

# Smart home project



The background is a deep blue with a fine grid pattern. It features several abstract geometric elements: a series of concentric circles with a glowing cyan arc in the upper center; three small dark blue triangles pointing left in the top right; a large, semi-transparent blue triangle pointing right on the right side; and various other blue lines and shapes in the corners and bottom. The text '01' is in white, and 'Introduction' is in a large, bold, cyan font.

01

# Introduction



Our project is a smart home prototype that provides security and safety features that people need these days, many sensors have been used to offer convenience and safety

02

# Project Hardware



# ➤ Arduino Leonardo

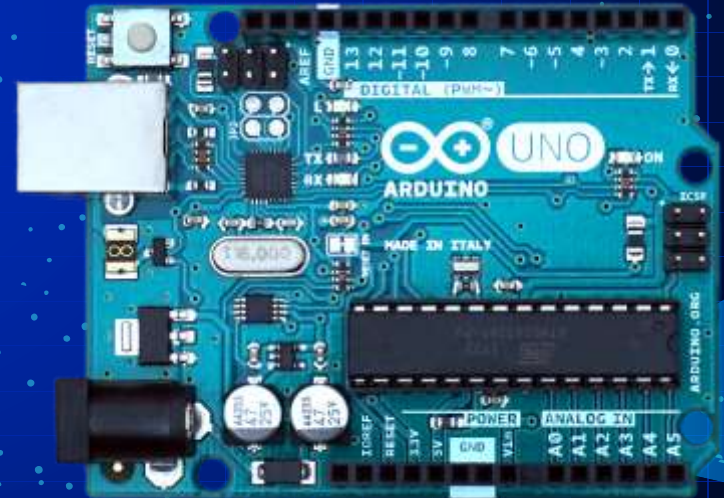
The Arduino Leonardo is a microcontroller board based on the ATmega32u4. It has 20 digital input/output pins (of which 7 can be used as PWM outputs and 12 as analog inputs), a 16 MHz crystal oscillator, a micro-USB connection, a power jack, an ICSP header, and a reset button.





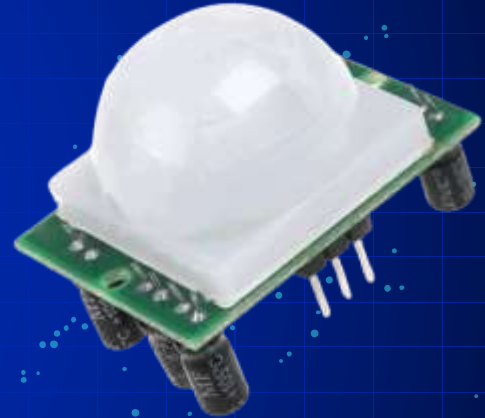
# ➤ Arduino UNO

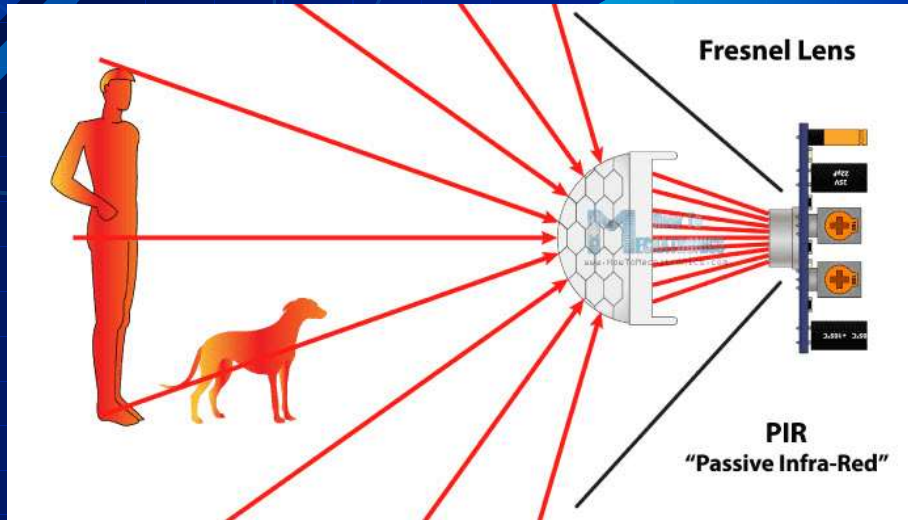
The Arduino Uno is an open-source microcontroller board based on the Microchip ATmega328P microcontroller. The board is equipped with sets of digital and analog input/output (I/O) pins that may be interfaced to various expansion boards (shields) and other circuits.



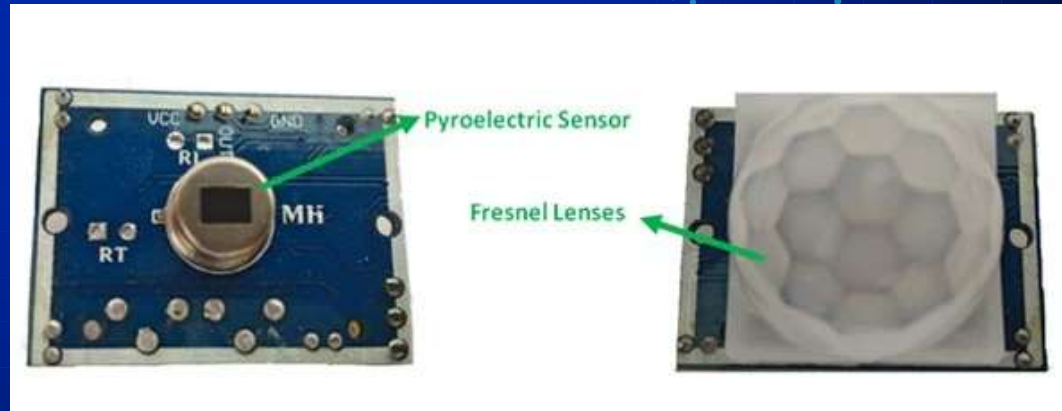
# ➤ PIR Sensor

A PIR is a passive infrared sensor used to detect motion, so a PIR is a passive motion detector that waits for infrared temperature from body heat to trigger an activity. In other words, it can sense motion through changes in temperature.





✓ **How it work?**





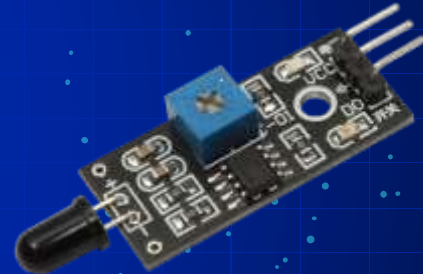
## ➤ Rain Sensor

This sensor detects the rain and gives an alert to concerned persons in different fields like irrigation, automobile communication, home automation, etc.



## ➤ **Flame Sensor**

A flame-sensor is one kind of detector which is mainly designed for detecting as well as responding to the occurrence of a fire or flame. The flame detection response can depend on its fitting. The response of these sensors is faster as well as more accurate compare with a heat/smoke detector because of its mechanism while detecting the flame.



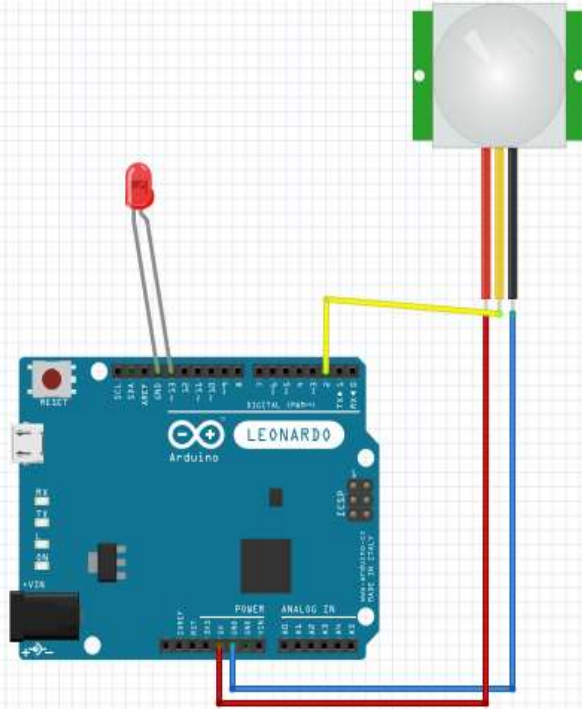
## ➤ **RFID**

RFID is an acronym for “radio-frequency identification” and refers to a technology whereby digital data encoded in RFID tags or smart labels (defined below) are captured by a reader via radio waves.

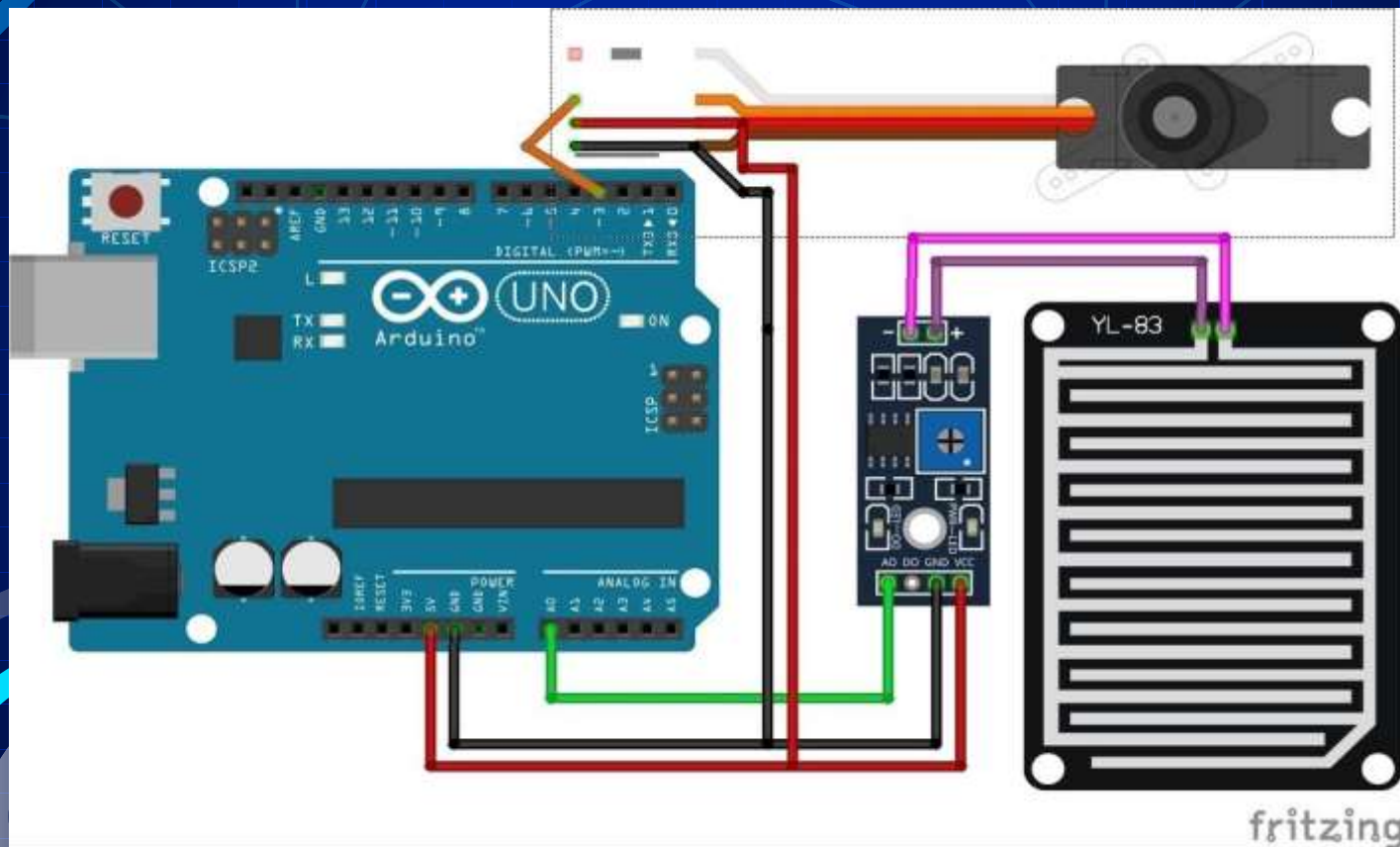


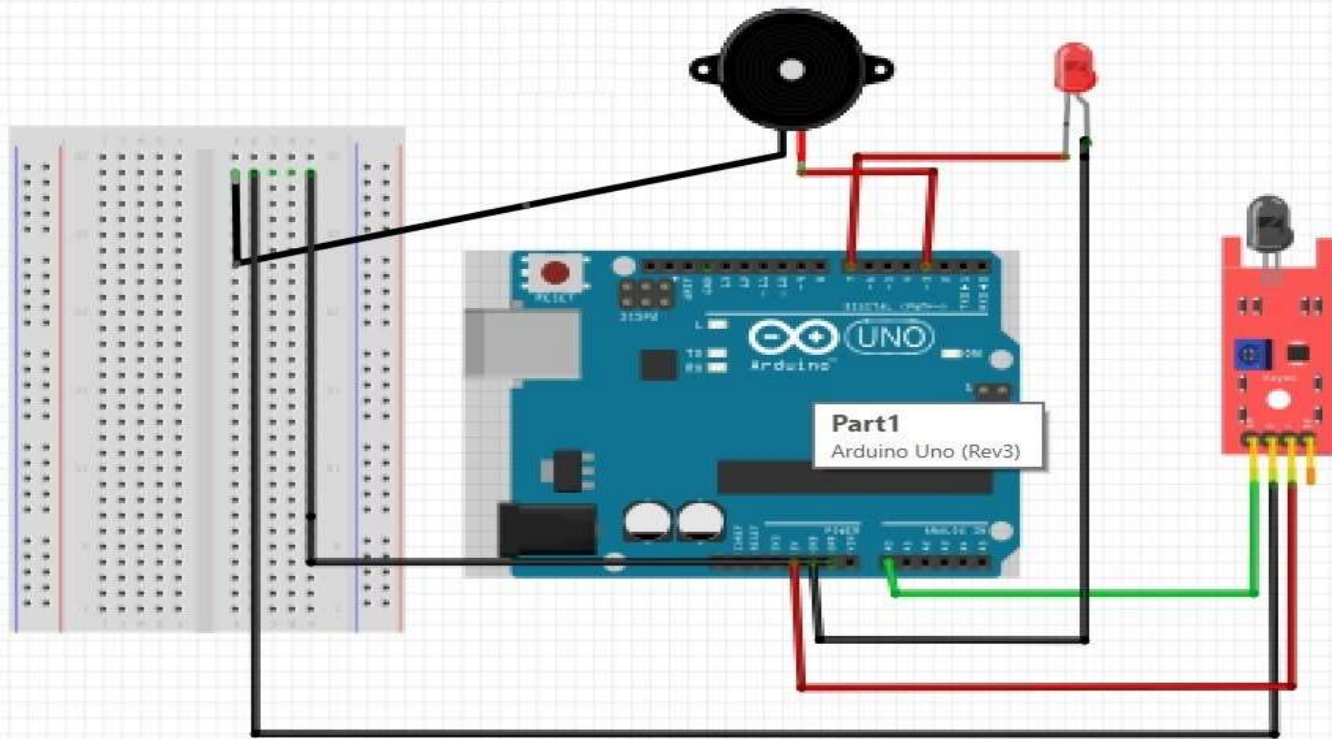


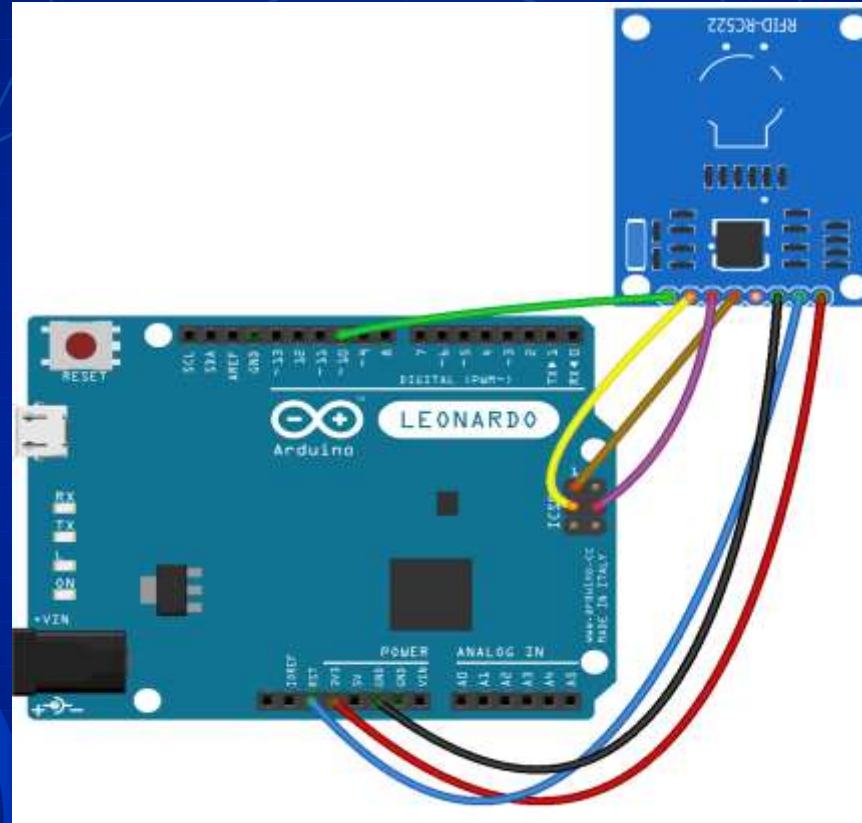
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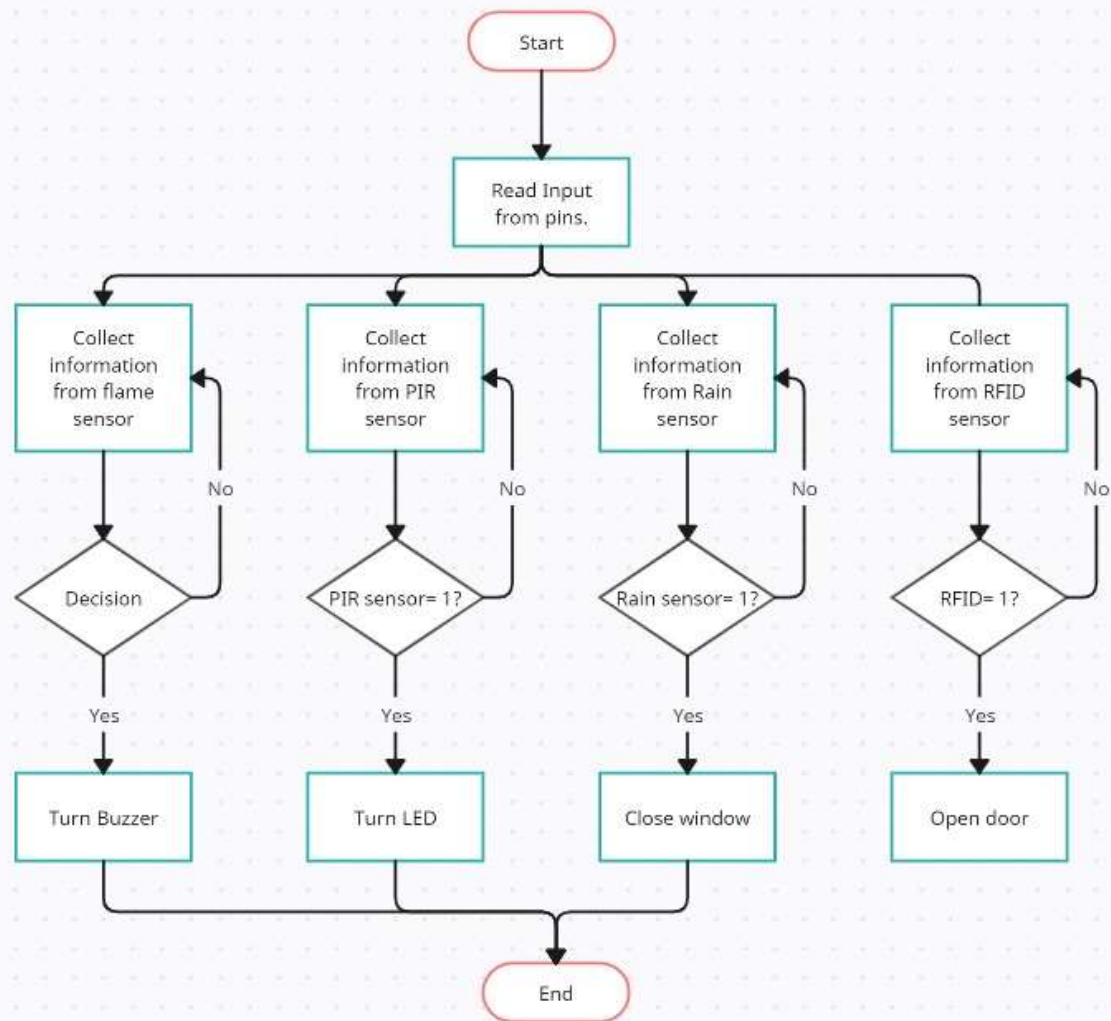












## ➤ **IR-Infrared sensor**

Infrared Sensor is most used sensor in wireless technology where remote controlling functions and detection of surrounding objects/ obstacles are involved.



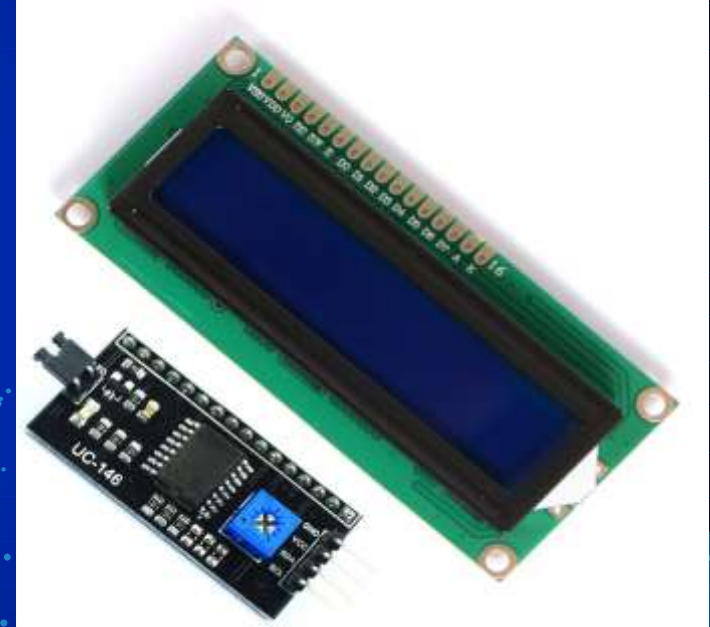


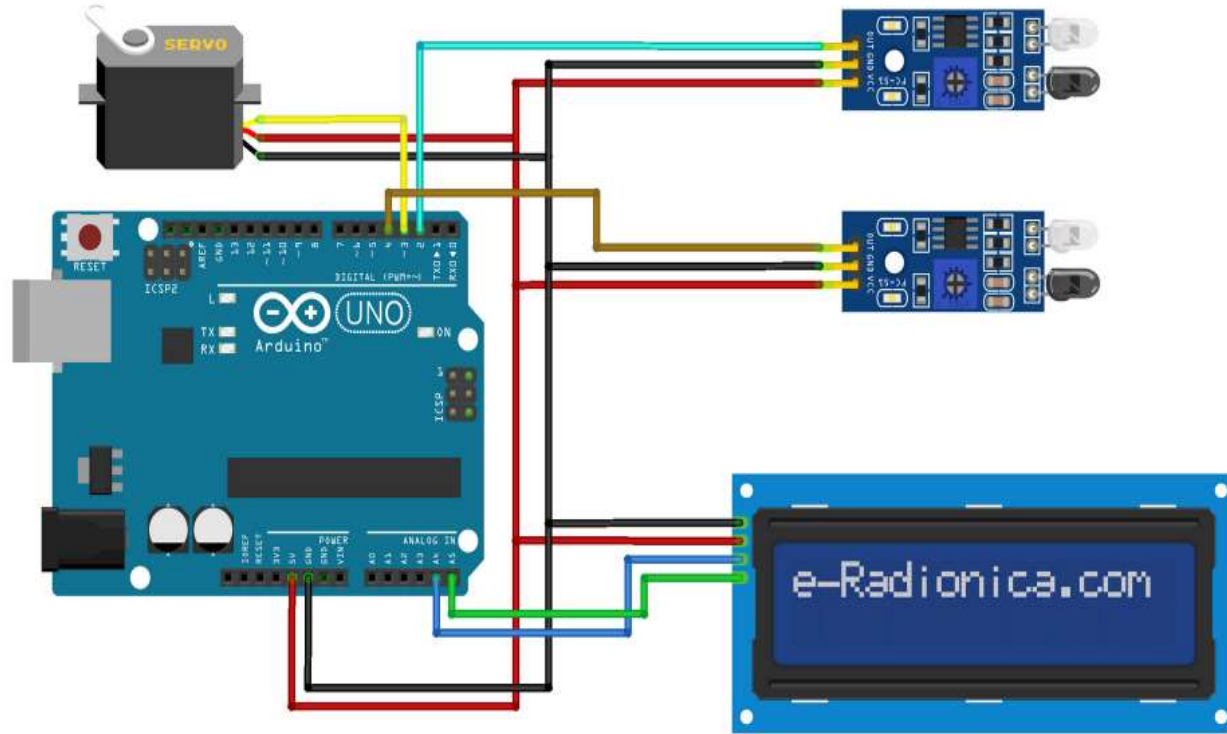
**Example of  
IR sensor:**



## ➤ **Liquid Crystal Display (LCD)**

16x2 LCD modules are very commonly used in most embedded projects, the reason being its cheap price, availability, programmer friendly and available educational resources.





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Project code

# ➤ Smart home code

```
1  #include <Servo.h>
2  #include <SPI.h>
3  #include <MFRC522.h>
4
5  #define SS_PIN 10
6  #define RST_PIN 9
7  MFRC522 mfrc522(SS_PIN, RST_PIN); // Create MFRC522 instance.
8  String cards[] = { "F9 48 01 7F", "1B 3A 65 0A"};
9  String users[] = {"Smart home ", "Team"};
10
11  Servo tap_servo;
12  Servo myservo;
13
14  int sensor_pin = 2;
15  int tap_servo_pin = 6;
16  int val;
17
18  int Buzzer = 4; // Use buzzer for alert
19  int FlamePin = 3; // This is for input pin
20  int Flame;
21
22  int led = 11;
23  int PIR = 5;
24  int PIR_val = 0;
25
```



# Continue ...

```
void setup(){
  pinMode(sensor_pin, INPUT);
  tap_servo.attach(tap_servo_pin);

  pinMode(Buzzer, OUTPUT);
  pinMode(FlamePin, INPUT);
  Serial.begin(9600);

  pinMode(led, OUTPUT);
  pinMode(PIR, INPUT);

  Serial.begin(9600); // Initiate a serial communication
  SPI.begin();       // Initiate SPI bus
  mfrc522.PCD_Init(); // Initiate MFRC522
  Serial.println("Scan Your Tag...");
  Serial.println();
  myservo.attach(7);
}
```

```
void loop(){
  val = digitalRead(sensor_pin);

  if (val==0)
  {tap_servo.write(90);
  }
  if (val==1)
  {tap_servo.write(0);
  }

  Flame = digitalRead(FlamePin);
  if (Flame == 1)
  {
    digitalWrite(Buzzer, HIGH);
  }
  else
  {
    digitalWrite(Buzzer, LOW);
  }
}
```

# Continue ...

```
66  PIR_val = digitalRead(PIR);
67  if (PIR_val == HIGH)
68  |{
69  digitalWrite(led, HIGH);
70  }
71  else
72  {
73  digitalWrite(led, LOW);
74  }
```

```
76  // Look for new cards
77  if ( ! mfrc522.PICC_IsNewCardPresent())
78  {
79  | return;
80  }
81  // Select one of the cards
82  if ( ! mfrc522.PICC_ReadCardSerial())
83  {
84  | return;
85  }
86  //Show UID on serial monitor
87  Serial.print("UID tag :");
88  String content= "";
89  byte letter;
90  for (byte i = 0; i < mfrc522.uid.size; i++)
91  {
92  | Serial.print(mfrc522.uid.uidByte[i] < 0x10 ? " 0" : " ");
93  | Serial.print(mfrc522.uid.uidByte[i], HEX);
94  | content.concat(String(mfrc522.uid.uidByte[i] < 0x10 ? " 0" : " "));
95  | content.concat(String(mfrc522.uid.uidByte[i], HEX));
96  }
```

# Continue ...

```
97 Serial.println();
98 Serial.print("Message : ");
99 content.toUpperCase();
100 if (content.substring(1) == cards[0] )
101 {
102
103     Serial.println("Access Granted");
104     Serial.print("User: ");
105     Serial.println(users[0]);
106     unlock();
107     lock();
108 }
109 else if (content.substring(1) == cards[1] )
110 {
111
112     Serial.println("Access Granted");
113     Serial.print("User: ");
114     Serial.println(users[1]);
115     unlock();
116     lock();
117 }
118 else {
119     Serial.println(" Access denied");
120     delay(1000);
121 }
```

```
void unlock()
{
    for (int pos = 0; pos <= 180; pos += 1)
    {
        myservo.write(90);
        delay(15);
    }
    delay(3000);
}

void lock()
{
    for (int pos = 180; pos >= 0; pos -= 1) {
        myservo.write(180);
        delay(15);
    }
}
```

# ➤ Car parking system code

```
1  #include <LiquidCrystal_I2C.h>
2
3  #include <Wire.h>
4  LiquidCrystal_I2C lcd(0x27, 16, 2);
5  #include <Servo.h>
6
7  Servo myservo1;
8
9  int IR1 = 12;
10 int IR2 = 2;
11
12 int Slot = 2;
13
14 int flag1 = 0;
15 int flag2 = 0;
16
```

```
19  pinMode(IR1, INPUT);
20  pinMode(IR2, INPUT);
21
22  myservo1.attach(3);
23  myservo1.write(90);
24
25  lcd.init();
26  lcd.backlight();
27  lcd.setCursor(0,0);
28  lcd.print("    ARDUINO    ");
29  lcd.setCursor(0,1);
30  lcd.print(" PARKING SYSTEM ");
31  delay(2000);
32  lcd.clear();
33  }
34
```

Continue ...

```
35 void loop(){
36
37   if(digitalRead (IR1) == LOW && flag1==0){
38     if(Slot>0){flag1=1;
39     if(flag2==0){myservo1.write(0); Slot = Slot-1;}
40     }else{
41       lcd.setCursor (0,0);
42       lcd.print("    SORRY :(    ");
43       lcd.setCursor (0,1);
44       lcd.print("  Parking Full  ");
45       delay (3000);
46       lcd.clear();
47     }
48   }
49
50   if(digitalRead (IR2) == LOW && flag2==0){flag2=1;
51   if(flag1==0){myservo1.write(0); Slot = Slot+1;}
52   }
53
54   if(flag1==1 && flag2==1){
55     delay (1000);
56     myservo1.write(100);
57     flag1=0, flag2=0;
58   }
59
60   lcd.setCursor (0,0);
61   lcd.print("    WELCOME!    ");
62   lcd.setCursor (0,1);
63   lcd.print("Slot Left: ");
64   lcd.print(Slot);
65 }
```





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**Thank You ...!**

