

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:

- Develop a mobile app to reserve parking spots, make payments, and 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:

- Use web development technologies to ensure real-time updates on parking spot availability, reservation confirmation, and payment status.
- 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 = 0.0005
Delay = 1
LCD_RS = 7
LCD_E = 11
LCD_D4 = 12
LCD_D5 = 13
LCD_D6 = 15
LCD_D7 = 16
Slot1_Sensor = 29
Slot2_Sensor = 31
GPIO.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 = False
LCD_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 3rd 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:

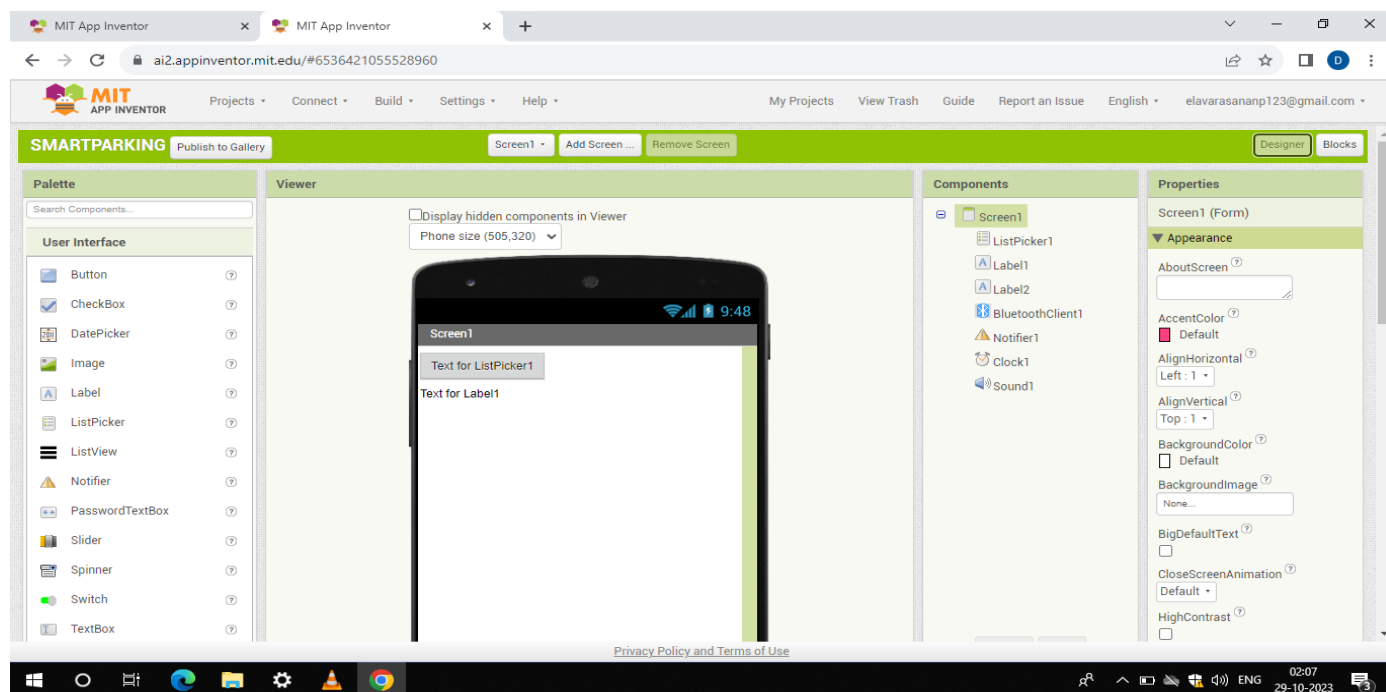
- Promote your app to attract users. Consider strategies like social media marketing, app store optimization, and partnerships with local businesses.

16. User Support:

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

- 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:


MIT App Inventor

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SMARTPARKING

Publish to Gallery

Screen1 Add Screen ... Remove Screen

Blocks

Built-in

Control

Logic

Math

Text

Lists

Dictionaries

Colors

Variables

Procedures

Screen1

ListPicker1

Label1

Label2

BluetoothClient1

Notifier1

Clock1

Sound1

Viewer

when Screen1.Initialize

do

if

not BluetoothClient1.Enabled

then

call Notifier1.ShowAlert

notice Bluetooth is not enable-Use setting to turn BT on

when ListPicker1.BeforePicking

do

set ListPicker1.Elements to BluetoothClient1.AddressesAndNames

when ListPicker1.AfterPicking

do

if

call BluetoothClient1.Connect

address ListPicker1.Selection

1 0

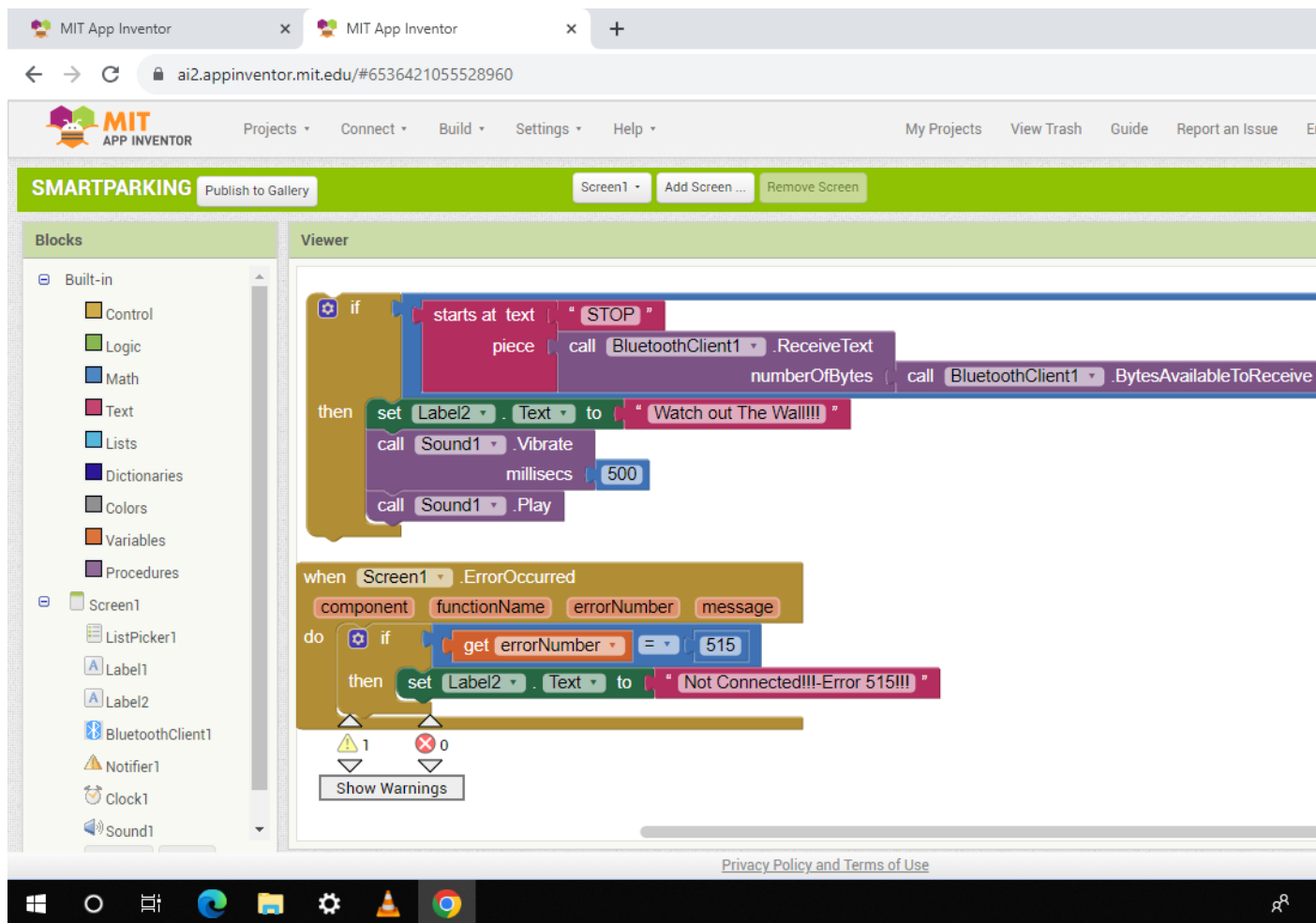
Show Warnings

ListPicker1.Elements to BluetoothClient1.AddressesAndNames

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Windows Taskbar





THESE CODE AND IMAGES ARE INCLUDED IN
PHASE 4:

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