Current Journal of Engineering and Science Research
Volume 2, Issue 4, pp 12-17, April 2025
ISSN (online): 3049-1738
DOI: https://doi.org/10.47001/CJESR/2025.204003
Available Online at https://www.cjesr.com

Flood Prediction Using Machine Learning

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Abstract: Effective disaster risk management relies on science-based solutions to close the gap between prevention and preparedness measures. The consultation on the United Nations post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction highlights the need for cross-border early warning systems to strengthen the preparedness phases of disaster risk management, in order to save lives and property and reduce the overall impact of severe events. Continental and global scale flood forecasting systems provide vital early flood warning information to national and international civil protection authorities, who can use this information to make decisions on how to prepare for upcoming floods. Here the potential monetary benefits of early flood warnings are estimated based on the forecasts of the continental-scale European Flood Awareness System (EFAS) using existing flood damage cost information and calculations of potential avoided flood damages. The benefits are of the order of 400 Euro for every 1 Euro invested. A sensitivity analysis is performed in order to test the uncertainty in the method and develop an envelope of potential monetary benefits of EFAS warnings. The results provide clear evidence that there is likely a substantial monetary benefit in this cross-border continental-scale flood early warning system. This supports the wider drive to implement early warning systems at the continental or global scale to improve our resilience to natural hazards.

Keywords: Random Forest, Support Vector Machine (SVM), and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM), Logistic Regression, MLP (Multiplier), KNN (k-nearest neighbour)

I. INTRODUCTION

Flood forecasting is a critical tool for disaster management, aiming to predict and mitigate the impact of floods. Accurate and timely predictions can save lives, protect property, and ensure the safety of communities. Traditionally, flood forecasting relied heavily on hydrological models based on physical processes, such as rainfall, river flow, and soil moisture. While effective, these models often struggled with real-time data integration and could not handle the complexity of large, nonlinear systems that influence flooding events. Machine learning (ML) provides a promising alternative, leveraging data-driven approaches to improve flood prediction accuracy and forecasting timelines.

Machine learning models are well-suited for flood forecasting because they can learn from large datasets containing past flood events, weather patterns, and environmental conditions. These models can identify patterns and correlations that might be missed by traditional models, providing insights into the underlying causes of floods. Key machine learning techniques, such as decision trees, support vector machines, and deep learning, have been applied to predict flood occurrence and severity by analyzing historical weather data, river discharge data, and topographical information. Additionally, machine learning models can adapt over time as more data becomes available, improving prediction accuracy and response times.

One of the key advantages of using machine learning in flood forecasting is its ability to integrate and process various types of data in real time. Unlike traditional models that rely on predefined assumptions, ML algorithms can continually refine their predictions based on new information, allowing for dynamic updates and early warnings. This adaptability is crucial in managing flood risks in regions prone to sudden weather changes or extreme events. As machine learning continues to evolve, its role in flood forecasting is expected to expand, offering more reliable, efficient, and scalable solutions for flood risk management worldwide.

Flood prediction using machine learning has emerged as a transformative approach in disaster management and environmental monitoring. Traditional methods often rely on

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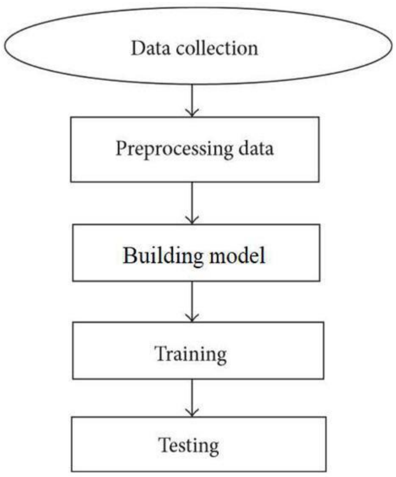
historical data and hydrological models, which can be limited in their ability to handle complex and dynamic environmental variables. In contrast, machine learning techniques offer the potential to analyze large volumes of real-time data from various sources—such as satellite imagery, weather forecasts, river water levels, and soil moisture sensors—to identify patterns and predict flood events with greater accuracy and speed. By leveraging algorithms capable of learning and adapting over time, these systems can enhance early warning mechanisms, reduce response times, and ultimately minimize the social and economic impacts of flooding. This paper explores the application of machine learning models in flood prediction, emphasizing their effectiveness, limitations, and future potential for integration into smart disaster management systems..

II. RELATED WORK

Several research studies have explored the use of machine learning techniques for flood prediction, highlighting their ability to model complex hydrological patterns and improve forecasting accuracy. Traditional statistical methods often fall short in capturing nonlinear relationships among variables like rainfall, river levels, and soil moisture. To overcome this, researchers have applied algorithms such as Support Vector Machines (SVM), Random Forests, and Artificial Neural Networks (ANN).



For instance, ANN has been widely used to predict river discharge and rainfall-runoff patterns due to its strong nonlinear modeling capabilities. Random Forest models have also shown promising results in identifying flood-prone areas by analyzing topographical and meteorological data. In recent years, deep learning models, especially Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks, have been employed to capture time-series dependencies, thereby enhancing the accuracy of short-term flood forecasts. Furthermore, hybrid models combining optimization algorithms with ML techniques have been developed to fine-tune parameters and improve performance. Integration with geospatial and remote sensing data has further strengthened flood mapping and risk assessment. These advancements underscore the potential of machine learning in providing reliable and timely flood prediction, although challenges related to data availability, real-time processing, and model interpretability remain areas for future improvement.

III. PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed system aims to develop an accurate and efficient flood prediction model using machine learning techniques. The system will collect historical and real-time data from multiple sources such as rainfall records, river water levels, temperature, soil moisture, and satellite imagery. This data will be preprocessed to handle missing values, normalize scales, and extract meaningful features. The core of the system will involve training machine learning algorithms—such as Random Forest, Support Vector Machine (SVM), and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks—to identify patterns and forecast potential flood events. Among these, LSTM will be particularly useful for capturing temporal dependencies in time-series data. The model will be evaluated using performance metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and root mean square error (RMSE) to ensure reliability. Additionally, the system will feature a user-friendly interface for displaying flood warnings and prediction results, making it useful for disaster management authorities and the public. This approach not only enhances early warning capabilities but also supports proactive decision-making in flood-pronearea.

Flood forecasting technique organized method suitably based on available data and an appraisal of rating criteria with an inspired performance. Flood forecasting using real time estimation gives chances of flood value in GUI. Flood estimation using Machine Learning in real time can calculate large data instantly.

The proposed system is designed to predict flood occurrences using machine learning techniques based on real-time and historical environmental data. The system will collect data such as rainfall intensity, river water levels, temperature, humidity, and soil moisture from various sources including weather stations and satellite sensors. After preprocessing the data to remove noise and handle missing values, machine learning models such as Random Forest, Support Vector

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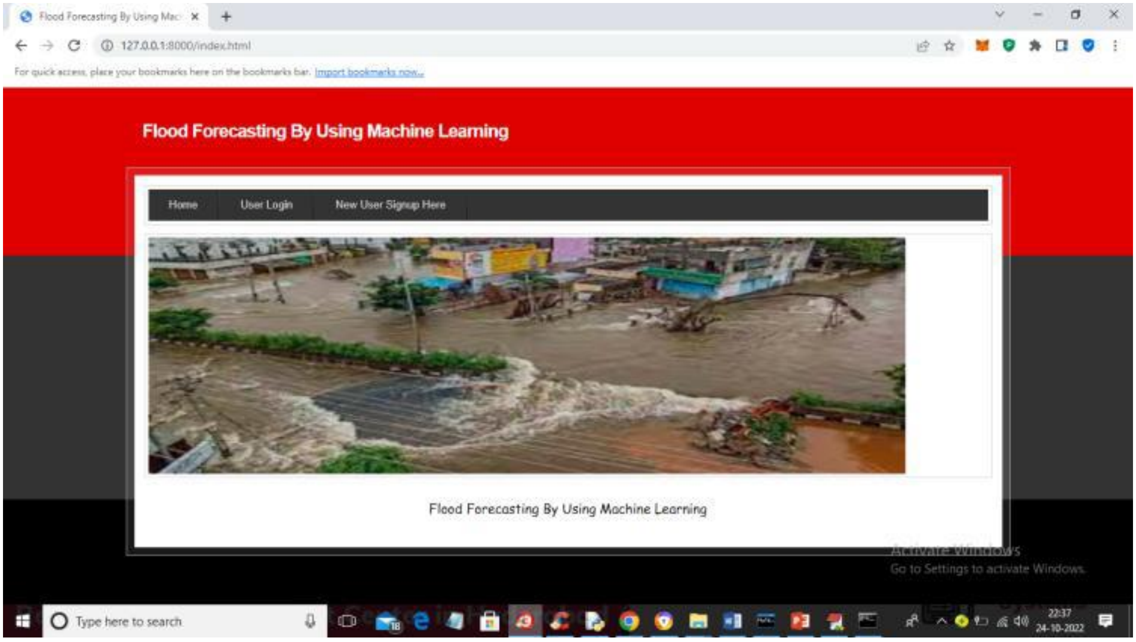
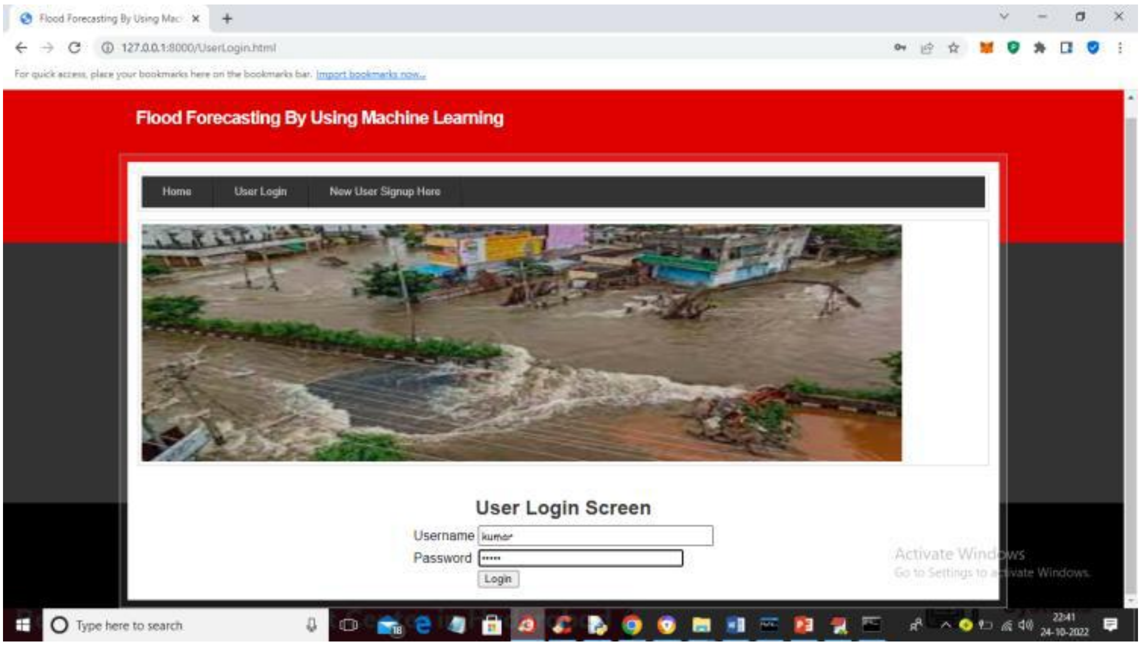
Machine (SVM), or Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks will be trained to detect patterns and predict flood events with high accuracy. The model will be continuously updated with new data to improve prediction performance over time. A user-friendly dashboard will be developed to visualize prediction results and alert relevant authorities and communities in advance. This system aims to provide timely and reliable flood forecasts to minimize damage and support disaster management efforts.

IV. RESULT





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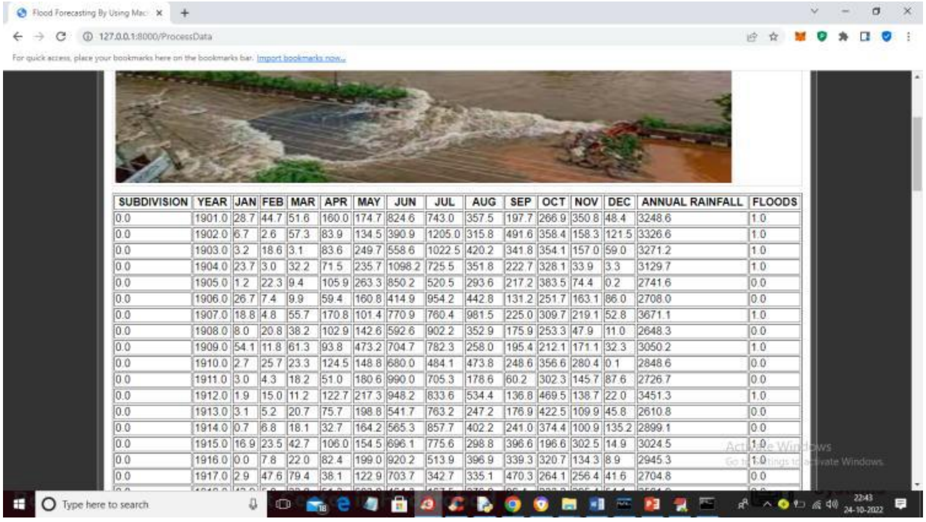
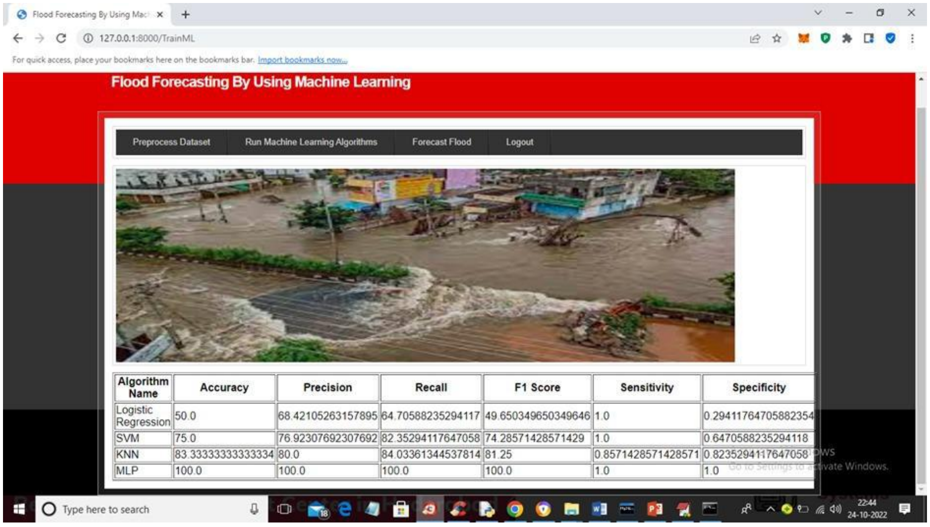
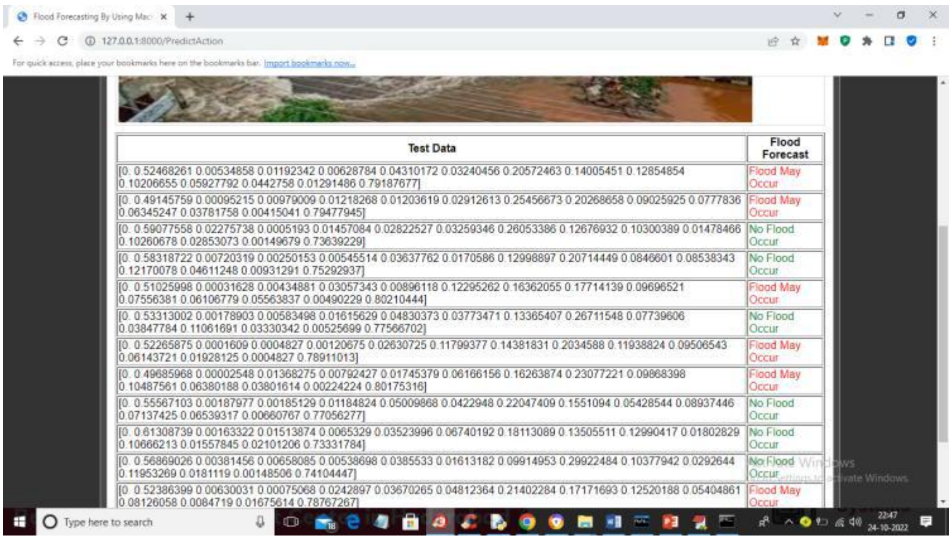


SUBDIVISION	YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL RAINFALL	FLOODS
0.0	1901.0	28.7	44.7	51.6	160.0	174.7	824.6	743.0	357.5	197.7	266.9	350.8	48.4	3248.6	1.0
0.0	1902.0	6.7	2.6	57.3	83.9	134.5	390.9	1205.0	315.8	491.6	358.4	158.3	121.5	3326.6	1.0
0.0	1903.0	3.2	18.6	3.1	83.6	249.7	558.6	1022.5	420.2	341.8	354.1	157.0	59.0	3271.2	1.0
0.0	1904.0	23.7	3.0	32.2	71.5	235.7	1098.2	725.5	351.8	222.7	328.1	33.9	3.3	3129.7	1.0
0.0	1905.0	1.2	22.3	9.4	105.9	263.3	850.2	520.5	293.6	217.2	383.5	74.4	0.2	2741.6	0.0
0.0	1906.0	26.7	7.4	9.9	59.4	160.8	414.9	954.2	442.8	131.2	251.7	163.1	86.0	2708.0	0.0
0.0	1907.0	18.8	4.8	55.7	170.8	101.4	770.9	760.4	981.5	225.0	309.7	219.1	52.8	3671.1	1.0
0.0	1908.0	8.0	20.8	38.2	102.9	142.6	592.6	902.2	352.9	175.9	253.3	47.9	11.0	2648.3	0.0
0.0	1909.0	54.1	11.8	61.3	93.8	473.2	704.7	782.3	258.0	195.4	212.1	171.1	32.3	3050.2	1.0
0.0	1910.0	2.7	25.7	23.3	124.5	148.8	680.0	484.1	473.8	248.6	356.6	280.4	0.1	2848.6	0.0
0.0	1911.0	3.0	4.3	18.2	51.0	180.6	990.0	705.3	178.6	60.2	302.3	145.7	87.6	2726.7	0.0
0.0	1912.0	1.9	15.0	11.2	122.7	217.3	948.2	833.6	534.4	136.8	469.5	138.7	22.0	3451.3	1.0
0.0	1913.0	3.1	5.2	20.7	75.7	198.8	541.7	763.2	247.2	176.9	422.5	109.9	45.8	2610.8	0.0
0.0	1914.0	0.7	6.8	18.1	32.7	164.2	565.3	857.7	402.2	241.0	374.4	100.9	135.2	2899.1	0.0
0.0	1915.0	16.9	23.5	42.7	106.0	154.5	696.1	775.6	298.8	396.6	196.6	302.5	14.9	3024.5	1.0
0.0	1916.0	0.0	7.8	22.0	82.4	199.0	920.2	513.9	396.9	339.3	320.7	134.3	8.9	2945.3	1.0
0.0	1917.0	2.9	47.6	79.4	38.1	122.9	703.7	342.7	335.1	470.3	264.1	256.4	41.6	2704.8	0.0



Algorithm Name	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1 Score	Sensitivity	Specificity
Logistic Regression	50.0	68.42105263157895	64.70588235294117	49.650349650349646	1.0	0.29411764705882354
SVM	75.0	76.92307692307692	82.35294117647058	74.28571428571429	1.0	0.6470588235294118
KNN	83.33333333333334	80.0	84.03361344537814	81.25	0.8571428571428571	0.8235294117647058
MLP	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.0	1.0



Test Data	Flood Forecast
[0. 0.52468261 0.00534858 0.01192342 0.00628784 0.04310172 0.03240456 0.20572463 0.14005451 0.12854854 0.10206655 0.05927792 0.0442758 0.01291486 0.79187677]	Flood May Occur
[0. 0.49145759 0.00095215 0.00979009 0.01218268 0.01203619 0.02912613 0.25456673 0.20268658 0.09025925 0.0777836 0.06345247 0.03781758 0.00415041 0.79477945]	Flood May Occur
[0. 0.59077558 0.02275738 0.0005193 0.01457084 0.02822527 0.03259346 0.26053386 0.12676932 0.10300389 0.01478466 0.10260678 0.02853073 0.00149679 0.73639229]	No Flood Occur
[0. 0.58318722 0.00720319 0.00250153 0.00545514 0.03637762 0.0170586 0.12998897 0.20714449 0.0846601 0.08538343 0.12170078 0.04611248 0.00931291 0.75292937]	No Flood Occur
[0. 0.51025998 0.00031628 0.00434881 0.03057343 0.00896118 0.12295262 0.16362055 0.17714139 0.09696521 0.07556381 0.06106779 0.05563837 0.00490229 0.80210444]	Flood May Occur
[0. 0.53313002 0.00178903 0.00583498 0.01615629 0.04830373 0.03773471 0.13365407 0.26711548 0.07739606 0.03847784 0.11061691 0.03330342 0.00525699 0.77566702]	No Flood Occur
[0. 0.52265875 0.0001609 0.0004827 0.00120675 0.02630725 0.11799377 0.14381831 0.2034588 0.11938824 0.09506543 0.06143721 0.01928125 0.0004827 0.78911013]	Flood May Occur
[0. 0.49685968 0.00002548 0.01368275 0.00792427 0.01745379 0.06166156 0.16263874 0.23077221 0.09868398 0.10487561 0.06380188 0.03801614 0.00224224 0.80175316]	Flood May Occur
[0. 0.55567103 0.00187977 0.00185129 0.01184824 0.05009868 0.0422948 0.22047409 0.1551094 0.05428544 0.08937446 0.07137425 0.06539317 0.00660767 0.77056277]	No Flood Occur
[0. 0.61308739 0.00163322 0.01513874 0.0065329 0.03523996 0.06740192 0.18113089 0.13505511 0.12990417 0.01802829 0.10666213 0.01557845 0.02101206 0.73331784]	No Flood Occur
[0. 0.56869026 0.00381456 0.00658085 0.00538698 0.0385533 0.01613182 0.09914953 0.29922484 0.10377942 0.0292644 0.11953269 0.0181119 0.00148506 0.74104447]	No Flood Occur
[0. 0.52386399 0.00630031 0.00075068 0.0242897 0.03670265 0.04812364 0.21402284 0.17171693 0.12520188 0.05404861 0.08126058 0.0084719 0.01675614 0.78767267]	Flood May Occur

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V. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the proposed flood prediction system utilizing machine learning techniques offers a promising solution for accurate and timely forecasting of flood events. By leveraging historical and real-time environmental data, models such as LSTM, Random Forest, and SVM can effectively learn patterns and make reliable predictions. This system enhances early warning capabilities, which is crucial for minimizing the impact of floods on human life and property. The integration of a user-friendly interface further aids in effective communication with disaster management authorities and the public. While the results are encouraging, future work can focus on incorporating more diverse data sources, real-time IoT integration, and improving the scalability of the system for deployment across different regions. The process of flowing in values at the starting time and end of the jth time interval are Ij and Ij+1 respectively and corresponding the value of outflow are Qj and Qj+1. Machine learning able to learn and improve system in an explicit manner. Machine learning provides computer programs that can approach or obtain or retrieve access data with learning it. Machine learning able with to calculate large data set. Artificial Intelligent system (AIS) used to train data in such way to improve flood forecasting system with occurring at an early stage development warning system.

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