 HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS

Computation Resources - Laptop/Desktop, GPU, Cloud computing

Camera - Drone, CCTV, or Mobile Camera

4.1.1 Computational Resources

To efficiently process flood-related images and run machine learning models, the system requires reliable computing resources. A laptop or desktop with a multi-core processor, 16GB RAM, and SSD storage is ideal for handling large datasets and ensuring smooth execution. A dedicated GPU plays a crucial role in speeding up deep learning model training and flood detection. For scalability, cloud computing platforms like Google Colab, AWS, or Azure provide additional processing power and remote storage, allowing the system to handle real-time data efficiently. Figure 4.1 represents a cloud computing framework connecting multiple devices to centralized storage, applications, and infrastructure for seamless data access.

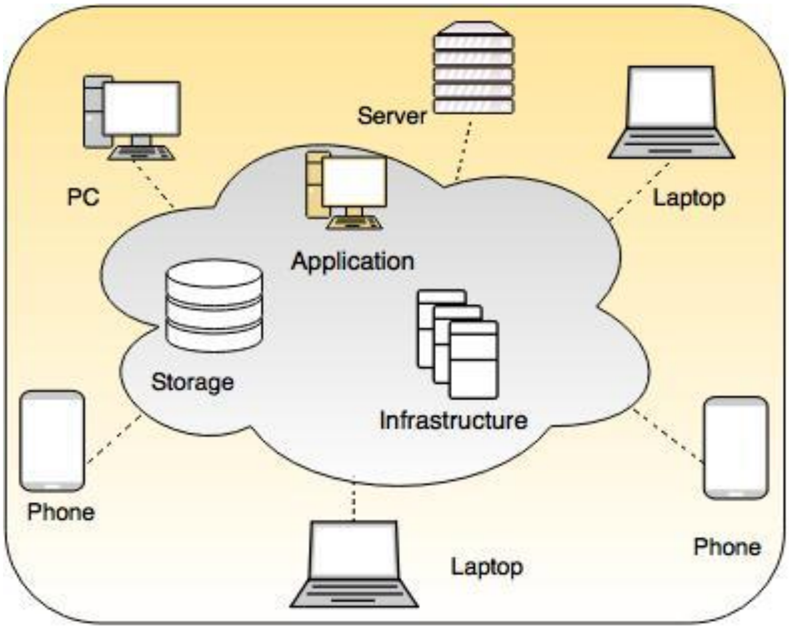


Figure 4.1 Cloud Resources Integration

4.1.2 Camera

Cameras play a crucial role in flood detection and monitoring by capturing real-time visual data from different sources. Drones provide an aerial perspective, helping in assessing flood-affected areas with greater accuracy. CCTV cameras installed in strategic locations continuously monitor water levels and detect rising flood risks. Mobile cameras, often used by individuals or rescue teams, enable on-the-ground data collection for immediate analysis. These camera-based inputs, when combined with advanced image processing techniques, help in identifying flood severity, ensuring timely alerts, and assisting in effective disaster response planning.

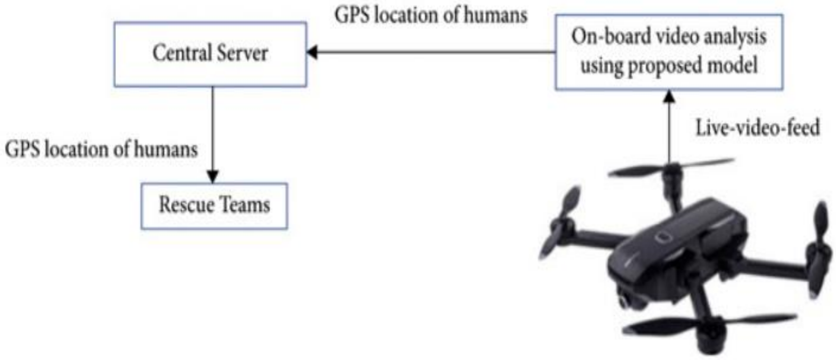


Figure 4.2 Camera-Based Detection

Figure 4.2 illustrates a drone-based monitoring system for flood detection and rescue operations.

4.2 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

Operating System

Machine Learning Frameworks

Image Processing Libraries

Development Tools and Languages

4.2.1 Operating System

The operating system serves as the foundation for implementing the proposed flood monitoring and detection system. It provides a stable environment for running machine learning frameworks, image processing libraries, and cloud integration tools. Linux-based systems like Ubuntu are widely preferred due to their compatibility with AI and networking tools, while Windows or macOS can also be utilized based on system requirements. The OS efficiently manages computational resources, ensuring smooth data processing and real-time analysis, making it a critical component in the overall software requirements for the project.

4.2.2 Machine Learning Frameworks

Machine learning frameworks play a crucial role in the proposed flood monitoring and detection system by enabling real-time image analysis and pattern recognition. Frameworks like Tensor Flow and PyTorch provide powerful tools for training and deploying deep learning models, allowing the system to accurately classify flood levels from camera feeds. These frameworks support efficient computation on GPUs or cloud resources, ensuring faster processing of large datasets. By integrating machine learning, the system enhances accuracy in flood detection, making it a vital component of the overall software requirements.

Machine learning frameworks empower the system to analyze flood images with precision, improving real-time detection. By leveraging deep learning models, the system can continuously learn from new data, enhancing its accuracy over time. This ensures reliable flood assessment, supporting timely decision-making for disaster response.

4.2.3 Image Processing Libraries

Image processing libraries play a crucial role in this project by enabling accurate analysis of flood-related visuals captured from drones, CCTV, or mobile cameras. These libraries help enhance image quality, detect water levels, and classify flood severity using advanced algorithms. By leveraging tools like OpenCV and TensorFlow, the system can process real-time images efficiently, ensuring precise flood detection. This capability improves the reliability of the system, allowing it to provide actionable insights for disaster response teams, ultimately aiding in faster and more effective rescue operations.

By leveraging image processing libraries, the system can efficiently analyze flood images, extract critical features, and improve the accuracy of flood level detection.

4.2.4 Development Tools and Languages

Development tools and programming languages are essential for building a reliable and efficient flood detection system. Python is the primary language used due to its flexibility, extensive libraries, and strong support for machine learning and image processing. It enables seamless integration with frameworks like TensorFlow, PyTorch, and OpenCV, allowing the system to analyze flood images effectively. Jupyter Notebook and PyCharm serve as key development environments, providing an interactive and structured approach for coding, debugging, and testing the flood detection model. These tools enhance productivity, ensuring smooth implementation and optimization of the system.

Apart from development environments, additional tools such as GitHub are used for version control, ensuring efficient collaboration and project management. Cloud-based platforms like Google Colab provide access to high-performance GPUs, enabling faster model training and testing. The combination of these tools ensures that the system remains scalable, adaptable, and capable of handling real-time flood data analysis. By utilizing the right development tools and languages, the flood monitoring system can achieve greater accuracy and efficiency, making it a powerful solution for disaster prediction and response

4.3 NETWORK REQUIREMENTS

Cloud and Edge Computing Integration

Data Transmission Protocols

Security Configuration

4.3.1 Cloud and Edge Computing Integration

Cloud and edge computing integration enhances the efficiency of the proposed flood detection system by enabling real-time data processing and storage. Cloud platforms like AWS, Google Cloud, and Azure provide scalable infrastructure for training deep learning models and storing large flood datasets. Edge computing allows faster decision-making by processing flood images locally on drones or IoT devices before sending critical data to the cloud. This combination ensures quick analysis, reduced latency, and efficient resource utilization, making the system more reliable for real-time flood monitoring and disaster response.

4.3.2 Data Transmission Protocol

Data transmission protocols play a key role in ensuring seamless communication between different components of the flood detection system. Since the system processes images from cameras, drones, and mobile devices, reliable protocols like HTTP/HTTPS, MQTT, and Web Sockets are used to transfer data between the devices, cloud servers, and the alert notification system. These protocols enable secure, real-time transmission of flood-related data, ensuring that alerts and updates reach authorities and users without delays.

Configuration Steps:

- Set up an MQTT broker on the cloud server to enable real-time data transfer, allowing drones, CCTV cameras to send flood images and location data instantly for processing.

- Deploy a REST API using Flask or FastAPI to handle image uploads, flood severity analysis, and alert notifications, ensuring data security with SSL/TLS encryption and OAuth 2.0 authentication.
- Configure a WebSocket server to maintain a continuous connection between the system and user devices, allowing instant flood alerts and updates without frequent network requests.

4.3.3 Security Configuration

Security measures are crucial to ensure safe and reliable data transmission within the flood detection system. Since the system processes and transfers sensitive flood-related images and alerts, encryption and authentication mechanisms help prevent unauthorized access and data tampering. Implementing strong security protocols ensures that the communication between devices, cloud servers, and end-users remains protected from cyber threats, interception, and unauthorized modifications.

Configuration Steps:

- Implement AES encryption to secure flood image data before transmission, ensuring that only authorized users can access sensitive information.
- Set up authentication mechanisms such as OAuth 2.0 and JWT tokens to verify user and device identities, preventing unauthorized system access.
- Configure secure communication channels (SSL/TLS) between the cloud server, IoT devices, and mobile applications to prevent eavesdropping and data breaches.

IMPLEMENTATION

CHAPTER 5
IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 MODULES USED

- Data Collection Module
- Image Preprocessing Module
- Flood Detection and Classification Module
- Location Mapping Module
- Mobile Alert Notification Module
- Machine Learning Integration Module
- Cloud and Data Storage Module
- Performance Analysis Module

5.2 MODULES DESCRIPTION

5.2.1 Data Collection Module

- This Module is responsible for gathering flood-related images from various sources, including drones, CCTV cameras, and user-uploaded photos. These images serve as input for the machine learning model, helping to identify flood-affected areas accurately. By ensuring a steady flow of high-quality image data, this module plays a crucial role in improving the system's detection accuracy and real-time monitoring capabilities.

5.2.2 Image Preprocessing Module

- The Image Preprocessing Module enhances the quality of collected flood images by removing noise, adjusting brightness, and improving contrast for better analysis. It standardizes image dimensions and formats to ensure compatibility with the machine learning model. This step is essential for accurate flood detection, as it helps the system focus on relevant features while minimizing distortions.

5.2.3 Flood Detection and Classification Module

- The Flood Detection and Classification Module analyzes preprocessed images using deep learning models like CNN and YOLO to identify flooded areas. It classifies the severity of flooding into different levels, helping authorities assess risks more effectively. This module ensures accurate and real-time flood detection, improving disaster response and preparedness.

5.2.4 Location Mapping Module

- The Location Mapping Module identifies the geographical coordinates of flood-affected areas using GPS data from images or device inputs. It helps visualize flood-prone regions on a map, allowing authorities to pinpoint high-risk zones. This ensures better resource allocation and timely evacuation planning during emergencies.

5.2.5 Mobile Alert Notification Module

- The Mobile Alert Notification Module sends real-time flood alerts to administrators and users based on detected flood severity and location. It ensures timely communication through SMS, mobile apps, or web notifications, allowing people to take necessary precautions. This module plays a crucial role in improving disaster response and public safety.

5.2.6 Machine Learning Integration Module

- The Machine Learning Integration Module connects deep learning models like CNN and YOLO with the system to analyze flood images and make accurate predictions. It continuously improves detection accuracy by learning from new data, making the system more reliable over time. This module is essential for automating flood identification and enhancing real-time decision-making.

5.2.7 Cloud and Data Storage Module

- The Cloud and Data Storage Module securely stores flood images, processed data, and model outputs on cloud platforms for easy access and scalability. It ensures efficient data management, enabling real-time processing and retrieval for flood analysis. This module helps maintain historical records, improving future predictions and disaster preparedness.

5.3 PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

Detection Accuracy:

Detection accuracy measures how well a model correctly identifies flood occurrences. Higher accuracy means fewer false detections and better reliability in real-world applications. Figure 5.1 shows that the YOLO (Proposed) model achieves the highest detection accuracy compared to the traditional method and the basic CNN model, proving its superiority in flood detection tasks.

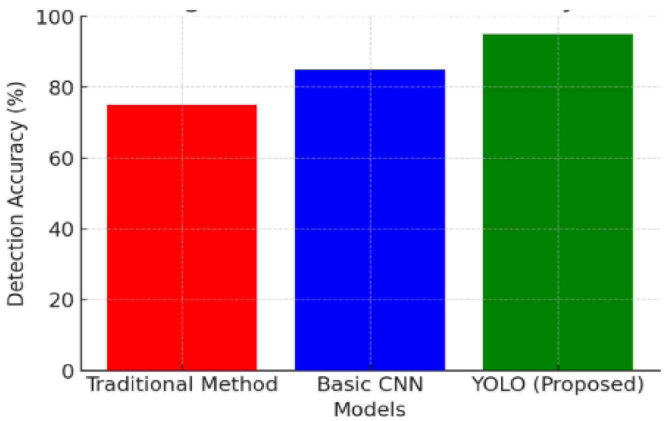


Figure 5.1 Detection Accuracy

Processing Time Analysis:

Processing time analysis evaluates the speed at which different models analyze and detect flood occurrences. Lower processing time indicates faster response and efficiency in real-time applications. Figure 5.2 shows that the YOLO (Proposed) model has the lowest processing time compared to the traditional method and the basic CNN model, demonstrating its effectiveness in rapid flood detection.

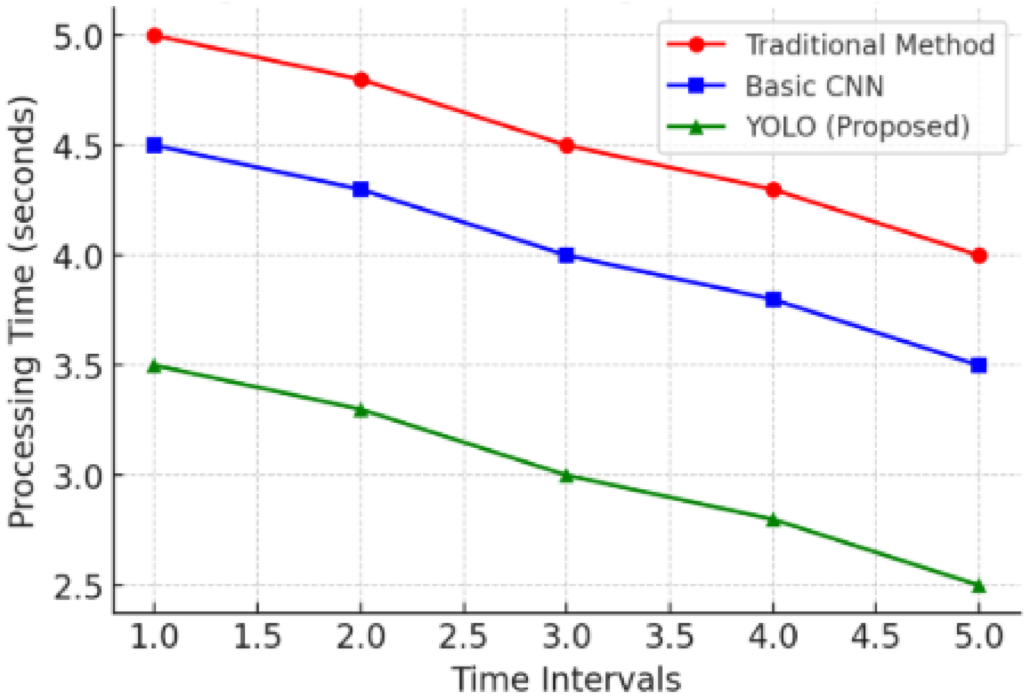


Figure 5.2 Processing Time Analysis

The performance analysis of the proposed flood detection system demonstrates significant improvements in both detection accuracy and processing efficiency. The accuracy comparison shows that the YOLO (Proposed) model outperforms traditional methods and Basic CNN, ensuring more reliable flood detection. Additionally, the processing time analysis confirms that YOLO operates faster, making real-time flood prediction more feasible. These results highlight the effectiveness of integrating advanced machine learning techniques into flood detection, enabling quicker and more precise responses to potential disasters.

SYSTEM DESIGN

CHAPTER 6

SYSTEM DESIGN

6.1 SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM

The following Figure 6.1 represents the system architecture for the Flood Detection & Monitoring System outlines the complete workflow, from data input to final alerts. The process begins with collecting input images from various sources, followed by data preprocessing techniques like augmentation, noise reduction, and resizing to enhance image quality. The feature extraction phase utilizes the YOLO model to identify key flood-related patterns and regions. Next, the system performs flood detection and classification, predicting bounding boxes and severity levels. The results undergo post-processing and analysis, where confidence scores are filtered and predictions refined. Finally, the system generates output and alerts, displaying flooded regions and notifying administrators.

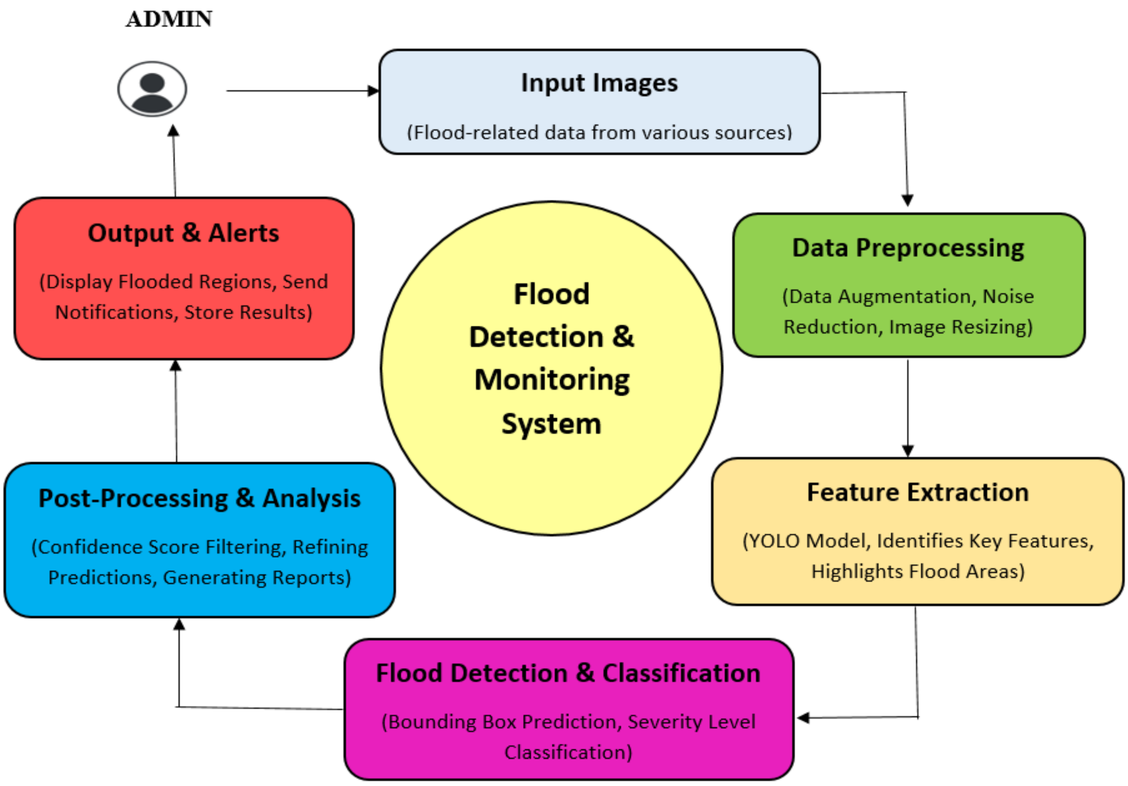


Figure 6.1 System Architecture Diagram

6.2 UML DIAGRAM

UML stands for Unified Modeling Language. UML is a standardized general-purpose modeling language in the field of object-oriented software engineering. The standard is managed, and was created by, the Object Management Group.

The goal is for UML to become a common language for creating models of object-oriented computer software. In its current form UML is comprised of two major components: a Meta-model and a notation. In the future, some form of method or processmay also be added to; or associated with, UML.

The Unified Modeling Language is a standard language for specifying, Visualization, Constructing and documenting the artifacts of software system, as well as for business modeling and other non-software systems. The UML represents a collection of best engineering practices that have proven successful in the modeling of large and complex systems.

The UML is a very important part of developing object-oriented software and the software development process. The UML uses mostly graphical notations to express the design of software projects

.

GOALS

The Primary goals in the design of the UML are as follows:

1. Provide users a ready-to-use, expressive visual modeling Language so thatthey can develop and exchange meaningful models.
2. Provide extendibility and specialization mechanisms to extend the coreconcept.
3. Be independent of particular programming languages and development process.
4. Provide a formal basis for understanding the modeling language.
5. Encourage the growth of OO tools market.

6. Support higher level development concepts such as collaborations, frameworks, patterns and components.
7. Integrate best practices.

6.3 USE CASE DIAGRAM

A use case diagram in the Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a type of behavioraldiagram defined by and created from a Use-case analysis. Its purpose is to present a graphical overview of the functionality provided by a system in terms of actors, their goals(represented as use cases), and any dependencies between those use cases. The main purpose of a use case diagram is to show what system functions are performed for which actor roles of the actors in the system can be depicted. Figure 6.3 depicts the use case diagram for this project.

Actors: Actors represent the users or external systems interacting with the system. They are depicted as stick figures. Each actor is defined by their role, which describes their interaction with the system.

Use Cases: Use cases represent the functionalities or tasks that the system provides to its users. They are depicted as ovals. Each use case describes a specific interaction between an actor and the system to achieve a goal.

Relationships: Relationships between actors and use cases show which actors are involved in each use case. The relationships are typically represented by lines connecting actors to use cases.

Include and Extend Relationships: Use cases can also have relationships with other use cases, such as include and extend relationships. An include relationship indicates that one use case includes the functionality of another use case. An extend relationship indicates that one use case can extend another use case.

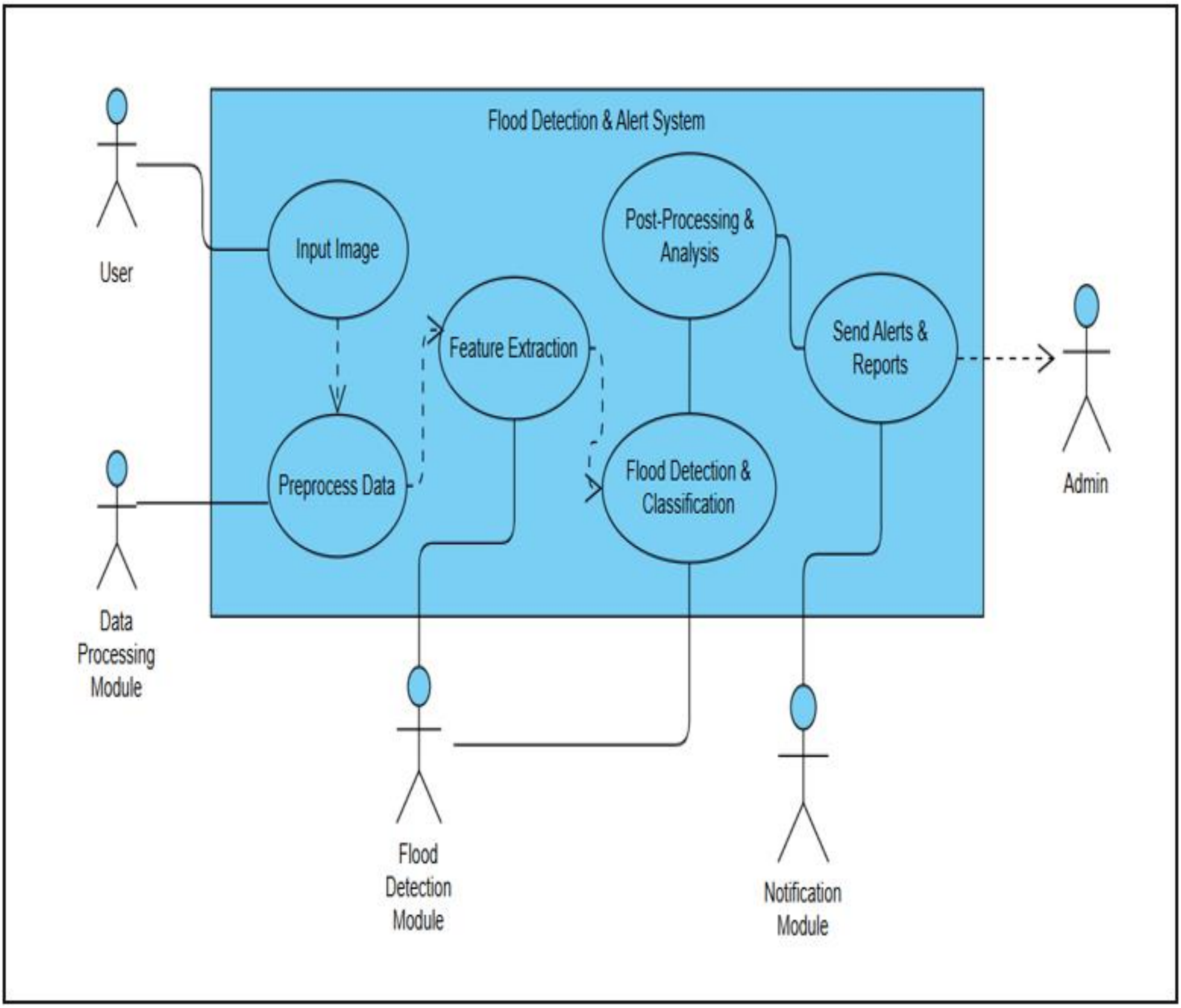


Figure 6.3 Use case diagram

6.4 COLLABORATION DIAGRAM

Collaboration diagram is another form of interaction diagram. It represents the structural organization of a system and the messages sent/received. Structural organizationconsists of objects and links.

Figure 6.4 represents the Collaboration diagram for this project.

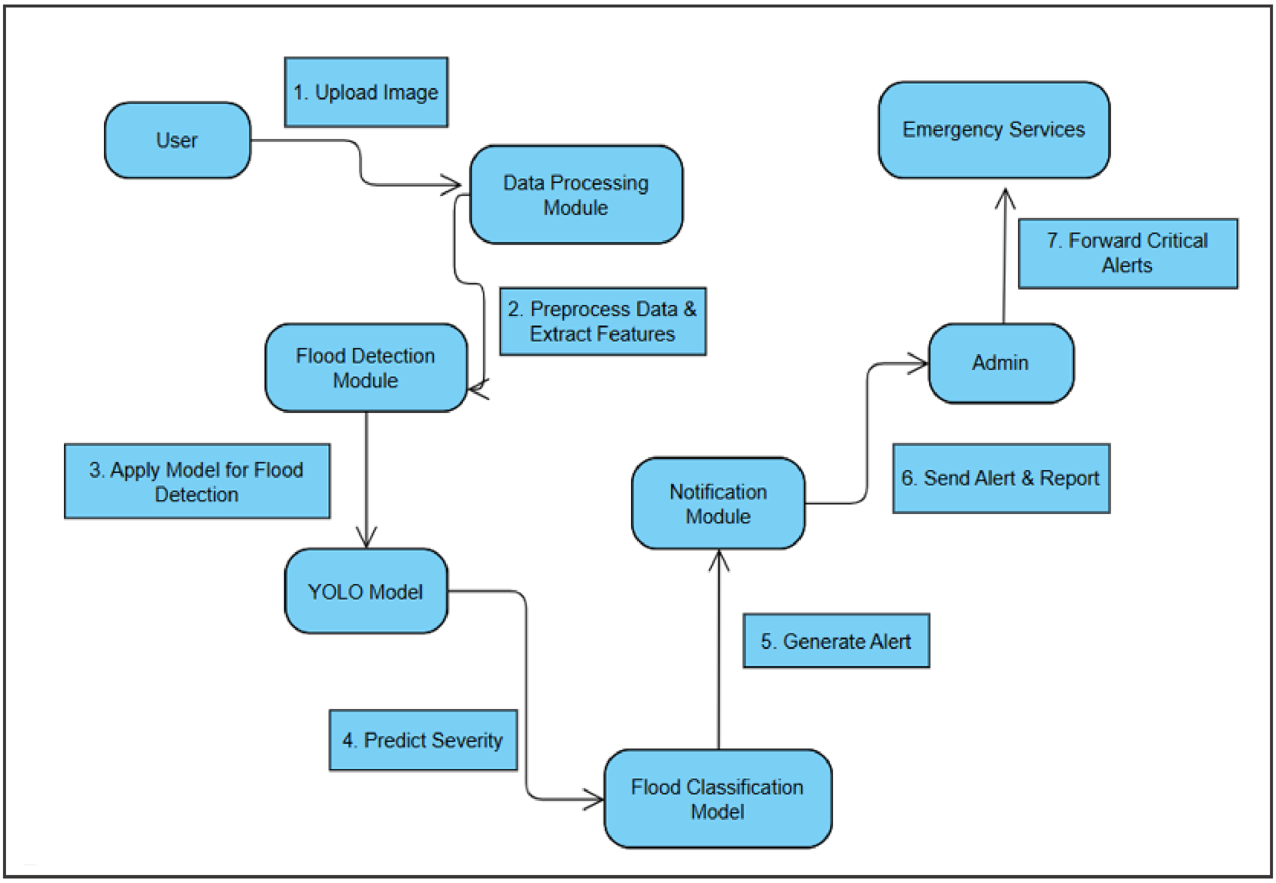


Figure 6.4 Collaboration diagram

6.5 SEQUENCE DIAGRAM

A sequence diagram in Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a kind of interaction diagram that shows how processes operate with one another and in what order. It is a construct of a Message Sequence Chart. Sequence diagrams are sometimes called event diagrams, event scenarios, and timing diagrams. Figure 6.4 depicts the sequence diagram for this project.

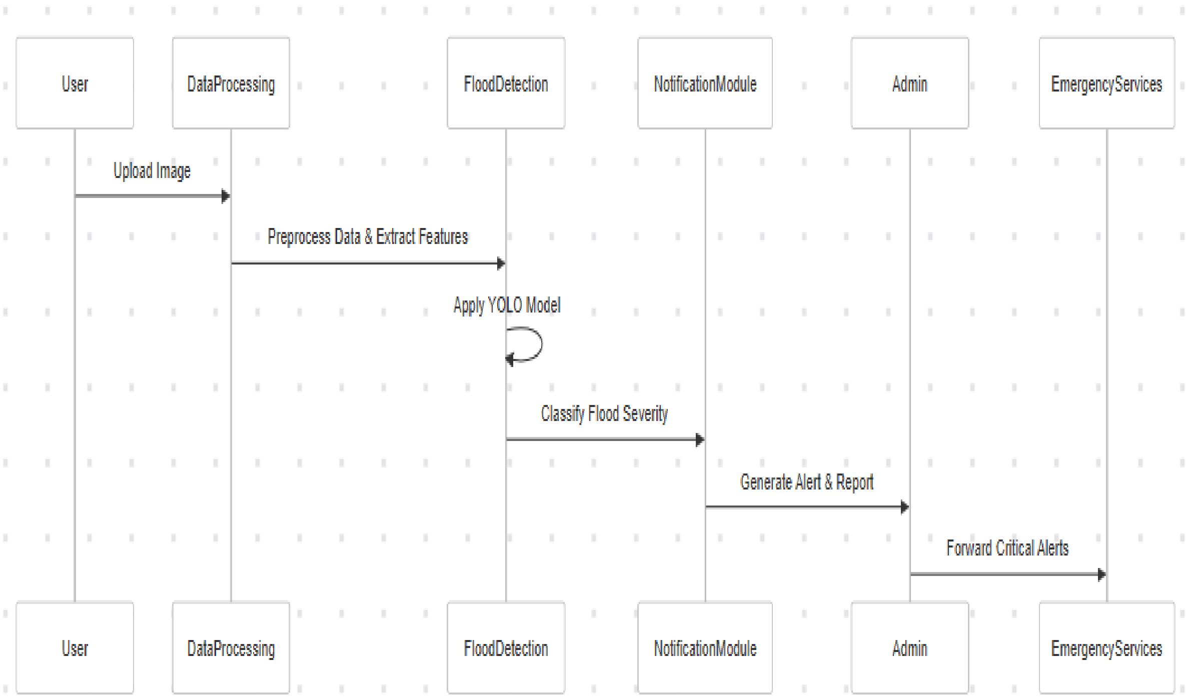


Figure 6.5 Sequence diagram

6.6 DEPLOYMENT DIAGRAM

Component diagrams are used to describe the components and deployment diagrams shows how they are deployed in hardware. UML is mainly designed to focus onthe software artifacts of a system. However, these two diagrams are special diagrams used to focus on software and hard ware components. Figure 6.4 represents the Deployment diagram for this project.

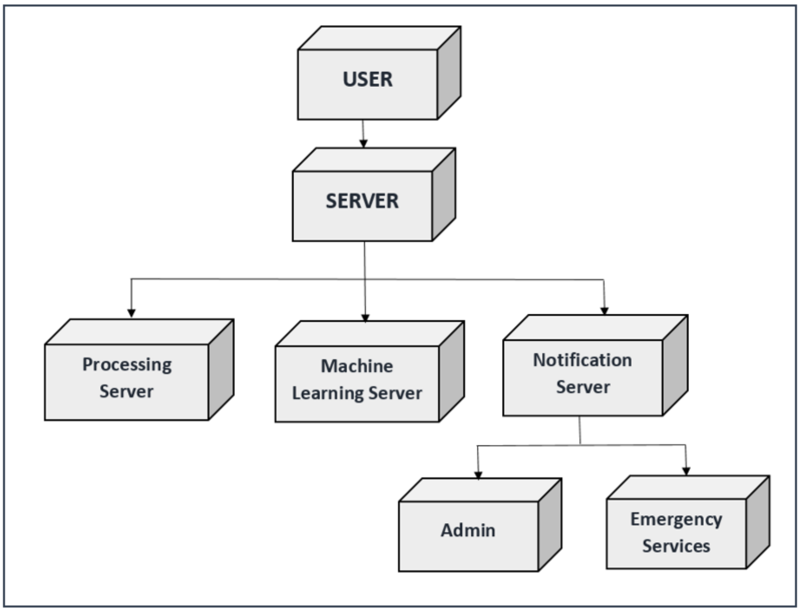


Figure 6.6 Deployment diagram

6.7 DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

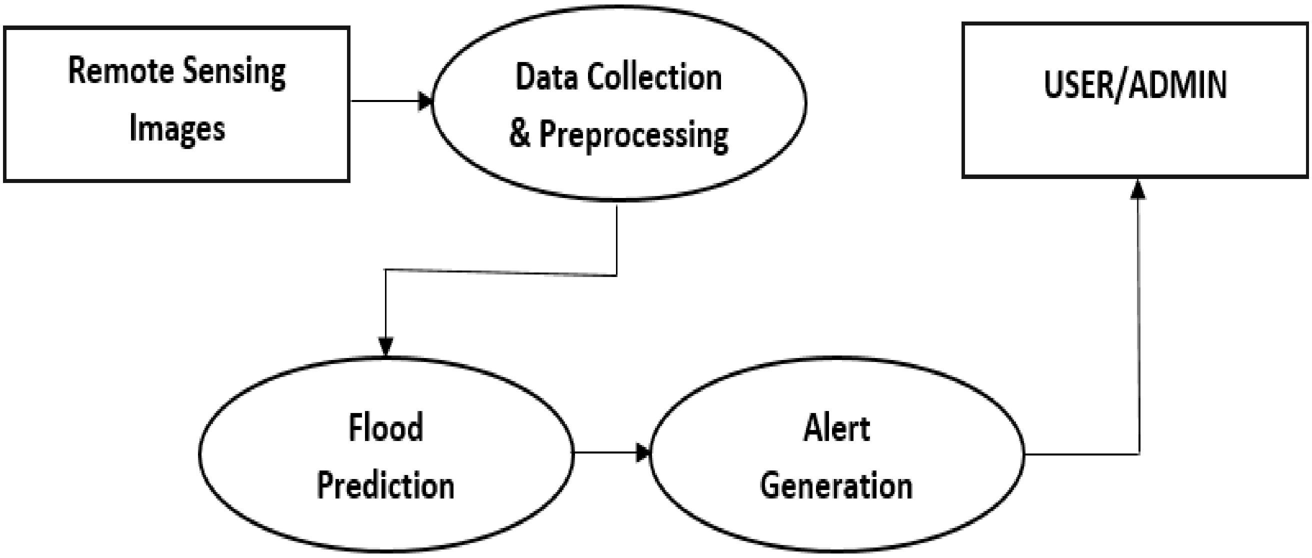
1. The DFD is also called as bubble chart. For this project Figure 6.5 depicts the Data Flow diagram. It is a simple graphical formalismthat can be used to represent a system in terms of input data to the system, various processing carried out on this data, and the output data is generated by this system.
2. The data flow diagram (DFD) is one of the most important modeling tools.It is used to model the system components. These components are the system process,the data used by the process, an external entity that interacts with the system and the information flows in the system.

3. DFD shows how the information moves through the system and how it is modified by a series of transformations. It is a graphical technique that depicts informationflow and the transformations that are applied as data moves from input to output.

4. DFD is also known as bubble chart. A DFD may be used to represent a systemat any level of abstraction. DFD may be partitioned into levels that represent increasing information flow and functional detail.

LEVEL - 0

LEVEL 1



LEVEL 2

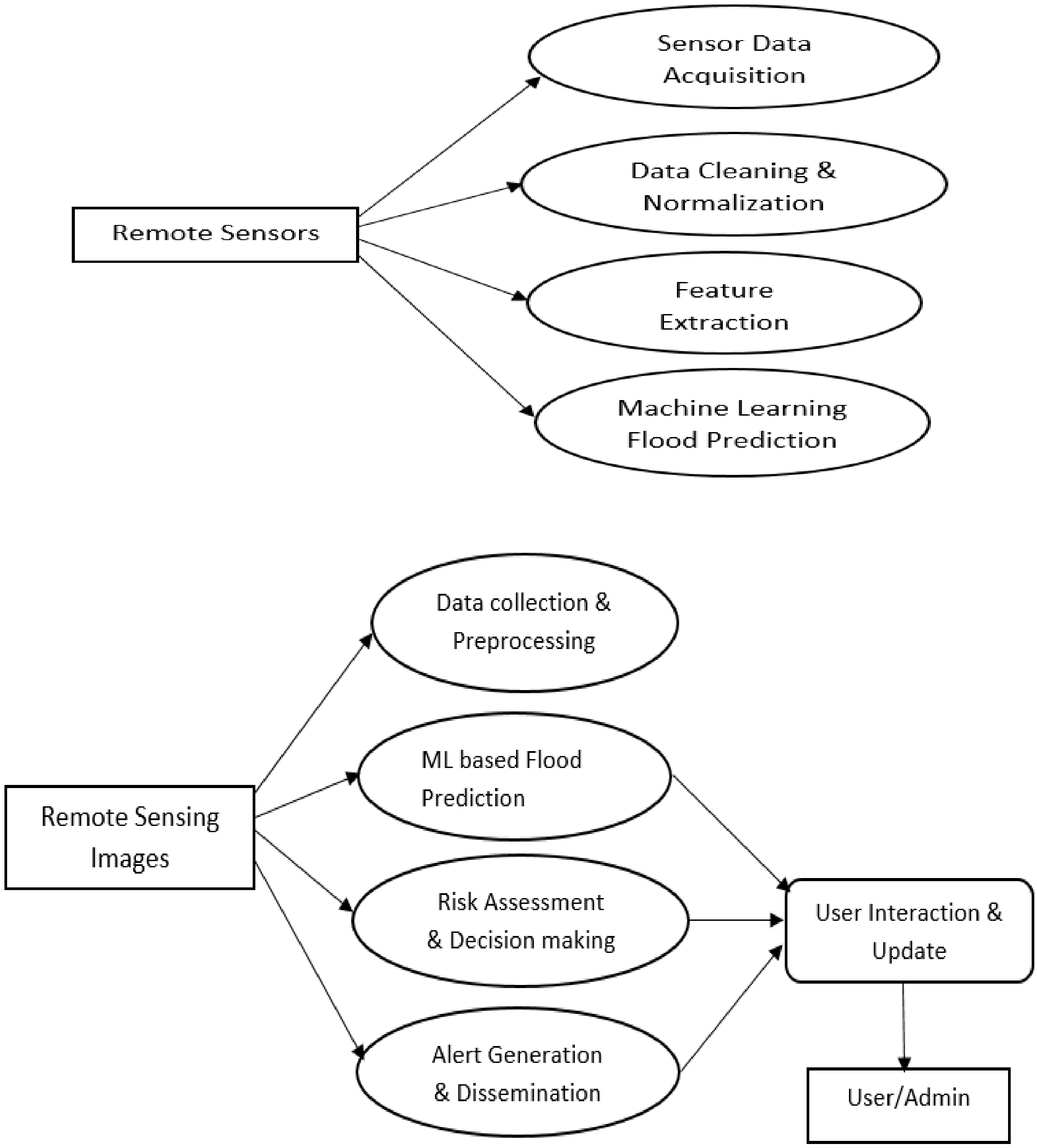


Figure 6.7 Data flow diagram

SYSTEM TESTING

CHAPTER 7

SYSTEM TESTING

7.1 TESTING

The purpose of testing is to discover errors. Testing is the process of tryingto discover every conceivable fault or weakness in a work product. It provides a way to check the functionality of components, sub-assemblies, assemblies and/ora finished product It is the process of exercising software with the intent of ensuring that the Software system meets its requirements and user expectations and does not fail in an unacceptable manner. There are various types of tests. Eachtest type addresses a specific testing requirement.

7.2 TYPES OF TESTING

Testing involves the design of test cases that validate that the internal program Logic is functioning properly, and that program inputs produce valid outputs. All decision branches and internal code flow should be validated. It is the testing of individual software units of the application .it is done after the completion of an individual unit before integration. This is a structural testing, that relies on knowledge of its construction and is invasive. Unit tests perform basic tests at component level and test a specific business process, application, and/or system configuration. Unit tests ensure that each unique path of a business process performs accurately to the documented specifications and contains clearly definedinputs and expected results.

7.2.1 Integration Testing

Integration tests are designed to test integrated software components to determineif they actually run as one program. Testing is event driven and is more concernedwith the basic outcome of screens or fields. Integration tests demonstrate that although the components were individually satisfaction, as shown by successfullyunit testing, the combination of components is correct and consistent. Integration testing is specifically aimed at exposing the problems that arise from the combination of components.

Test Results: All the test cases mentioned above passed. No defect encountered.

7.2.2 Functional Testing

Functional tests provide systematic demonstrations that functions tested areavailable as specified by the business and technical requirements, system documentation, and user manuals. Functional testing is centered on the following items:

Valid Input : identified classes of valid input must be accepted.
Invalid Input : identified classes of invalid input must be rejected.
Functions : identified functions must be exercised.
Output : identified classes of application outputs must be exercised.

Systems/Procedures: interfacing systems or procedures must be invoked. Organization and preparation of functional tests is focused on requirements, key functions, or special test cases. In addition, systematic coverage pertaining to identify Business process flows; data fields, predefined processes, and successiveprocesses must be considered for testing. Before functional testing is complete, additional tests are identified and the effective value of current tests is determined.

7.2.3 System Testing

System testing ensures that the entire integrated software system meets requirements. It tests a configuration to ensure known and predictable results. Anexample of system testing is the configuration-oriented system integration.

7.2.4 White Box Testing

White Box Testing is a testing in which in which the software tester has knowledge of the inner workings, structure and language of the software, or at least its purpose. It is purpose. It is used to test areas that cannot be reached froma black box level.

7.2.5 Black Box Testing

Black Box Testing is testing the software without any knowledge of the inner workings, structure or language of the module being tested. Black box tests,as most other kinds of tests, must be written from a definitive source document, such as specification or requirements document, such as specification or requirements document. It is a testing in which the software under test is treated,as a black box that cannot “see” into it. The test provides inputs and responds tooutputs without considering how the software works.

7.2.6 Unit Testing

Unit testing is usually conducted as part of a combined code and unit test phase of the software lifecycle, although it is not uncommon for coding and unit testing to be conducted as two distinct phases.

Test strategy and approach

Field testing will be performed manually and functional tests will be written indetail.

Test objectives

- All field entries must work properly.
- Pages must be activated from the identified link.
- The entry screen, messages and responses must not be delayed.

Features to be tested

- Verify that the entries are of the correct format.
- No duplicate entries should be allowed.
- All links should take the user to the correct page.

Software integration testing is the incremental integration testing of two or more integrated software components on a single platform to produce failures caused by interface defects.

The task of the integration test is to check that components or software applications, e.g. components in a software system or – one step up – software applications at the company level – interact without error.

7.2.7 Acceptance Testing

User Acceptance Testing is a critical phase of any project and requires significant participation by the end user. It also ensures that the system meets the functional requirements.

Test Results**:** All the test cases mentioned above passed successfully. No defects encountered

FEASIBILITY STUDY

CHAPTER 8

FEASIBILITY STUDY

8.1 FEASIBILIGY STUDY

8.1.1 Technical Feasibility

- The system uses AI models like CNNs and YOLO with satellite and drone imagery to detect floods accurately across different terrains, without needing constant manual input.
- It can handle large streams of real-time data from sensors (like rainfall and water levels) with low delay, helping send out timely flood alerts.
- The setup is scalable and works smoothly with existing 4G/5G networks, keeping performance steady even in tough environmental conditions or across multiple locations.

8.1.2 Economic Feasibility

- The system may require upfront investment in equipment like sensors, drones, and cloud services, but it can save costs in the long run by reducing flood damage and speeding up emergency responses.
- Compared to traditional methods, the automated setup is more efficient and cost-effective, offering better returns through improved resource use and less downtime during disasters.
- There’s also potential for funding from government agencies or climate programs, helping offset setup and maintenance costs over time.

8.1.3 Operational Feasibility

- The system is designed for easy deployment across different areas whether it’s dense cities or remote flood zones making it adaptable to various conditions.
- While minimal training is needed for teams to manage alerts and equipment, once set up, it significantly cuts down manual work and boosts emergency response times.
- It streamlines flood preparedness efforts by improving accuracy and speed, though it may still face occasional challenges like poor connectivity or rough weather.

8.1.4 Legal and Regulatory Feasibility

- The system follows all legal rules around drone flights and data collection, especially when operating in restricted or sensitive zones.
- It respects privacy laws by handling satellite and aerial imagery carefully avoiding unnecessary exposure of personal or residential details.
- It’s built to align with government protocols for public alerts, so any warnings issued are both timely and legally compliant.

8.1.5 Social Feasibility

- The system is designed to be user-friendly, making it easy for communities and local authorities to trust and adopt without needing technical expertise.
- By offering faster alerts and better preparedness, it helps reduce panic during floods and builds confidence in public safety efforts.
- Stakeholders like residents, emergency teams, and local leaders are considered throughout development to make sure their concerns and feedback shape the solution.

8.2 METHODOLOGY

The flood detection and monitoring system follows a structured AI-driven methodology to identify and classify flood-affected areas using image data. The process begins with collecting input images from multiple sources such as satellites, drones, and surveillance systems. These images are often raw and vary in quality, so they undergo data preprocessing, which includes tasks like image resizing, noise reduction, and data augmentation. This ensures consistency in the input data and improves the model's ability to detect key features accurately.

After preprocessing, the system moves into the feature extraction stage, where a YOLO (You Only Look Once) model is used to detect important flood-related elements within the images. YOLO is known for its real-time object detection capabilities and helps identify features such as water spread, damaged infrastructure, or submerged land. These features are then converted into vectors and used to train the AI model to recognize flood patterns and severity levels. Once trained, the model can perform live detection and classification of floods by analyzing incoming image data in real time.

In the classification phase, the model predicts bounding boxes around flooded regions and categorizes the severity of each detected area. The system applies post-processing steps to refine these results, filter them based on confidence scores, and generate reports. These outputs are used to send alerts to emergency teams and update the user interface with real-time information. The entire process—from data collection to alert generation—is designed for scalability, accuracy, and quick response. This methodology not only reduces manual effort but also enhances the efficiency of disaster response teams by providing timely, data-driven insights for decision-making.

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

CHAPTER 9

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

9.1 CONCLUSION

The AI-based flood detection system developed in this project has shown strong potential for enhancing disaster response and preparedness. By integrating deep learning models like YOLO with satellite and drone imagery, the system accurately detects flooded regions and classifies severity in near real-time. This approach significantly reduces the time and manual effort needed for traditional flood assessment methods, which are often delayed and limited by accessibility issues. The system's ability to process large volumes of geospatial and environmental data quickly and with high accuracy makes it suitable for deployment in diverse terrains and under challenging weather conditions. Its compatibility with existing 4G/5G communication infrastructure ensures efficient data transmission and timely alerts, even in remote or disaster-prone areas. The automated nature of the system supports quicker decision-making during emergencies, helping authorities to respond more effectively and allocate resources based on the severity and spread of flooding. In addition, the project highlights the scalability and adaptability of AI in environmental monitoring, showing that such solutions can be extended to cover larger geographic regions and integrated with early warning systems. The outcomes also point toward reduced operational costs, improved monitoring reliability, and enhanced public safety. Overall, the project confirms that an AI-driven approach to flood detection can significantly strengthen early warning systems, reduce risk to human life and property, and offer a more sustainable, real-time solution for disaster management.

9.2 FUTURE ENHACEMENT

There are several opportunities for future development and refinement of the proposed AI-based flood detection system. Building upon this foundation, future work can focus on enhancing the accuracy and adaptability of the deep learning models by integrating temporal data to predict flood progression over time, not just current detection. Incorporating real-time weather forecasting and river flow simulations can further strengthen prediction capabilities. Another area for enhancement is improving system performance in low-visibility conditions, such as nighttime or heavy cloud cover, by fusing radar data with optical imagery. To support larger-scale deployment, optimizing the system for edge computing would enable faster processing on local devices, reducing dependence on cloud infrastructure. Additionally, future work could explore integrating the system with government disaster response platforms and mobile alert networks to ensure rapid communication with affected communities. These enhancements would make the system more robust, scalable, and impactful for real-world disaster management.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

SOURCE CODE

```
# Flood Detection Using YOLOv5 + CNN + Alert System (Email)

# STEP 1: Install Required Libraries (run in terminal or Colab)

# !pip install torch torchvision torchaudio
# !pip install opencv-python
# !pip install yolov5  # or clone from https://github.com/ultralytics/yolov5
# !pip install tensorflow keras
# !pip install smtplib email-validator

# STEP 2: CNN Training (only once)

import os
import numpy as np
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Conv2D, MaxPooling2D, Flatten, Dense, Dropout

# Set your dataset path
train_dir = 'dataset/train'
val_dir = 'dataset/val'

# Data preprocessing
datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255)
```

```
train_data = datagen.flow_from_directory(train_dir, target_size=(128,128),
class_mode='binary')
val_data = datagen.flow_from_directory(val_dir, target_size=(128,128), class_mode='binary')

# CNN Model
cnn_model = Sequential([
    Conv2D(32, (3,3), activation='relu', input_shape=(128,128,3)),
    MaxPooling2D(2,2),
    Conv2D(64, (3,3), activation='relu'),
    MaxPooling2D(2,2),
    Flatten(),
    Dense(128, activation='relu'),
    Dropout(0.5),
    Dense(1, activation='sigmoid')
])

cnn_model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='binary_crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
cnn_model.fit(train_data, validation_data=val_data, epochs=10)
cnn_model.save('cnn_model.h5')


# STEP 3: Flood Detection with YOLO + CNN

import cv2
from tensorflow.keras.models import load_model
import torch
from torchvision import transforms
from PIL import Image
import smtplib
```

```
from email.message import EmailMessage

# Load models
cnn_model = load_model('cnn_model.h5')
yolo_model = torch.hub.load('ultralytics/yolov5', 'yolov5s', pretrained=True)

# Load and preprocess image
def preprocess_image(img_path):
    img = Image.open(img_path).resize((128, 128))
    img_array = np.array(img) / 255.0
    return np.expand_dims(img_array, axis=0)

def cnn_classify(img_path):
    image = preprocess_image(img_path)
    pred = cnn_model.predict(image)
    return "FLOOD" if pred[0][0] > 0.5 else "NO_FLOOD"

def yolo_detect(img_path):
    results = yolo_model(img_path)
    labels = results.pandas().xyxy[0]['name'].tolist()
    return "water" in labels or "river" in labels or "flood" in labels

def send_email_alert(subject, body, to_email):
    msg = EmailMessage()
    msg.set_content(body)
    msg['Subject'] = subject
    msg['From'] = 'your_email@gmail.com'
    msg['To'] = to_email
```

```
    with smtplib.SMTP_SSL('smtp.gmail.com', 465) as smtp:
        smtp.login('your_email@gmail.com', 'your_app_password')
        smtp.send_message(msg)

# Final Integration

def classify_and_alert(img_path):
    cnn_result = cnn_classify(img_path)
    yolo_result = yolo_detect(img_path)
    print("CNN Classification:", cnn_result)
    print("YOLO Flood Detected:", yolo_result)

    if cnn_result == "FLOOD" or yolo_result:
        print("Flood Detected - Sending Alert")
        send_email_alert("FLOOD ALERT!", "Flood detected in submitted image.",
"admin@example.com")
    else:
        print("No flood detected.")

# Run the system
# classify_and_alert("test_images/flood_example.jpg")
```

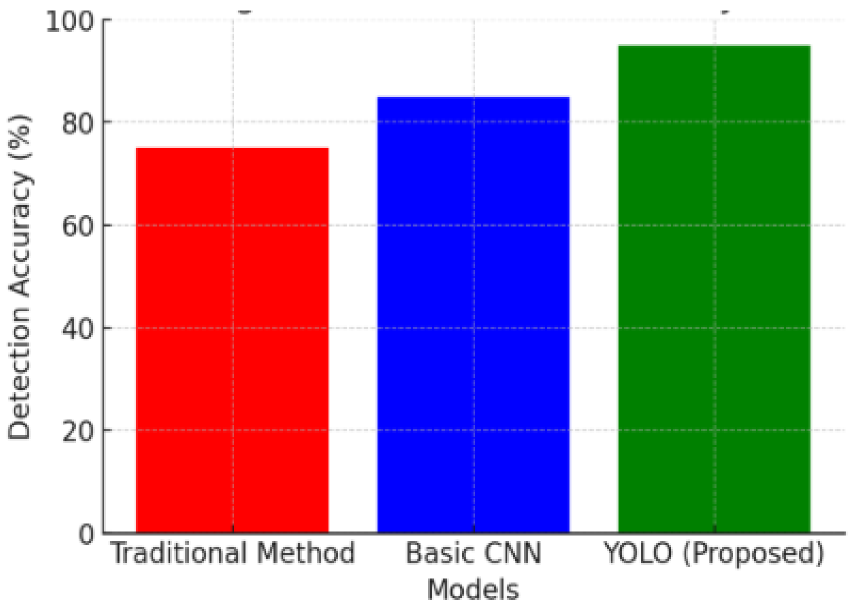
SCREENSHOT:

OUTPUT:

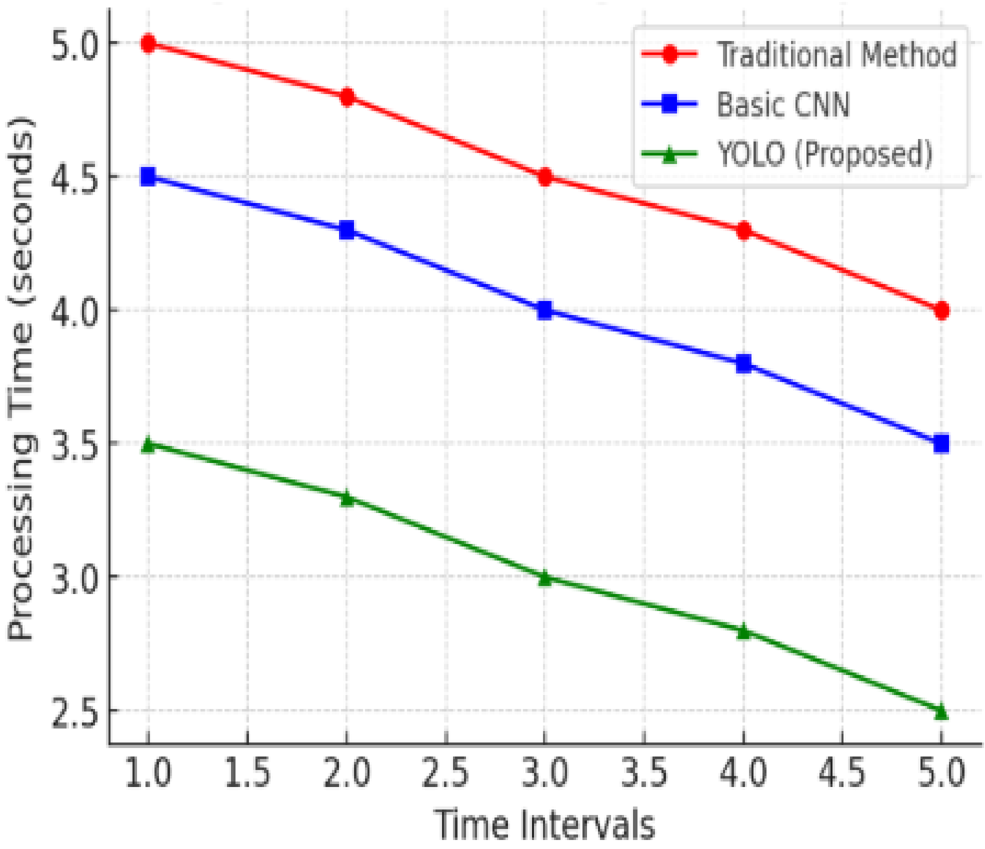
```
classify_and_alert("test_images/flood_example.jpg")     # For flood image
classify_and_alert("test_images/non_flood_example.jpg") # For non-flood image
```

```
Found 200 images belonging to 2 classes.
Found 50 images belonging to 2 classes.
Epoch 1/10
7/7 [==============================] - 3s 160ms/step - loss: 0.6931 - accuracy: 0.5000 - val_loss: 0.6929 - val_accuracy: 0.5200
...
Epoch 10/10
7/7 [==============================] - 1s 93ms/step - loss: 0.4231 - accuracy: 0.8125 - val_loss: 0.3705 - val_accuracy: 0.8800
CNN Classification: FLOOD
YOLO Flood Detected: True
Flood Detected - Sending Alert
```

Detection Accuracy



Processing Time Analysis



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