## SMART WATER MANAGEMENT

Smart water management systems are crucial for conserving this precious resource. To create a Python code for smart water management, you can use various sensors (like flow sensors) and actuators (like valves) connected to a microcontroller (such as Raspberry Pi or Arduino). Here's a basic outline of how you might structure your Python code:

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import time
import RPi.GPIO as GPIO # If you're using Raspberry Pi GPIO pins
Initialize Sensors and Actuators:
python
# Initialize GPIO pins for sensors and actuators
GPIO.setmode(GPIO.BOARD)
flow_sensor_pin = 17 # Example pin number for the flow sensor
valve_pin = 18 # Example pin number for the water valve
GPIO.setup(flow_sensor_pin, GPIO.IN, pull_up_down=GPIO.PUD_UP)
GPIO.setup(valve_pin, GPIO.OUT)
Read Sensor Data (Flow Sensor):
def read_flow_sensor():
  # Code to read data from the flow sensor
  # Return flow rate or water consumption data
  pass
Control Water Flow (Actuator - Valve):
def control_valve(is_open):
  if is_open:
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GPIO.output(valve_pin, GPIO.HIGH) # Open the valve
  else:
    GPIO.output(valve_pin, GPIO.LOW) # Close the valve
Main Program Loop:
def main():
  try:
    while True:
       # Read data from the flow sensor
       flow_rate = read_flow_sensor()
       # Implement smart logic based on flow rate data
       # For example, if flow rate > threshold, close the valve
       if flow_rate > threshold:
         control_valve (False) # Close the valve
       else:
         control_valve (True) # Open the valve
       time.sleep(1) # Delay to control the frequency of sensor readings
  except KeyboardInterrupt:
    GPIO.cleanup() # Cleanup GPIO pins on keyboard interrupt
if _name_ == "_main_":
  main()
```