Phase 4: Building the IoT Flood Monitoring and Early Warning System

Project Description:

Creating a platform for real-time water level data and flood warnings that receives data from IoT sensors and issues warnings is a more complex project. It would typically require a server backend to handle sensor data and push notifications to the web page. Below is a simplified example of how to structure the frontend (HTML, CSS, and JavaScript) for such a project.

Applications:

1. Frontend Web Application:

Develop a web interface using HTML, CSS, and JavaScript to display the water level data and flood warnings.

Create a user-friendly dashboard with visualizations and maps to represent the data.

2.Backend Server:

Set up a backend server using a server-side language like Node.js, Python, or Ruby to handle data processing and communication with IoT sensors.

3.IoT Sensor Integration:

Integrate IoT sensors that measure water levels and transmit data to the server in real-time.

Use protocols like MQTT, HTTP, or WebSocket for sensor data communication.

4.Data Storage:

Implement a database (e.g., MySQL, MongoDB) to store historical sensor data for analysis and reference.

5. Real-time Data Processing:

Develop server-side scripts to process incoming sensor data and calculate water level trends.

6.Flood Warning Logic:

Implement algorithms to detect abnormal water level changes or thresholds indicative of potential floods.

Trigger flood warnings based on these thresholds.

7. Notifications:

Integrate a notification system (e.g., email, SMS, push notifications) to alert users and authorities when a flood warning is issued.

8. Map Integration:

Utilize mapping libraries like Leaflet or Google Maps to display the sensor locations and water level data on the frontend.

9.User Authentication and Authorization:

Implement user authentication and authorization to control access to the platform and ensure data security.

10.APIs:

Create RESTful or GraphQL APIs for communication between the frontend and backend components.

Languages: python,html5,css3,javascript.

Hardware: Ultrasonic sensor, Buzzer, dht 22, Raspberry pi pico, LED light, Register.

To create a platform that displays real-time water level data and flood warnings.

HTML

Fmes.html

<!DOCTYPE html>

```
<html>
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title>Real-Time Water Level Data & Flood Warnings</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="flood.css">
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Flood monitoring system model</h1>
  <div class="hed">
  <div class="header">
    <h1>Real-Time Water Level Data & Flood Warnings</h1>
  </div>
  <div class="content">
    <div class="water-level">
       <h2>Current Water Level: <span id="waterLevel">loading...</span></h2>
    </div>
    <div class="flood-warning">
       <h2>Flood Warning detection: <span
id="floodWarning">loading...</span></h2>
    </div>
  </div>
  <script src="flood.js"></script>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

CSS:

```
Fmes.css
body {
  font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
  background-color: #f0f0f0;
  margin: 110px;
  padding: 10px;
}
.hed \{
  border-style: solid;
}
.header {
  background-color: #d84155;
  color: white;
  text-align: center;
  padding: 20px;
}
.content {
  margin: 20px;
  text-align: center;
}
```

```
.water-level, .flood-warning {
  background-color: rgba(18, 179, 207, 0.486);
  padding: 10px;
  margin: 10px;
  border: 1px solid #ccc;
}
JS:
Fmes.js
const WaterLevelData = () => (Math.random() * 10).toFixed(2);
const FloodWarningData = () => Math.random() > 0.7;
function updateData() {
  const waterLevelElement = document.getElementById("waterLevel");
  const floodWarningElement = document.getElementById("floodWarning");
  const waterLevel = WaterLevelData();
  const isFloodWarning = FloodWarningData();
  waterLevelElement.textContent = waterLevel + " meters";
  floodWarningElement.textContent = isFloodWarning? "Yes": "No";
  floodWarningElement.style.color = isFloodWarning? "red": "green";
}
setInterval(updateData, 5000);
updateData();
```