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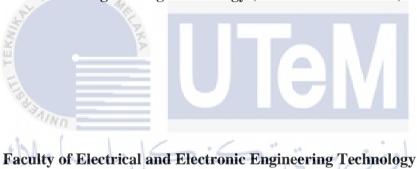
SITI NUR LYANA KARMILA BINTI NOR AZMI

Bachelor of Electronics Engineering Technology (Telecommunications) with Honours

DEVELOPMENT OF IoT BASED FLOOD MONITORING SYSTEM USING ESP32 AND NODE-RED FOR PREVENTIVE OF NATURAL DISASTER

SITI NUR LYANA KARMILA BINTI NOR AZMI

A project report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Electronics Engineering Technology (Telecommunications) with Honours



UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA

UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA



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I declare that this project report entitled "DEVELOPMENT OF IoT BASED FLOOD MONITORING SYSTEM USING ESP32 AND NODE-RED FOR PREVENTIVE OF NATURAL DISASTER" is the result of my own research except as cited in the references. The project report has not been accepted for any degree and is not concurrently submitted in candidature of any other degree.

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ABSTRACT

Natural disasters such as floods have major impacts such as loss of life and economic losses that cannot be avoided, but proper planning can decrease the terrible aftermath. A flood warning system generally incorporates data on telemetric precipitation and water level estimated at several locations around the local region. It is challenging to provide information regarding river conditions, flood kinds, and so on based on these observations. In the absence of a real-time monitoring system, it is impossible to warn authorities and provide protective measures in the event of a major incident. As a result, an enhanced flood forecasting system must be installed and developed. It is necessary to implement an end-to-end flood forecasting, warning, and response system capable of preparing for an emergency evacuation. It is suggested to construct a new flood monitoring and warning system that is simple, cost-effective, uses little electricity, and is simple to deploy and operate. To address such issues, a IoT based system which include Ultrasonic Sensor, Node-Red and ESP32 is presented.

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ABSTRAK

Bencana alam seperti banjir memberi impak besar seperti kehilangan nyawa dan kerugian ekonomi yang tidak dapat dielakkan, tetapi perancangan yang betul boleh mengurangkan kesan buruk. Sistem amaran banjir secara amnya menggabungkan data tentang kerpasan telemetrik dan paras air yang dianggarkan di beberapa lokasi di sekitar wilayah tempatan. Adalah mencabar untuk memberikan maklumat mengenai keadaan sungai, jenis banjir, dan sebagainya berdasarkan pemerhatian ini. Sekiranya tiada sistem pemantauan masa nyata, adalah mustahil untuk memberi amaran kepada pihak berkuasa dan menyediakan langkah perlindungan sekiranya berlaku insiden besar. Akibatnya, sistem ramalan banjir yang dipertingkatkan mesti dipasang dan dibangunkan. Adalah perlu untuk melaksanakan sistem ramalan, amaran dan tindak balas banjir hujung ke hujung yang mampu menyediakan untuk pemindahan kecemasan. Adalah dicadangkan untuk membina sistem pemantauan dan amaran banjir baharu yang mudah, menjimatkan kos, menggunakan sedikit tenaga elektrik, dan mudah untuk digunakan dan dikendalikan. Untuk menangani isu tersebut, sistem berasaskan IoT untuk menjangka kejadian akan datang dan memberi amaran tepat pada masanya dibentangkan.

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UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		1	PAGE
APPR	OVAL		
ABST	RACT		i
ABST	RAK		ii
ACKN	NOWL	EDGEMENT	iii
TABL	E OF	CONTENTS	iv
LIST	OF TA	BLES	vii
LIST	OF FIG	GURES	viii
LIST	OF SY	MBOLS	X
LIST	OF AB	BREVIATIONS	xi
1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4 1.5 1.6 1.7	Proble Project Scope Expect Thesis Summ PTER 2 Introd 2.1.1 2.1.2	round of Study em Statement t Objective of Project ted Result s Outlines hary of Chapter 1 LITERATURE REVIEW uction ERSITIEM ALAYSIA MELAKA What is Flood ? Type of Flood That Occurs in Malaysia	1 1 3 3 3 4 4 5 6 6 6
2.2	2.2.1	Flood Monitoring and Warning System Low-Cost IoT-based Flood Monitoring System Using Machine Learning and Neural Networks: Flood Alerting and Rainfall Prediction Prototype of Google Maps-Based Flood Monitoring System Using Arduino and GSM Module Smart IoT Flood Monitoring System Smart IoT Flood Monitoring System Design and Implementation of Internet of Things and Cloud Technology in Flood Risk Mitigation LoRa Based Real-Time Flood Detection and Monitoring System: A Brunei Darussalam Based Study A Prototype for Flood Warning and Management System using Mobile Networks	9 10 14 16 18 20 22 24 26

	2.2.9	Design of Automatic Water Flood Control and Monitoring Systems	
		in Reservoirs Based on Internet of Things (IoT)	29
	2.2.10	Early Detection of Flood Monitoring and Alerting System to Save	
		Human Lives	31
	2.2.11	Comparison of Previous Works	32
2.3	Hardw	ares	36
	2.3.1	ESP32	36
		Ultrasonic Sensor	37
		Buzzer	39
2.4	Softwa		40
		Node-Red	40
	2.4.2	Arduino IDE	41
CHAP	TER 3	METHODOLOGY	42
3.1	Introdu	action	42
3.2	Flowch	nart	44
3.3	Hardw	are Implementation	45
	3.3.1	5V DC HC-SR04 Ultrasonic Sensor	45
	3.3.2	Node-MCU ESP32	46
	3.3.3	Buzzer 6-12V c/w Wire	46
	3.3.4	SIM900A GSM GPRS Module	47
3.4	Bill of	Materials	48
3.5	10.0	re Implementation	48
		Node-Red	48
		Arduino IDE	50
3.6		Design	51
		Interfacing of Ultrasonic Sensor and ESP32	51
		Interfacing of Buzzer and ESP32	51
		Interfacing of ESP32 and the GSM Module 900A	52
	3.6.4	Prototype Design	52
3.7	Coding	Explanation	53
3.8	Summa	ary of Chapter 3 TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA	54
CHAP	TER 4	RESULT AND DISCUSSION	55
4.1	Introdu	action	55
4.2	Hardw	are Development and Experimental Work	55
	4.2.1	Circuit Design	55
	4.2.1	Prototype Design	56
4.3	Softwa	re Development and Experimental Work	57
	4.3.1	Node Flow Design in Node-Red	57
	4.3.2	Node-Red Dashboard	61
	4.3.3	Setup SMS Provider using API Key	62
4.4	Project	t Analysis	62
	4.4.1	System Testing	62
			64
4.5	Discus		67
4.6	Chapte	er Summary	67

CHA	APTER 5 CONCLUSION	68
5.1	Conclusion	68
5.2	Recommendation of future work	68
APPENDIX		69
REF	FERENCES	72



LIST OF TABLES

TABLE	TITLE	PAGE
Table 2.1	Table of specification of the devices used in this study	15
Table 2.2	The Table of Comparison	35
Table 2.3	Table of Specification of HC-SR04 Ultrasonic Sensor	37
Table 2.4	HC-SR04 Ultrasonic Sensor Pinout	38
Table 2.5	Specification of Buzzer	39
Table 2.6	Project of Node-Red	40
Table 3.1	Bill of Materials	48
Table 3.2	The Pin connection of ESP32 and the Ultrasonic Sensor	51
Table 3.3	The declaration code in the programming	53
Table 4.1	The list of the pinouts and the connection of the component used	56
Table 4.2	The measurement of ultrasonic	63
Table 4.3	The table of the trials	64



LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE	TITLE	PAGE
Figure 1.1	Natural Disaster in Malaysia (1965-2016)	1
Figure 2.1	Flood Flow	7
Figure 2.2	The illustration of the flash floods	9
Figure 2.3	The system architecture of the project	10
Figure 2.4	The field-testing pump house in Sungai Perak.	11
Figure 2.5	The flowchart of the Sensing Device	12
Figure 2.6	The flowchart of GSM Shield.	13
Figure 2.7	Block diagram of the IoT architecture	14
Figure 2.8	The prototype circuit of the project	15
Figure 2.9	Simple block diagram of the project's operation.	16
Figure 2.10	The architecture of the prototype of the Water Height Detection	17
Figure 2.11	The construction of the Water Height Detection	17
Figure 2.12	The flowchart of the project	18
Figure 2.13	The dashboard of the Smart IoT Flood Monitoring System Web	19
	Server	
Figure 2.14	The System Architecture	20
Figure 2.15	The Flowchart of this project	21
Figure 2.16	The IoT schematization with Arduino UNO and Water Level	22
	Sensor of the project	
Figure 2.17	Dashboard for the Water Level	23
Figure 2.18	The Grafana dashboard	24
Figure 2.19	The architecture of the project	25
Figure 2.20	The roadside flood detector	25
Figure 2.21	The flowchart of the project	28
Figure 2.22	The block diagram of the work system of the project.	29
Figure 2.23	The dashboard of the project	30
Figure 2.24	IN The block diagram of the study MALAYSIA MELAKA	31
Figure 2.25	ESP32	36
Figure 2.26	The behavior of the Ultrasonic Sensor	38
Figure 2.27	Buzzer 6-12V c/w Wire	39
Figure 2.28	Node-RED Flow Editor	40
Figure 2.29	The Arduino IDE	41
Figure 3.1	Block Diagram of the project	42
Figure 3.2	Flowchart of the project	44
Figure 3.3	HC-SR04 Ultrasonic Sensor	46
Figure 3.4	Node-MCU ESP32	46
Figure 3.5	Buzzer 6-12V c/w Wire	47
Figure 3.6	SIM900A GSM GPRS Module	47
Figure 3.7	Node-Red Browser Based Editor (First Flow)	49
Figure 3.8	Node-Red Browser Based Editor (Second Flow)	49
Figure 3.9	Node-Red Dashboard	50
Figure 3.10	Arduino IDE	50
Figure 3.11	The Interfacing of Ultrasonic Sensor and ESP32	51
Figure 3.12	The Interfacing of Buzzer and ESP32	51

Figure 3.13	The Interfacing of GSM900A and ESP32	52
Figure 3.12	The prototype architecture of the project	53
Figure 4.1	The circuit of project	55
Figure 4.2	Prototype Unit	56
Figure 4.4	The Node Flow Design in Node-Red	57
Figure 4.5	The parameters setup for MQTT node.	58
Figure 4.6	The command in the "function" node	59
Figure 4.7	The second primary flow	59
Figure 4.8	The configuration of the "switch" node	60
Figure 4.9	The configuration of "Send SMS" node.	61
Figure 4.10	The Water Level Monitoring Dashboard	61
Figure 4.11	The website that provide API Key	62



LIST OF SYMBOLS

1. V Volt

2. cm3. mCentimetreMetre

4. € Pound (Europe currency)

5. Hz Hertz

6. mA milli Ampere



LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

2. PVC 3. API polyvinyl chloride 4. TRIG Trigger on HC-SR04 Ultrasonic Sensor Pinout 5. ECHO Echo on HC-SR04 Ultrasonic Sensor Pinout 6. VCC Voltage Common Collector 7. GND Ground 8. GPIO General-Purpose Input/Output 9. ESP32 Espressif Systems 10. SMS Short Messaging Service 11. WiFi Wireless Fidelity 12. Tx Transmitter 13. Rx Receiver 14. GSM Global System for Mobile 15. IDE Integrated Development Environment 16 DC Direct Current 17. C/C++ 18. JSON JavaScript Object Notation 19 IoT Internet of Things 10. IBM International Business Machines 11. PWM Pulse Width Modulation 12. MCU MicroController Unit 13. PC Personal Computer 14. LCD Liquid Crystal Display 15. LED Light-Emitting Diode 16. GPS Global Positioning System 17. UI UNIVERSIT User Interface	1.	API	Application Programming Interface
3. API 4. TRIG 5. ECHO 6. VCC 7. GND 8. GPIO 9. ESP32 10. SMS 11. WiFi 12. Tx 13. Rx 14. GSM 15. IDE 16. DC 17. C/C++ 18. JSON 19 IoT 10 JSON 19 IoT 10 JSON 19 IoT 10 JSON 19 IoT 10 JSON 11 JSON 12 JSON 13 JSON 14 JSON 15 JSON 16 JSON 17 JSON 18 JSON 19 JSON 19 JSON 19 JSON 19 JSON 19 JSON 19 JSON 10			
4. TRIG 5. ECHO 6. VCC 7. GND 8. GPIO 9. ESP32 10. SMS 11. WiFi 12. Tx 13. Rx 14. GSM 15. IDE 16. DC 17. C/C++ 18. JSON 19 IoT 19 IoT 19 IoT 10 Internet of Things 10 Internet of Things 11 PWM 12 ICD 12 ICD 13 PC 14 ICD 15 ICD 16 Integrated Development Environment 19 IoT 10 Internet of Things 11 International Business Machines 12 PWM 12 Personal Computer 13 PC 14 IcD 15 ICD 16 Integrated Display 17 Icquid Crystal Display 18 Icquid Crystal Display 19 Icq 19 Icq 10 Icquid Crystal Display 19 Icq 10 Icquid Crystal Display 10 Icq 11 Internationing System			
5. ECHO 6. VCC 7. GND 8. GPIO 9. ESP32 10. SMS 11. WiFi 12. Tx 13. Rx 14. GSM 15. IDE 16. DC 17. C/C++ 18. JSON 19 IoT 10 Internet of Things 10 Internet of Things 11 International Business Machines 12. PWM 12. ICD 13. PC 14. CP 15. IDE 16. DC 17. C/C++ 18. JSON 18. JSON 19 IoT 19 IoT 20. IBM 21. PWM 22. MCU 23. PC 24. LCD 26. GPS 27. Voltage Common Collector Voltage Comm			1 • •
6. VCC 7. GND 8. GPIO 9. ESP32 10. SMS 11. WiFi 12. Tx 13. Rx 14. GSM 15. IDE 16 DC 17. C/C++ 18. JSON 19 IoT 10 Internet of Things 10 International Business Machines 10 PWM 10 Pulse Width Modulation 11 MicroController Unit 12 PC 13 PC 14 CP 15 IDE 16 DC 17 International Computer 18 JSON 19 IoT 20 IBM 21 PWM 22 MCU 25 LED 26 GPS 26 Global Positioning System			
7. GND 8. GPIO 9. ESP32 10. SMS 11. WiFi 12. Tx 13. Rx 14. GSM 15. IDE 16 DC 17. C/C++ 18. JSON 19 IoT 10 Internet of Things 10 Internet of Things 11 International Business Machines 12 PWM 13 PC 14 Personal Computer 15 LED 16 Light-Emitting Diode 26 GPS Global Positioning System Ground Ground Ground Ground General-Purpose Input/Output Espressif Systems Input/Output Espressif Systems Input/Output Espressif Systems Input/Output Espressif Systems International Busines Fidelity Transmitter Transmitter Receiver Global System for Mobile Integrated Development Environment Direct Current Programming Language C/C++ Programming Language C/C++ Input/Output International Business Machines Presonal Computer Liquid Crystal Display Light-Emitting Diode Global Positioning System			
8. GPIO General-Purpose Input/Output 9. ESP32 Espressif Systems 10. SMS Short Messaging Service 11. WiFi Wireless Fidelity 12. Tx Transmitter 13. Rx Receiver 14. GSM Global System for Mobile 15. IDE Integrated Development Environment 16 DC Direct Current 17. C/C++ Programming Language C/C++ 18. JSON JavaScript Object Notation 19 IoT Internet of Things 20. IBM International Business Machines 21. PWM Pulse Width Modulation 22. MCU MicroController Unit 23. PC Personal Computer 24. LCD Liquid Crystal Display 25. LED Global Positioning System	7.		· ·
9. ESP32 Espressif Systems 10. SMS Short Messaging Service 11. WiFi Wireless Fidelity 12. Tx Transmitter 13. Rx Receiver 14. GSM Global System for Mobile 15. IDE Integrated Development Environment 16 DC Direct Current 17. C/C++ Programming Language C/C++ 18. JSON JavaScript Object Notation 19 IoT Internet of Things 20. IBM International Business Machines 21. PWM Pulse Width Modulation 22. MCU MicroController Unit 23. PC Personal Computer 24. LCD Liquid Crystal Display 25. LED Global Positioning System	8.	GPIO	General-Purpose Input/Output
11. WiFi 12. Tx 13. Rx 14. GSM 15. IDE 16 DC 17. C/C++ 18. JSON 19 IoT 20. IBM 21. PWM 22. MCU 23. PC 24. LCD 26. GPS Wireless Fidelity Transmitter Receiver Global System for Mobile Integrated Development Environment Direct Current Programming Language C/C++ Programming Language C/C++ Divertible Internet of Things International Business Machines Pulse Width Modulation MicroController Unit Personal Computer Liquid Crystal Display Light-Emitting Diode Global Positioning System	9.	ESP32	* *
12. Tx Transmitter 13. Rx Receiver 14. GSM Global System for Mobile 15. IDE Integrated Development Environment 16 DC Direct Current 17. C/C++ 18. JSON JavaScript Object Notation 19 IoT Internet of Things 20. IBM International Business Machines 21. PWM Pulse Width Modulation 22. MCU MicroController Unit 23. PC Personal Computer 24. LCD Liquid Crystal Display 25. LED Global Positioning System	10.	SMS	Short Messaging Service
13. Rx Receiver 14. GSM Global System for Mobile 15. IDE Integrated Development Environment 16 DC Direct Current 17. C/C++ 18. JSON JavaScript Object Notation 19 IoT Internet of Things 20. IBM International Business Machines 21. PWM Pulse Width Modulation 22. MCU MicroController Unit 23. PC Personal Computer 24. LCD Liquid Crystal Display 25. LED Global Positioning System	11.	WiFi	Wireless Fidelity
14. GSM 15. IDE 16. DC 17. C/C++ 18. JSON 19. IoT 20. IBM 21. PWM 22. MCU 23. PC 24. LCD 26. GPS 26. GPS Global System for Mobile Integrated Development Environment Direct Current Programming Language C/C++ Integrated Development Environment Direct Current Programming Language C/C++ Programming Language C/C++ Programming Language C/C++ Integrated Development Environment Direct Current Programming Language C/C++ Programming Language C/C++ Programming Language C/C++ Integrated Development Environment Direct Current Programming Language C/C++ Programming Language C/C++ Integrated Development Environment Programming Language C/C++ Integrated Development Environment Integrated Development Integra	12.	Tx	Transmitter
15. IDE 16 DC 17. C/C++ 18. JSON 19 IoT 20. IBM 21. PWM 22. MCU 23. PC 24. LCD 26. GPS Integrated Development Environment Direct Current Programming Language C/C++ Liquid Crystal Display Liquid Crystal Display Light-Emitting Diode Global Positioning System	13.		Receiver
Direct Current Direct Current C/C++ Programming Language C/C++ JavaScript Object Notation Internet of Things International Business Machines Pulse Width Modulation MicroController Unit Personal Computer Liquid Crystal Display Light-Emitting Diode Global Positioning System	14.	GSM	Global System for Mobile
17. C/C++ 18. JSON 19 IoT 20. IBM 21. PWM 22. MCU 23. PC 24. LCD 25. LED 26. GPS Programming Language C/C++ JavaScript Object Notation Internet of Things International Business Machines Pulse Width Modulation MicroController Unit Personal Computer Liquid Crystal Display Light-Emitting Diode Global Positioning System	15.	IDE AND AYSIA	Integrated Development Environment
18. JSON 19 IoT 20. IBM 21. PWM 22. MCU 23. PC 24. LCD 25. LED 26. GPS JavaScript Object Notation Internet of Things International Business Machines Pulse Width Modulation MicroController Unit Personal Computer Liquid Crystal Display Light-Emitting Diode Global Positioning System	16	DC	Direct Current
19 IoT Internet of Things 20. IBM International Business Machines 21. PWM Pulse Width Modulation 22. MCU MicroController Unit 23. PC Personal Computer 24. LCD Liquid Crystal Display 25. LED Light-Emitting Diode 26. GPS Global Positioning System	17.	C/C++	Programming Language C/C++
20. IBM International Business Machines 21. PWM Pulse Width Modulation 22. MCU MicroController Unit 23. PC Personal Computer 24. LCD Liquid Crystal Display 25. LED Light-Emitting Diode 26. GPS Global Positioning System	18.	JSON 💆	JavaScript Object Notation
21. PWM 22. MCU 23. PC 24. LCD 25. LED 26. GPS Pulse Width Modulation MicroController Unit Personal Computer Liquid Crystal Display Light-Emitting Diode Global Positioning System	19	IoT 💾	Internet of Things
22. MCU 23. PC 24. LCD 25. LED 26. GPS MicroController Unit Personal Computer Liquid Crystal Display Light-Emitting Diode Global Positioning System	20.	IBM	International Business Machines
23. PC 24. LCD 25. LED 26. GPS Personal Computer Liquid Crystal Display Light-Emitting Diode Global Positioning System	21.	PWM	Pulse Width Modulation
23. PC Personal Computer 24. LCD Liquid Crystal Display 25. LED Light-Emitting Diode 26. GPS Global Positioning System	22.	MCU	MicroController Unit
25. LED Light-Emitting Diode Global Positioning System	23.	PC	Personal Computer
26. GPS Global Positioning System	24.	LCD	Liquid Crystal Display
	25.		
27. UI UNIVERSITI TUSET Interface MALAYSIA MELAKA	26.	GPS	Global Positioning System
		0111111111	TUser Interface MALAYSIA MELAKA
28. USB Universal Serial Bus	28.		Universal Serial Bus
29. CSV Comma Separated Values	29.	CSV	Comma Separated Values

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

According to research that was published in 2018 by the Emergency Events Database (EM-DAT), Malaysia has been hit by at least 51 natural disasters over the course of the last 20 years. This nation is regularly struck by a variety of natural disasters, including earthquakes, tsunamis, floods, haze, and landslides. One of the most common types of natural disasters that strike a wide range of areas and populations throughout the nation on an annual basis is flood. It poses a direct risk to individuals, as well as to natural resources, the environment, and the economy, and it also causes harm. Figure 1.1 provides an overview of the significant disasters that have struck Malaysia between the years 1965 and 2016, broken down by the total number of persons impacted. ("Dam Pre-Release as an Important Operation Strategy in Reducing Flood Impact in Malaysia," 2018).

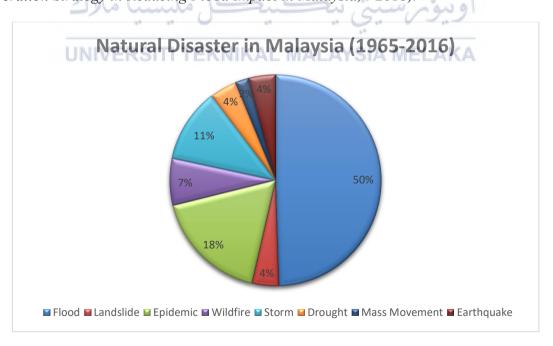


Figure 1.1: Natural Disaster in Malaysia (1965-2016)

In Malaysia, there are two types of floods which is flash floods and monsoonal floods. The fast river rises with shallow waters that exceed the bank of the river cause flash floods. It is most likely to happen near the river. It can sometimes happen even when no rain has occurred, such as when levees or dams fail or when debris causes a sudden discharge of water. Flash floods are widespread in desert locations with poor drainage systems.

While, monsoonal floods usually occur in the Northeast Monsoon Season. Monsoons are mainly caused by changes in temperature between land and water caused by radiation from the sun heating. The monsoon season happens in between of November and March, bringing heavy rains to the east coast states of Peninsular Malaysia and west of Sarawak. Monsoonal flood threatens people, natural resources, as well as creates economic damage. Sadly, this flooding claims more lives in Malaysia each year compared to other natural disasters which is why flood is a heavy concern of the country.

One of the technologies that can be utilised to reduce the number of fatalities caused by floods is the installation of flood monitoring and warning systems. These systems are particularly useful in the states along the east coast of Malaysia, such as Terengganu, Kelantan, and Pahang, as well as west of Sarawak. It is possible to connect the alarm system to the system so that it will inform both the local inhabitants and the higher authorities. An Internet of Things-based flood monitoring system is the name given to this kind of apparatus. The purpose of this system is to keep track of how high the water level is in the river and notify the user if it reaches a level that is considered to be dangerous. It is anticipated that national rescue teams such as PDRM, JPAM, and BOMBA would make use of this technology.

1.2 Problem Statement

The vast majority of flood monitoring systems are based on telemetry systems, which need data to be sent to a central terminal through transmitters, repeaters, and other associated hardware. When the equipment in a portion of the detected zone fails to perform properly, this approach is both expensive and unreliable. Other methods are unreliable because they depend on the communication infrastructure provided by other vendors. As a consequence of all this, a system that is trustworthy and reasonable in cost that is based on a wireless sensor network is needed.

1.3 Project Objective

This project's major objective is to develop an effective flood monitoring and warning system with IoT-based applications and built-in major flood mitigation. The following below are the specific objectives:

- 1. To study the flood monitoring and warning alert system.
- 2. To develop a Malaysian model of IoT based Flood Monitoring System using ESP32 and Node-RED for Preventive Natural Disaster.
- 3. To analyze a prototype for the proposed project.

1.4 Scope of Project

To eliminate any doubt regarding the project's scope caused by numerous limitations and constraints, the hardware of this project will be focusing more on in-house testing in which only indoor components and devices will be utilized. Besides that, a mock measurement for the threshold will be used in the wireless water level detection sensor system before triggering the warning system devices. This project is a system to monitor the

water level and to give an alert to local netizens about the flood status so then, they could evacuate before the flood hit them. Equipped with ultrasonic sensors and ESP32, the water level may be able to detect and Node-Red's Dashboard will be used to display the result of the water level and the status of the danger of the water level. If the water level passed the Danger level, the Node-Red then sends a warning to the local netizen.

1.5 Expected Result

This project will achieve the project's objectives which are to design an IoT-based flood monitoring system and able to give an alert to the authorities or local netizens to evacuate the place if the water level passed the danger threshold. This system is intended to give an early warning via the Node-Red platform. The ultrasonic sensor will connect to the ESP32 and wirelessly transport the gained data of the water level to the Node-Red before Node-Red could send an alert message to the local authorities.

1.6 Thesis Outlines

There are five chapters in this thesis including of introduction of the project, the literature review which is the works of the others related to this project, and lastly the method used to implement the knowledge into the project.

Chapter 1: In Chapter 1, briefing about general ideas of the project which are an introduction, problem statement, target of the project, scope of the project, project significant, and thesis outlines.

Chapter 2: In this project, basically study the literature review which is work that is related to the project. It is important in order to obtain some knowledge about the project.

Chapter 3: Discusses the methodology, which is consists flowchart of the whole project and the description of the component that will be used to solve the problem statement. Furthermore, this chapter includes some explanation about software and hardware development and also the main component of the project.

Chapter 4: Discusses in detail the outcome of the project in a logical way. The analysis of the outcome is also presented within this chapter.

Chapter 5: Summarizes the contribution of all studies to the project and provides concluding remarks. In addition, there are some recommendations for future works.

1.7 Summary of Chapter 1 UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA

In a conclusion, Malaysia was severely affected by the flood, especially during the monsoon season. As the natural phenomenon is untouchable, a flood monitoring and warning system are required to help the authorities and local netizens to evacuate sooner. With the display of the water level on the Node-Red Dashboard, the authorities will be able to do make an evacuation preparation.

CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 What is Flood?

A flood is an outpouring of water that submerges normally dry ground. Floods are the most common form of natural disaster, and they are frequently caused by heavy rain, fast snowmelt, or storm surge from a tropical cyclone or tsunami that occurs in coastal regions. Floods can be divided into 3 categories. These are storm surges, dam failures, and flash floods. Storm surges are most likely caused due to the rapid rise in water levels along with the high speed of water flow. Besides that, dam failures are caused by the volume of the flood exceeding the capability of the dam could hold. Lastly, storm floods are caused due to the natural phenomenal contribution such as severe onshore winds that came along with low atmospheric pressure and high tides.

During the monsoon season in Malaysia, which runs from October to March every year, flooding is a typical occurrence, especially along the eastern coast of the nation. In most cases, it takes place in towns or metropolitan regions like Kuala Lumpur, Johor Bahru, and Pulau Pinang despite the fact that these locations have insufficient drainage systems that are unable to manage the excessive amount of precipitation. The year 2021 came to a close with a tropical storm making landfall on the eastern coast of Peninsular Malaysia. This event was responsible for three days' worth of intense rainfall over the peninsula. There were eight states on the peninsula that were affected as a direct consequence of the floods. Over the course of its most severe phase, it impacted a total of more than 125,000 people (Wikipedia Contributors, 2022) and resulted in the relocation of around 71,000 people at the same time.

It is the worst flood the nation has seen since the Malaysia floods of 2014–2015. Damage was widespread throughout the states of Selangor and Pahang, notably in the region of Hulu Langat and the city of Shah Alam. The rainfall levels reached all-time highs at the meteorological stations in Selangor and Kuala Lumpur. P. Prem Kumar, a reporter for Nikkei Asia, claims that the government of Malaysia has been criticised for its delayed reaction and disinterest in the wake of the tragedy.

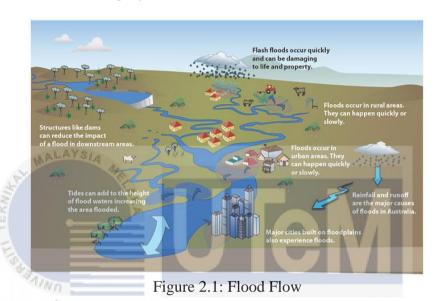


Figure 2.1 illustrates the variables that lead to floods, one of which is the flow of water from a high point to a low point. This implies that low-lying regions may be drowned fast before reaching higher land (Ramizu, 2015). These factors differ across locations and dates, resulting in no two floods being the same.

2.1.2 Type of Flood That Occurs in Malaysia

According to the authors of "Performance Analysis of IoT-based Flood Monitoring Framework in Suburban" (2021), the disaster has been divided into two main categories by Malaysia's Department of Irrigation and Drainage (DID), which are flash floods and monsoon floods. Both of these types of floods are extremely dangerous. The length of time it takes for the water to return to its regular place is what allows meteorologists to

differentiate between monsoon floods and flash floods. For the sake of designing technologies that would prevent hasty mass evacuations, it is essential to have a solid understanding of the behaviour of the floods that occur in Malaysia.

A flash flood is a kind of flood that happens within six to seven hours following heavy rain, and it often happens during the first two hours of the heavy downpour. It is distinguished by a rapid increase in the river's level, with water depths that extend beyond the river's banks. Near the river is the most probable location for it to take place. There is a risk of flash flooding if thunderstorms hit the same location at the same time. On the other hand, the likelihood of sudden flooding is reduced when storms move at a faster pace since the rain is spread out over a larger region. It is possible for it to occur even when there has been no rain at all, such as when spillway or dams fail or when debris causes a rapid flow of water from a dam or reservoir.

In Malaysian cities, flash floods are the hydro-meteorological occurrence that occurs most often and causes the greatest damage. The nation's capital city is seeing an increase in the frequency of sudden floods compared to previous 10 years. Even while flash floods may not always take place during monsoon seasons, this is the period of year in the city when they are most likely to take place. Even though there are various ways to prepare for and adapt to flash floods, they continue to be a significant risk, especially in urban areas. Not only are flash floods hazardous and potentially disastrous due of the intensity of the water itself, but they may also be catastrophic because of the flying debris that can be swept up in the rush of the water. The illustration of the flash flood may be observed in Figure 3 below.