

# SMART PARKING USING IOT

## Hardware setup:

IoT-based smart parking system deployment requires integrating various devices, sensors, and microcontrollers.

- ◇ Raspberry Pi
- ◇ Ultrasonic Sensors (HC-SR04)
- ◇ Breadboard and jumper wires.

## Data collection:

some use QR codes to identify available parking spots, while others use sensors to detect when a car leaves a parking spot.

## IOT Platform:

can be a microcontroller transmitting data to the cloud environment or a Bluetooth beacon.

With its help, consumers can control parking locally.

## Data Storage:

The received data is stored in a database. Depending on the system's design, the data may be stored locally or in a cloud-based solution.

## Data Analysis:

The stored data can be used for analytics purposes.

This includes trends in parking space usage, peak hours, and other insights that can be valuable for urban planning.

## Early warning system:

Sensor technology to monitor parking spaces and provides real-time information to drivers About availability of parking spots.

## User interface:

Users can access the parking information through a mobile app or a website.

This interface shows them the availability of parking spaces in real-time.

## Python Script:

```
```python
import RPi.GPIO as GPIO
import time

# Set GPIO pins
TRIG_PIN = 23
```

```
ECHO_PIN = 24
```

```
GPIO.setmode(GPIO.BCM)
```

```
GPIO.setup(TRIG_PIN, GPIO.OUT)
```

```
GPIO.setup(ECHO_PIN, GPIO.IN)
```

```
def get_distance():
```

```
    GPIO.output(TRIG_PIN, True)
```

```
    time.sleep(0.00001)
```

```
    GPIO.output(TRIG_PIN, False)
```

```
    pulse_start = time.time()
```

```
    while GPIO.input(ECHO_PIN) == 0:
```

```
        pulse_start = time.time()
```

```
    pulse_end = time.time()
```

```
    while GPIO.input(ECHO_PIN) == 1:
```

```
        pulse_end = time.time()
```

```
    pulse_duration = pulse_end - pulse_start
```

```
distance = pulse_duration * 17150
```

```
distance = round(distance, 2)
```

```
return distance
```

♣ Connect the ultrasonic sensor to the Raspberry Pi.

♣ Run the Python program on the Raspberry Pi.

♣ Run the Flask application on the server.

This is a simplified example. In a real-world scenario, you would need to add more functionality, handle multiple parking spaces, implement real-time updates, and integrate with a database for storage. Additionally, consider security aspects and error handling in a production environment.