

DEPARTMENT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND DATA SCIENCE

Project name: Smart Public Restroom

Team name: project_224780_Team_1

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PROJECT

Building a smart public restroom using IoT involves various components and technologies. Below, I'll provide you with a high-level Python code example for a simplified smart public restroom system. Keep in mind that this is a basic example, and a real-world implementation would require more robust hardware, sensors, and a backend system for managing data.

Requirements:

The Components that are required are:

- 1. Raspberry Pi (or any other IoT device)
- 2. Sensors (e.g., occupancy sensor, door sensor, ultrasonic sensor)
- 3.IoT Platform (e.g., ThingSpeak for data visualization)
- 4. Actuators (e.g., LED lights, fans)
- 5. Relay module for controlling actuators
- 6. Internet connectivity

PYTHON CODE

import RPi.GPIO as GPIO import time import requests

Set up GPIO pins

OCCUPANCY_SENSOR_PIN = 18

DOOR_SENSOR_PIN = 23

ULTRASONIC_TRIGGER_PIN = 24

ULTRASONIC_ECHO_PIN = 25

GPIO.setmode(GPIO.BCM)
GPIO.setup(OCCUPANCY_SENSOR_PIN, GPIO.IN)
GPIO.setup(DOOR_SENSOR_PIN, GPIO.IN)
GPIO.setup(ULTRASONIC_TRIGGER_PIN, GPIO.OUT)
GPIO.setup(ULTRASONIC_ECHO_PIN, GPIO.IN)

```
# Function to read ultrasonic sensor
def read_ultrasonic_sensor():
  GPIO.output(ULTRASONIC_TRIGGER_PIN, True)
 time.sleep(0.00001)
  GPIO.output(ULTRASONIC_TRIGGER_PIN, False)
  pulse_start_time = time.time()
  pulse_end_time = time.time()
  while GPIO.input(ULTRASONIC_ECHO_PIN) == 0:
    pulse start time = time.time()
  while GPIO.input(ULTRASONIC_ECHO_PIN) == 1:
    pulse_end_time = time.time()
  pulse_duration = pulse_end_time - pulse_start_time
  distance = (pulse_duration * 34300) / 2 # Speed of sound = 34300 cm/s
  return distance
```

```
pulse duration = pulse end time - pulse start time
  distance = (pulse duration * 34300) / 2 # Speed of sound =
34300 cm/s
  return distance
# Function to send data to IoT platform
def send data to iot(occupancy, door status, distance):
  url = "https://api.thingspeak.com/update"
  params = {
    "api key": "YOUR API KEY",
    "field1": occupancy,
    "field2": door status,
    "field3": distance
  response = requests.get(url, params=params)
  print("Data sent to IoT platform:", response.text)
try:
  while True:
    occupancy = GPIO.input(OCCUPANCY SENSOR PIN)
    door_status = GPIO.input(DOOR_SENSOR_PIN)
    distance = read ultrasonic sensor()
```

```
# Control actuators based on sensor data
    # For example, turn on lights and fans when occupancy is detected
    if occupancy == 1:
      # Activate actuators
      GPIO.output(LED_PIN, GPIO.HIGH)
      GPIO.output(FAN PIN, GPIO.HIGH)
    else:
      # Deactivate actuators
      GPIO.output(LED PIN, GPIO.LOW)
      GPIO.output(FAN PIN, GPIO.LOW)
    # Send data to the IoT platform
    send data to iot(occupancy, door status, distance)
    time.sleep(5) # Update data every 5 seconds
except KeyboardInterrupt:
  GPIO.cleanup()
```

CONCLUSION

Smart restroom technology is transforming the way we experience public and private restrooms. With features like occupancy sensors, oder detection, and supply level monitoring, smart restrooms enhance hygiene, efficiency, and user satisfaction. The implementation of smart restroom management systems and monitoring systems streamlines operations, optimizes resource allocation, and ensures a safe and pleasant restroom experience.

As technology continues to evolve, the future of smart restrooms looks promising, with Al-powered systems, voice-activated controls, and blockchain-based solutions on the horizon. By embracing these advancements, facilities can create smart restrooms that meet the ever-changing needs and expectations of users.

