SMART PARKING

PHASE 4: DEVELOPMENT PART 2

IoT Smart Parking project, it can enhance the functionality and user experience by incorporating web development technologies.

Here's how technologies into various aspects of the project:

Web-based Dashboard for Administrators:

☐ Create a web-based dashboard for administrators to monitor and
manage the parking system. This dashboard should provide real-time
information about parking spot occupancy, reservations, and transaction
history.

Use web development technologies like HTML, CSS, and JavaScript, and consider using a web framework for efficiency.

HTML/CSS: Design the dashboard's layout and style using HTML and CSS.

JavaScript: Implement interactivity for real-time updates, charts, and user management.

Web Framework: You can use popular frameworks like React, Angular, or Vue.js for a organized and responsive interface.

Mobile App:

extstyle e
receive notifications.
Use cross-platform mobile app development frameworks like React
Native or Flutter to streamline app development for both Android and
iOS.
API Integration: Connect the app to the backend server for user
authentication, reservation processing, and payment handling.

Online Reservation System:

React Native or Flutter: Build the app's frontend using these frameworks, which allow you to write code once and deploy it on

Implement a web-based reservation system for students to check parking spot availability and make reservations.

□ This system can be integrated with the mobile app and can be developed using standard web technologies.

HTML/CSS: Design the reservation interface.

JavaScript: Develop interactive features, such as selecting a parking spot

and specifying the reservation duration.

Backend: Implement reservation logic on the server side, making use

of

frameworks like Express.js (Node.js) or Django (Python).

Payment Gateway Integration:

If you include a payment system, you'll need to integrate a payment gateway

into your web app for processing payment.

Popular payment gateways often provide APIs for this purpose. Here's a simplified example using Python and Flask:

Flask: Create an API endpoint to handle payment requests.

Payment Gateway API: Utilize the API provided by the payment gateway provider (e.g., Stripe, PayPal) for processing payments.

Frontend Integration: Integrate the payment process into your mobile app or web app, allowing users to enter payment details securely.

Real-time Updates:

\square Use web development technologies to ensure real-time updates on
parking spot availability, reservation confirmation, and payment status.
\square You can achieve this with technologies like WebSocket for real-time
communication between the server and clients.

WebSocket: Implement WebSocket communication to push real-time updates to the web and mobile clients when a parking spot's status changes.

User Authentication and Management:

For user authentication and management, you can create user registration and login systems within the mobile app and web interface.

Use web development technologies for user interfaces and backend logic:

HTML/CSS: Design registration and login forms.

JavaScript: Implement form validation and submission handling.

Backend: Create user accounts, manage authentication, and store user data securely in a database.

Data Analytics and Reporting:

☐ Utilize web technologies to create data analytics and reporting features for administrators. You can use JavaScript libraries for data visualization and reporting tools.

Data Visualization Libraries: Integrate libraries like Chart.js or D3.js to display parking utilization statistics and trends.

Backend: Develop APIs for fetching historical parking data and generating reports.

Python code:

Import time

data (0 for empty, 1 for occupied)

Parking_spots = [0, 0, 0, 0, 0]

Def get_parking_status():

Return [random.choice([0, 1]) for _ in range(len(parking_spots))]

While True:

Parking_spots = get_parking_status()

Send parking_spots data to the cloud (simulated)

Print("Sending data to the cloud:", parking_spots) Time.sleep(10)

Simulated data update every 10 seconds

RASPBERRY PI INTEGRATION:

Import time Import RPi.GPIO as GPIO Import time Import os, sys From urllib.parse import urlparse Import paho.mqtt.client as paho GPIO.setmode(GPIO.BOARD) GPIO.setwarnings(False) Define pin for lcd E PULSE = 0.0005 E DELAY = 0.0005Delay = 1LCD RS = 7LCD E = 11 LCD D4 = 12LCD D5 = 13LCD D6 = 15LCD D7 = 16 Slot1 Sensor = 29Slot2 Sensor = 31GPIO.setup(LCD E, GPIO.OUT) # E GPIO.setup(LCD RS, GPIO.OUT) # RS GPIO.setup(LCD D4, GPIO.OUT) # DB4 GPIO.setup(LCD D5, GPIO.OUT) # DB5 GPIO.setup(LCD D6, GPIO.OUT) # DB6 GPIO.setup(LCD D7, GPIO.OUT) # DB7 GPIO.setup(slot1 Sensor, GPIO.IN) GPIO.setup(slot2 Sensor, GPIO.IN) LCD WIDTH = 16 # Maximum characters per line LCD CHR = True LCD CMD = FalseLCD LINE 1 = 0x80 # LCD RAM address for the 1st line LCD LINE 2 = 0xC0 # LCD RAM address

for the 2nd line

```
LCD LINE 3 = 0x90# LCD RAM address for the 3nd line
Def on_connect(self, mosq, obj, rc):
Self.subscribe("Fan", 0)
Def on publish(mosq, obj, mid):
Print("mid: " + str(mid))
Mqttc = paho.Client() declaration
Mqttc.on connect = on connect
Mqttc.on publish = on publish
url str = os.environ.get('CLOUDMQTT URL', 'tcp://broker.emqx.io:1883')
url = urlparse(url_str)
mqttc.connect(url.hostname, url.port)
Def lcd init()
Lcd byte(0x33,LCD CMD) # 110011 Initialise
Lcd byte(0x32,LCD CMD) # 110010 Initialise
Lcd byte(0x06,LCD CMD) # 000110 Cursor move direction
Lcd byte(0x0C,LCD CMD) # 001100 Display On,Cursor Off, Blink Off
Lcd byte(0x28,LCD CMD) # 101000 Data length, number of lines, font size
Lcd byte(0x01,LCD CMD) # 000001 Clear display
Time.sleep(E DELAY)
```

MIT APP INVENTOR:

☐MIT App Inventor is a visual programming environment that allows you
to create mobile applications for Android devices.
☐ You can use MIT App Inventor to develop a smart parking application
that helps users find available parking spaces, reserve parking spots, and
navigate to them.
☐ Here's a basic overview of how you can create a smart parking app using
MIT App Inventor

MOBILE APP:

Creating a mobile app for smart parking involves developing an application that helps users find and manage parking spaces efficiently. Here's a simplified guide on how to create a smart parking mobile app:

1. Define the Features:

- Start by outlining the features you want in your app. Common features include finding available parking spaces, reserving spots, navigation, and payment processing.

2. Choose a Development Platform:

- Decide on the technology stack for your app. Native development (iOS and Android), cross-platform development (using tools like Flutter or React Native), or web-based solutions (PWA) are some options.

3. Design the User Interface:

- Create wireframes and designs for your app's user interface. Ensure that it's user-friendly and easy to navigate.

4. Implement Parking Spot Data:

- Integrate a database or API to store and retrieve parking spot information. This may include location data, availability, pricing, and real-time updates.

5. Location Services:

- Use location services to determine the user's current location and display nearby parking spots on a map. You may need to request location permissions.

6. Real-time Updates:

- Implement real-time updates to display the current status of parking spots, whether they are available or occupied.

7. Reservation System:

- Create a reservation system that allows users to reserve parking spots in advance. This involves managing user accounts and payment processing.

8. Navigation:

- Integrate mapping and navigation services to help users find and navigate to their selected parking spot.

9. Payment Processing:

- Implement secure payment processing for parking reservations. You may need to integrate with payment gateways like Stripe or PayPal.

10. User Profiles and Accounts:

- Allow users to create profiles, store payment information, and view their reservation history.

11. Notifications:

- Send notifications to users about their reservations, parking availability, and other relevant information.

12. Testing:

- Test your app thoroughly to ensure it works as expected. Test on various devices and simulate different scenarios.

13. Security and Privacy:

- Implement security measures to protect user data and transactions. Ensure compliance with data privacy regulations.

14. Deployment:

- Publish your app on the Google Play Store for Android devices and the Apple App Store for iOS devices.

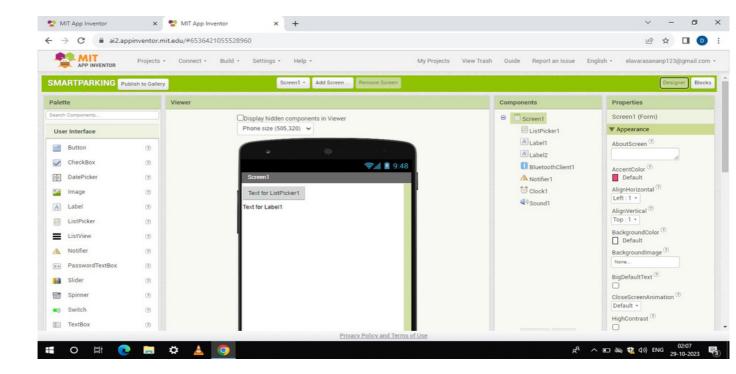
15. Marketing and User Engagement:

- Promote your app to attract users. Consider strategies like social media marketing, app store optimization, and partnerships with local businesses.

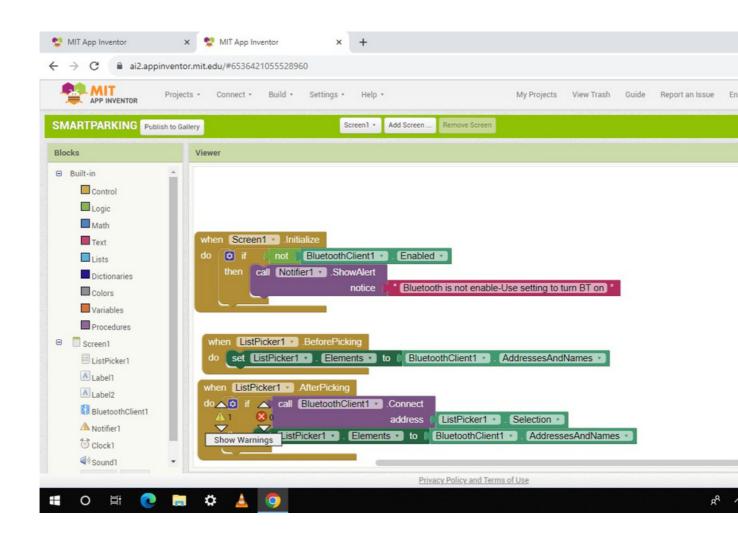
16. User Support:

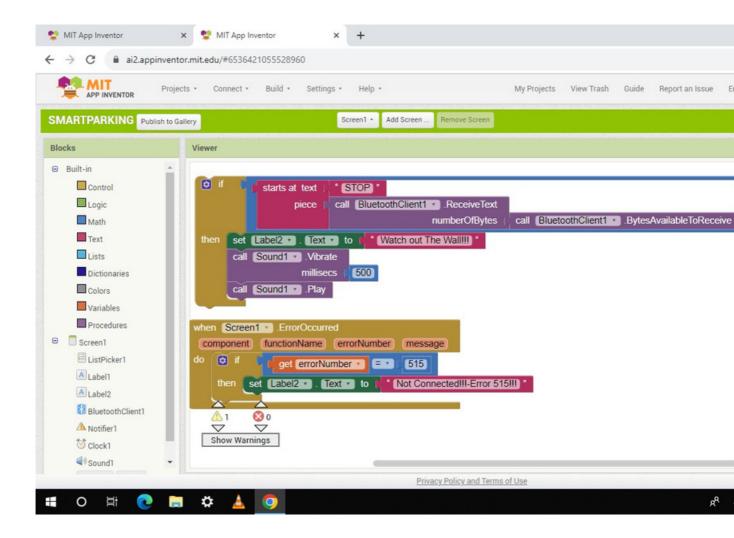
- Provide customer support through the app and offer assistance to users as needed.

② Creating a smart parking mobile app is a significant project, and it may require collaboration with developers, designers, and database administrators. Consider legal and regulatory aspects, such as data privacy and compliance with parking regulations in the areas your app will serve.



BLOCKS:





THESE CODE AND IMAGES ARE INCLUDED

IN PHASE 4:

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