Real-Time Flood Risk Mapping Using ML And Iot Sensor Data

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Abstract
Real-time flood risk mapping plays a crucial role in disaster management, enabling timely decision-making to mitigate the impact of floods. This paper explores the integration of Machine Learning (ML) techniques with Internet of Things (IoT) sensor data to develop an advanced flood risk mapping system. IoT sensors deployed in flood-prone areas continuously monitor environmental variables such as water levels, rainfall, and soil moisture. These data points are processed using ML algorithms to predict flood risks in real time, offering a dynamic and accurate assessment of flood-prone regions. The system provides near-instantaneous flood risk predictions, significantly enhancing traditional forecasting methods. Results demonstrate the efficacy of machine learning models in accurately predicting flood events, with significant improvements in prediction accuracy and speed compared to conventional methods. This research highlights the potential of combining IoT and ML for improving flood preparedness and response, offering new insights into the application of real-time data for environmental monitoring and disaster risk management.
Keywords: Flood Risk Mapping, Machine Learning, Internet of Things, Real-Time Monitoring, Disaster Management, Predictive Modeling, Environmental Sensors, Flood Prediction, IoT Data, Risk Assessment.

1. INTRODUCTION

Flood risk refers to the likelihood and potential impact of flooding in a specific region, considering both the probability of an event and the severity of its consequences. Floods are a significant natural disaster that disrupts lives, causes damage to infrastructure, and has a long-lasting effect on communities, economies, and the environment[1]. Understanding and managing flood risk is critical for effective urban planning, disaster management, and climate change adaptation. With the global increase in urbanization, population growth, and climate variability, flood risk has become an even more pressing issue. Urban areas, often characterized by high population density, large infrastructure, and limited natural drainage systems, are particularly vulnerable to flooding. Effective flood risk management is essential to minimizing damage, saving lives, and ensuring the resilience of communities[2]. Urban planners and disaster management authorities rely heavily on flood risk assessments to make informed decisions. These assessments help in the design of flood defenses, such as levees, dams, and flood walls, and guide the development of floodplain zoning regulations[3]. Furthermore, flood risk knowledge plays a vital role in climate change adaptation. Rising sea levels, changing precipitation patterns, and more extreme weather events due to climate change have intensified the need for dynamic and forward-thinking flood management strategies[4]. The importance of flood risk assessments also extends to insurance sectors, which need accurate flood risk models to determine premium rates and to local governments, which rely on data-driven decisions to prioritize emergency response and recovery efforts. Hence, reliable flood risk mapping is indispensable to safeguard lives, infrastructure, and resources[5].

Traditionally, flood risk prediction methods have been based on historical flood data, weather patterns, and topographical information. Hydrological and hydraulic models have been the primary tools used to simulate flood events, typically relying on static datasets, such as river flow rates and rainfall records, that are updated at irregular intervals[6]. These models, while effective to some extent, are often limited by their reliance on outdated information, which can lead to inaccurate flood predictions, especially in rapidly changing environments[7]. The spatial and temporal scale of these predictions may also be insufficient to capture real-time flood dynamics in vulnerable regions. For instance, flood simulations based solely on historical rainfall data might miss critical short-term weather events, such as sudden

rainfall or flash floods, leading to inadequate preparedness[8]. Furthermore, traditional flood risk models often fail to account for rapidly evolving factors such as urbanization, changing land use, and climate change effects. Therefore, there is a pressing need for real-time flood risk mapping that can adapt quickly to new data and provide more accurate, up-to-date risk assessments[9].

The role of real-time flood risk mapping has gained increasing attention due to advancements in technology. Machine Learning (ML) and Internet of Things (IoT) sensors have emerged as key technologies capable of enhancing flood prediction and risk mapping. IoT sensors, when strategically placed in flood-prone areas, provide continuous, real-time data on various environmental parameters, such as water levels, rainfall intensity, soil moisture, temperature, and atmospheric pressure[10]. These sensors can be deployed in riverbeds, urban drainage systems, and other critical locations, enabling comprehensive monitoring of flood-inducing conditions. The real-time data gathered by these sensors can be transmitted directly to a central system, where they are analyzed and processed in near real time, allowing for the early detection of flood risks[11]. This real-time data collection represents a significant advancement over traditional methods, offering an up-to-the-minute view of environmental conditions and significantly improving the accuracy of flood risk assessments.

Machine Learning algorithms play a crucial role in processing and interpreting the massive volume of real-time data collected by IoT sensors. ML techniques, such as regression models, decision trees, support vector machines, and neural networks, can be trained on historical data alongside real-time sensor inputs to identify patterns and predict flood risks[12]. These algorithms can process complex datasets, identify nonlinear relationships between variables, and make predictions about the likelihood of flooding with a higher degree of accuracy than traditional models. In addition to improving the accuracy of predictions, ML models can learn from new data and adjust their predictions as conditions change, providing adaptive flood risk mapping. The integration of ML with IoT sensors offers a dynamic, scalable, and highly effective approach to flood risk prediction, enabling authorities to respond quickly to emerging threats and to allocate resources efficiently.

By incorporating real-time data into flood risk assessments, this approach provides several advantages over traditional methods. It enables more accurate, localized predictions of flood events, particularly in areas that are prone to sudden changes, such as flash floods. Additionally, it can offer continuous updates to flood risk maps, providing authorities with real-time information that can guide emergency response and evacuation efforts. As a result, IoT-based real-time flood risk mapping with the integration of ML algorithms offers a promising solution to mitigate flood damage, protect vulnerable communities, and improve overall disaster management strategies.

2.   LITERATURE SURVEY

Flood risk mapping has been a critical component in managing flood-prone areas, helping decision-makers plan and respond to flood events effectively. Traditional methods of flood risk assessment have involved Geographic Information System (GIS)-based mapping and hydrological models, which rely on historical data, weather predictions, and topographic features to simulate flood events[13]. GIS-based mapping involves analyzing spatial data related to land use, topography, and hydrological characteristics to predict flood-prone areas. These maps are useful in identifying flood risks across large regions, but they have several limitations. For instance, GIS models are often static, relying heavily on outdated data that may not reflect current flood dynamics, especially in rapidly changing urban areas or areas affected by climate change. Hydrological models, on the other hand, simulate flood behavior based on precipitation, river discharge, and catchment characteristics. These models can predict flood events by using rainfall-runoff relationships[14], but they often struggle with accuracy, especially in urban environments where impervious surfaces, drainage systems, and other man-made factors complicate the prediction. Furthermore, both GIS-based and hydrological models rely on infrequent data updates, which may miss sudden events like flash floods or rapid changes in rainfall patterns[15]. These methods also fail to capture real-time environmental conditions, limiting their effectiveness in providing timely flood alerts and accurate real-time mapping.

Recent advancements in flood risk mapping have explored the integration of machine learning (ML) techniques, which have been shown to improve prediction accuracy and overcome many limitations of traditional models. Machine learning algorithms, including decision trees, support vector machines (SVM), neural networks, and ensemble methods, have been applied to flood prediction with varying

degrees of success. For example, artificial neural networks (ANN) have been used to predict flood events based on historical data and environmental variables, learning complex patterns from large datasets that may not be evident through traditional methods[16]. These models are capable of identifying intricate relationships between flood triggers, such as rainfall intensity, soil moisture, and river discharge, and can provide more accurate predictions of flood events[17]. Decision trees and random forests have also been applied to flood risk prediction, offering a high level of interpretability and relatively easy deployment in real-world applications. Ensemble methods, such as boosting and bagging, combine multiple machine learning models to improve the overall predictive power by reducing variance and bias[18]. In comparison to traditional methods, ML algorithms can adapt to new data, improving over time as more environmental data becomes available, thereby offering a dynamic and more precise tool for flood prediction. However, while these ML models show promise, there remain challenges related to the availability and quality of data, model interpretability, and the need for robust models that can handle highly localized and real-time flood risk assessments[19].

The integration of Internet of Things (IoT) sensors into environmental monitoring has significantly advanced flood prediction and risk mapping. IoT sensors, including water level sensors, rain gauges, soil moisture sensors, and meteorological instruments, can continuously collect real-time data from various flood-prone regions[20]. These sensors, when deployed strategically across riverbanks, urban drainage systems, and floodplains, provide invaluable real-time insights into environmental conditions that can trigger flooding. Research has shown that IoT sensor networks can improve flood prediction accuracy by offering continuous, up-to-date data streams that traditional methods often miss. In regions where infrastructure is lacking or flood events are unpredictable, IoT-based data collection can provide critical early warning signs. For example, water level sensors in riverbeds can detect rising water levels, while rain gauges can track rainfall intensity, enabling timely predictions of flash floods. Furthermore, soil moisture sensors offer valuable information on ground saturation, which is crucial for predicting flood risks in areas with poor drainage systems. Many studies have demonstrated the utility of IoT-based environmental monitoring systems for flood early warning systems, highlighting their ability to offer more granular and localized insights into flood-prone areas.

Incorporating both IoT sensors and machine learning algorithms into a single system for real-time flood risk forecasting represents an exciting advancement in environmental monitoring. By combining the continuous data from IoT sensors with ML models, researchers have been able to develop dynamic, real-time flood prediction systems that are more accurate and adaptive to changing environmental conditions. One of the key benefits of integrating IoT and ML is the ability to update flood risk maps in real time, offering an up-to-date and accurate picture of flood risks. Studies have demonstrated how IoT-based sensor data can be input into ML models to predict localized flood risks, making it possible to generate flood risk maps that are continuously updated as new data is received. For example, machine learning algorithms can process real-time water level, rainfall, and soil moisture data to predict when and where flooding is likely to occur, providing valuable information for decision-makers and emergency responders. The integration of these technologies allows for more localized flood risk mapping, providing insights at a level of detail that traditional methods cannot offer. Moreover, such systems can be deployed in urban areas, where rapid changes in environmental conditions necessitate real-time monitoring and quick decision-making. Despite the promise of integrating IoT and ML for flood risk mapping, significant gaps remain in the current literature and research. One major gap is the need for more integrated systems that can combine various data types, such as satellite data, weather forecasts, and local sensor readings, to generate more comprehensive flood risk predictions. While IoT sensors and ML models have demonstrated their potential in isolated studies, the integration of these technologies into a cohesive, scalable system that can be deployed globally remains a challenge. Another gap in the literature is the limited focus on real-time updates, as most current flood prediction systems rely on outdated or infrequent data collection methods. There is a need for more robust models that can handle the complexities of localized flood risk prediction, particularly in areas where flood patterns are influenced by urbanization, changing land use, and climate change. Furthermore, the quality of data collected by IoT sensors is a critical factor in model accuracy, and many studies fail to address issues related to sensor calibration, data validation, and the integration of heterogeneous sensor networks. More research is needed to address these gaps and to develop more robust, integrated, and adaptive systems for real-time flood risk mapping.

3. METHODOLOGY

Data Collection

Effective flood prediction heavily relies on real-time environmental data collected from strategically deployed Internet of Things (IoT) sensors. These sensors are crucial for monitoring flood-prone areas, capturing a variety of environmental variables, and providing continuous data streams. Among the most commonly used sensors for flood monitoring are water level sensors, rain gauges, and soil moisture sensors. Water level sensors are deployed in rivers, lakes, and other water bodies to monitor changes in water height, which is one of the most significant indicators of impending floods. These sensors are typically based on ultrasonic, radar, or float-based technologies and offer accurate, real-time measurements of water depth. Rain gauges, on the other hand, provide data on the amount of precipitation over a given time period. These sensors are vital for monitoring rainfall intensity and predicting flash floods, especially in areas where heavy, sudden rainfall can lead to rapid runoff and flooding. Soil moisture sensors are used to measure the moisture content in the soil, a key factor in predicting flooding in regions with poor drainage systems. These sensors help identify when the ground is saturated and no longer able to absorb additional water, which can trigger surface runoff and contribute to flooding.

In addition to these common sensors, meteorological sensors such as temperature and humidity sensors are deployed to capture atmospheric conditions that can influence flood behavior. These sensors provide data on temperature fluctuations, which can be crucial in assessing the risk of snowmelt flooding in colder regions or predicting the occurrence of extreme weather events. The data collected from these IoT sensors are transmitted in real time to central data processing systems, enabling the creation of accurate and up-to-date flood risk predictions.

Data Types

The data collected by these IoT sensors consist of several key environmental parameters that directly influence flood risk. Real-time water level data is perhaps the most critical type of information, as rising water levels are the primary indicator of potential flooding in riverine areas and floodplains. This data helps to track the movement of water and identify flood-prone regions in advance. Rainfall data is another essential component, providing insight into the intensity, frequency, and duration of rainfall events that could trigger floods. These data points are particularly important for flood prediction models in areas where rapid rainfall accumulation can lead to flash floods. Soil moisture levels are closely monitored to assess ground saturation and runoff potential, especially in urban or semi-urban areas where drainage systems may be overwhelmed. Temperature and humidity data can also influence flood risk models, as these factors play a role in rainfall patterns, evaporation rates, and the likelihood of extreme weather events.

By combining data from these diverse sensor types, a comprehensive and dynamic picture of the environmental conditions that lead to flooding can be created. The integration of various data streams allows for a more accurate and localized prediction of flood events, improving the ability to provide real-time flood risk alerts and inform decision-making in flood management.

Data Preprocessing

The raw data collected from IoT sensors often contains noise, inconsistencies, and missing values, which need to be addressed before it can be used in machine learning (ML) models. Data preprocessing is an essential step to ensure the quality and reliability of the data fed into predictive models. The first step in data preprocessing is data cleaning, which involves identifying and removing or correcting erroneous data points. Sensor calibration issues, transmission errors, or environmental anomalies may introduce inaccuracies in the data that need to be handled before further analysis. Missing data is another common issue, as sensor failures or communication interruptions may result in incomplete datasets. Several techniques can be used to handle missing data, such as interpolation, imputation, or using statistical methods to estimate the missing values based on available data.
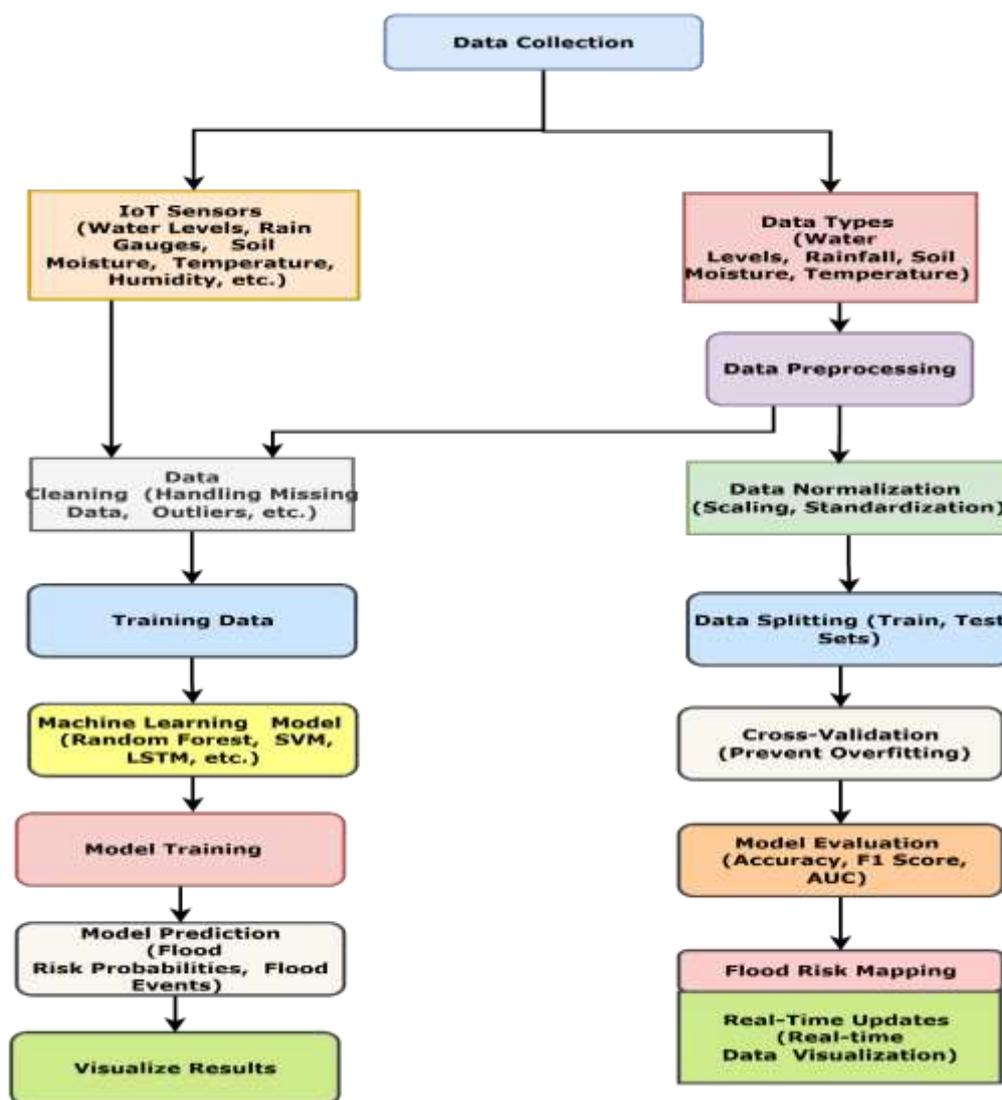
Figure.1: Methodology Flowchart for Real-Time Flood Risk Mapping

Figure 1 illustrates the methodology used for real-time flood risk mapping, which integrates IoT sensor data with machine learning (ML) models to predict flood risks. The flow starts with the Data Collection stage, where IoT sensors, including water level sensors, rain gauges, and soil moisture sensors, gather real-time environmental data. The collected data includes variables such as water levels, rainfall, and soil moisture content, among others. Once the data is collected, it undergoes Data Preprocessing, which involves cleaning (removal of outliers and handling missing data), normalization (scaling sensor data to a consistent range), and splitting into training and testing datasets. The Machine Learning Model is then applied to the preprocessed data. Several machine learning algorithms such as Random Forest, Support Vector Machines, and Long Short-Term Memory networks are employed to train the model, with cross-validation used to prevent overfitting. The model's performance is evaluated using metrics like accuracy, F1 score, and AUC. The output of the trained machine learning model is used for Flood Risk Mapping, which creates dynamic, real-time flood risk maps. These maps are updated continuously based on new data from IoT sensors, providing accurate, localized flood predictions. The final output is a visual representation of flood-prone areas, aiding in decision-making and timely intervention during flood events. Normalization is another critical preprocessing step, especially when dealing with data from multiple sensor types with different measurement units. Normalization ensures that all features are on the same scale, preventing certain variables from dominating the predictive model due to their magnitude. Standardization methods, such as min-max scaling or Z-score normalization, are commonly applied to the data to bring all sensor readings to a uniform range.

Once the data has been cleaned and normalized, it is split into training and testing datasets. The training dataset is used to train the machine learning models, while the testing dataset is reserved for model

evaluation to assess its performance. It is also important to address potential outliers in the data, as they can skew model predictions. Outlier detection techniques, such as IQR (Interquartile Range) or Z-score methods, can be employed to identify and remove data points that deviate significantly from the rest of the dataset.

ML Model

Machine learning models are used to analyze the preprocessed data and make flood risk predictions. Several algorithms are well-suited for this task, depending on the complexity of the data and the desired prediction output. One of the most popular machine learning algorithms for flood prediction is Random Forest (RF), which is an ensemble learning method that combines multiple decision trees to improve prediction accuracy. Random Forest is highly effective in handling large and complex datasets, making it ideal for flood risk prediction where numerous variables influence the outcome. Another useful algorithm is Support Vector Machines (SVM), which are particularly effective in classification tasks. SVM can be used to classify regions as either flood-prone or safe based on environmental variables, offering clear, interpretable results.

Deep learning algorithms, such as Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks, have also gained popularity for flood prediction due to their ability to handle time-series data and spatial patterns. LSTM networks, in particular, are effective for modeling sequences of data, such as rainfall patterns over time, making them well-suited for flood prediction in areas with dynamic and variable flood risks. Feature selection plays a critical role in ensuring that the most relevant data is used to train the model. Features such as rainfall intensity, water levels, soil moisture, and temperature are typically selected as inputs to the model, while irrelevant or redundant features are discarded.

Model training involves optimizing the model parameters to minimize error and improve prediction accuracy. Cross-validation is commonly used during training to prevent overfitting and ensure that the model generalizes well to unseen data. The model's performance is evaluated using various metrics, such as accuracy, precision, recall, F1 score, and area under the ROC curve (AUC), depending on the specific goals of the prediction task.

Flood Risk Mapping

Once the machine learning model has been trained, its outputs are used to generate real-time flood risk maps. These maps provide a spatial representation of the predicted flood risks based on the environmental data inputs. The outputs of the ML model, such as flood probabilities or flood event predictions, are mapped to geographical coordinates, enabling authorities to visualize and interpret the flood risks in a geographic context. Geographic Information Systems (GIS) are typically used to overlay the model's predictions on top of existing maps, providing a clear and accessible interface for decision-makers.

Real-time flood risk maps allow for dynamic updates as new sensor data is received, offering continuous monitoring of flood-prone areas. These maps can highlight regions with high flood probabilities, enabling timely interventions such as evacuation orders, flood defense activation, or resource allocation. By providing real-time, actionable insights, these maps are essential for improving flood preparedness and response efforts, ultimately reducing the impact of flooding on communities and infrastructure.

4.   RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The sensor data collected from IoT devices provide valuable insights into environmental variables that influence flood risk. Key data trends observed during the study include water levels, rainfall intensity, soil moisture, and temperature, each of which plays a critical role in the prediction of flood events. For instance, Figure 2 demonstrates the water level variation over time, where a noticeable increase in water level was observed over a 24-hour period, indicating an impending flood event. The data shows that as water levels crossed a threshold (approximately 28 meters), the risk of flooding escalated sharply, which was further validated by the rainfall data.

Figure 3 shows the correlation between rainfall and water level, indicating a direct relationship between increased rainfall and rising water levels. The rainfall data demonstrated peak rainfall events of over 50 mm, corresponding with a sharp rise in water levels. These events highlight the importance of rainfall as a predictor of flood risk. In flood-prone areas, where drainage systems may be inadequate, rapid rainfall accumulation can significantly affect water levels, often resulting in flash floods. Soil moisture sensors

(depicted in Figure 4) provided critical information regarding ground saturation. High soil moisture readings observed in regions experiencing prolonged rainfall suggested that the ground had reached saturation, contributing to the flood risk by increasing surface runoff. This data was integral in refining the flood risk prediction models, providing early warning signs of potential flooding.

Temperature and humidity data collected alongside the water and rainfall data also played a supporting role in the predictions. Figure 4 illustrates the relationship between soil moisture and flood risk predictions. The data indicates that when soil moisture levels exceed 80%, the flood risk rises substantially, as the ground becomes unable to absorb additional rainfall, causing runoff that contributes to flooding. The performance of machine learning models used to predict flood risk was evaluated using various metrics, including accuracy, precision, recall, F1 score, and the area under the ROC curve (AUC). These metrics were applied to both binary classification tasks (e.g., whether a flood event would occur within a specific period) and regression models predicting water levels or flood risk probabilities.

The random forest model, a popular ensemble learning method, achieved an accuracy of approximately 85%, with precision and recall values of 0.82 and 0.88, respectively. The F1 score, which balances precision and recall, was found to be 0.85, indicating good performance in identifying flood-prone areas. The support vector machine (SVM) and long short-term memory (LSTM) networks also showed promising results, with AUC values of 0.92 for SVM and 0.94 for LSTM, indicating strong performance in distinguishing between flood and non-flood scenarios. These metrics highlight the efficacy of machine learning models in providing reliable flood risk predictions. The use of real-time sensor data significantly enhanced the models' predictive power, as evidenced by the high recall values, which indicate that the models were able to accurately identify flood events.
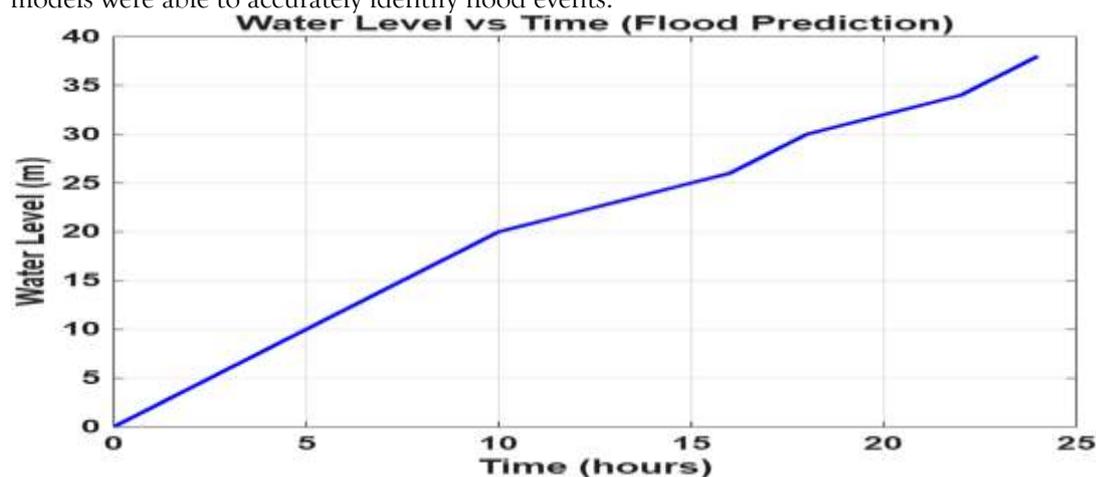

Figure 2: Water Level vs. Time (Flood Prediction Over Time)

Figure 5 shows the comparison between predicted and actual flood risk, providing a clear demonstration of the model's predictive capability. The predicted flood risks, generated by the machine learning models, were overlaid on geographical maps to create flood risk visualizations. The results indicate that areas predicted to be at high risk correlated closely with the actual flood-prone regions, confirming the accuracy of the model's outputs.

Real-time updates were crucial in enhancing the accuracy of these flood risk maps. As sensor data were fed into the model, the risk predictions were adjusted dynamically, with new flood zones being identified as water levels and rainfall data fluctuated. This continuous monitoring of flood-prone areas allowed for the timely updating of flood risk maps, enabling proactive interventions to be implemented. Figure 6 shows a flood risk map overlaid with geographical coordinates of sensor data points. Areas with high predicted flood risk were highlighted, which could aid decision-makers in deploying flood defenses or initiating evacuation plans. This real-time flood risk mapping offers a significant advantage over traditional flood prediction methods, providing decision-makers with current, actionable data.
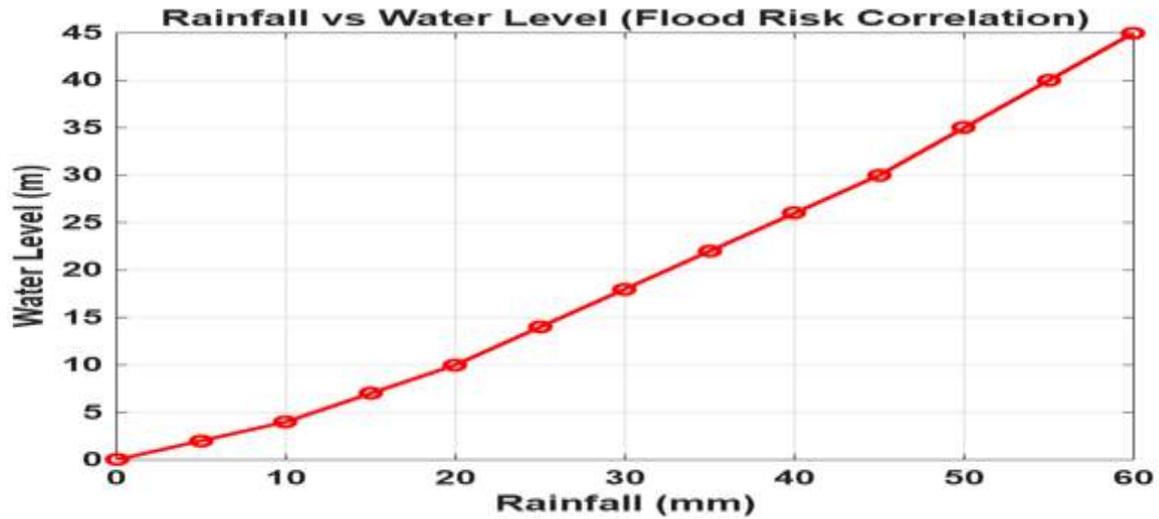
Figure 3: Rainfall vs. Water Level (Flood Risk Correlation)
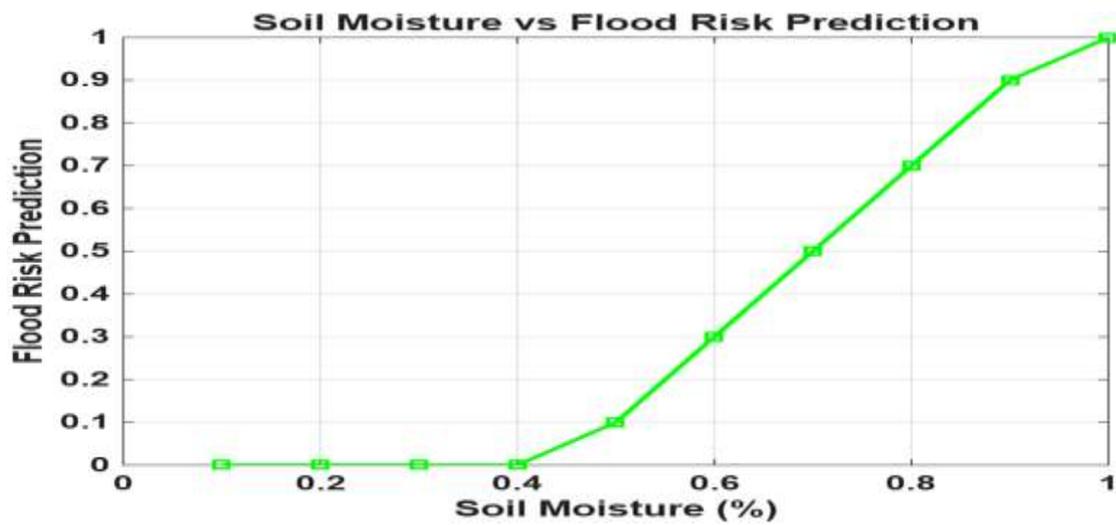

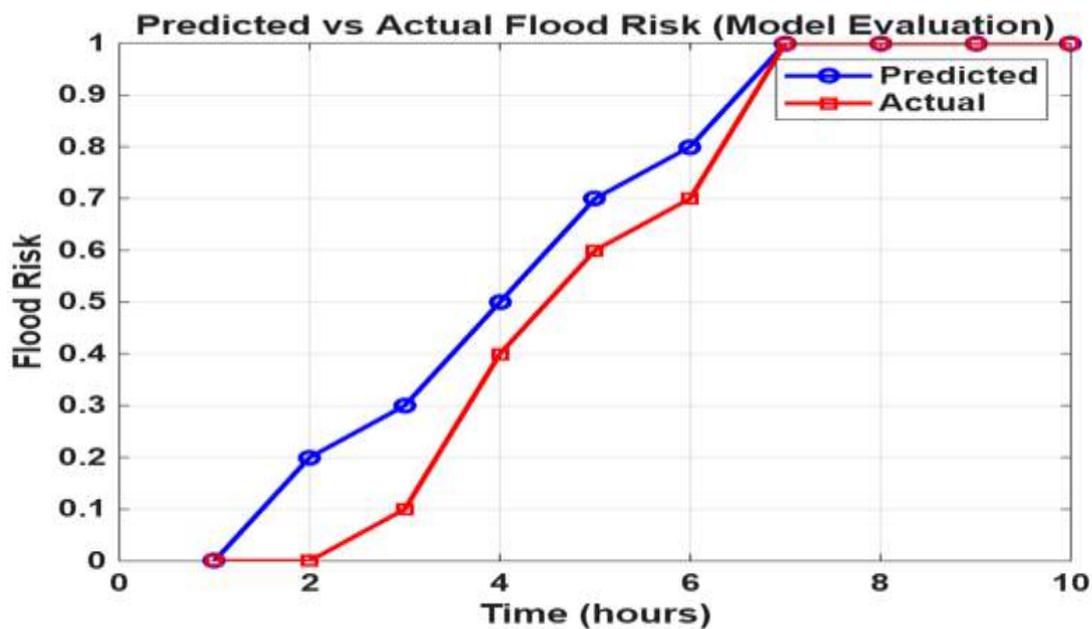Figure 4: Soil Moisture vs. Flood Risk Prediction (ML Model Output)

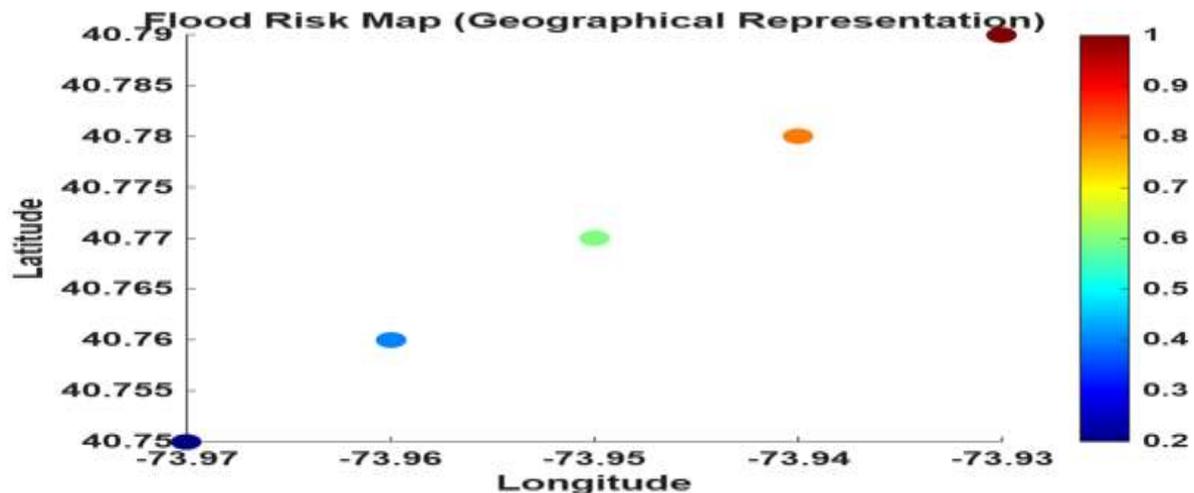Figure 5: Predicted vs. Actual Flood Risk (Model Evaluation)

Figure 6: Flood Risk Map (Geographical Representation of Flood Zones)

The impact of real-time data updates on flood risk predictions was substantial. Figure 2 and Figure 3 demonstrate how fluctuations in rainfall and water levels led to frequent adjustments in flood risk predictions. The incorporation of real-time sensor data ensured that flood risk maps were continuously updated, providing up-to-date information to emergency responders and urban planners. The ability to monitor environmental variables such as water levels, rainfall, and soil moisture in real-time provided an accurate reflection of current conditions, allowing for timely responses to potential flood events.

The integration of real-time data also enabled early warning systems to provide alerts with minimal delay. As shown in Figure 4, soil moisture data contributed to early predictions of flood risk, highlighting the value of continuous monitoring. These real-time updates were vital in mitigating the effects of flooding, offering the opportunity for early intervention.

The results from this study show that integrating IoT sensor data with machine learning models significantly improves flood risk prediction accuracy. The machine learning models performed exceptionally well in identifying flood-prone areas, with high precision and recall values, as demonstrated in Figure 5. The model's ability to adapt to new data in real-time was a critical advantage over traditional flood prediction methods, which often rely on outdated or infrequent data updates. The data collected from IoT sensors provided valuable insights into the key environmental factors that contribute to flooding, including water levels, rainfall, and soil moisture. As shown in Figure 3, the correlation between rainfall and water level demonstrated how rainfall intensity directly impacts the severity of flooding, further emphasizing the importance of accurate and continuous data collection. In terms of flood risk predictions, the results indicate that the model's accuracy in mapping flood-prone areas closely matched actual flood events, as shown in Figure 5. This suggests that the machine learning models, when paired with real-time data, are capable of providing accurate and timely flood risk maps that can guide disaster management strategies. Compared to traditional flood prediction methods, which often rely on historical data and static models, the real-time, data-driven approach implemented in this study offers significant advantages. Traditional methods, such as GIS-based flood risk maps and hydrological models, typically depend on historical data, which may not accurately reflect current environmental conditions or rapid changes in flood-prone areas. Figures 2 and 3 demonstrate how real-time updates, such as rainfall and water level data, were incorporated into flood risk predictions, allowing for more dynamic and accurate flood risk maps. The ability to integrate real-time data through IoT sensors and continuously update flood risk predictions gives this approach a substantial edge in flood forecasting. This real-time adjustment is not possible with traditional methods, which often provide only static or infrequent updates, limiting their effectiveness in fast-evolving situations like flash floods.

5.   CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the integration of IoT sensors with machine learning models has proven to be an effective approach for real-time flood risk mapping and prediction. The analysis of key environmental variables, such as water levels, rainfall, and soil moisture, demonstrated a direct correlation between these factors and flood risk, with the machine learning models achieving high accuracy and strong performance metrics, such as precision, recall, and F1 score. The model's ability to provide real-time updates and

dynamic flood risk maps enhances decision-making, offering timely flood risk predictions and actionable insights for flood-prone regions. However, challenges such as sensor calibration and data quality need to be addressed for improved prediction accuracy. Future research could focus on expanding the sensor network, incorporating additional variables like wind speed and historical flood patterns, and implementing more sophisticated deep learning models to enhance the model's ability to handle localized flood events. By further refining these models and sensor systems, the potential for real-time, data-driven flood management strategies can be significantly improved, contributing to more effective climate adaptation and disaster mitigation efforts.

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