**ParkingEaze**

**Parking IOT system scale model**

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**Computer Engineering and Technology**

Status

/1 Hardware present?

/1 Title Page

/1 Declaration of Joint Authorship

/1 Proposal (500 words)

/1 Executive Summary

# Declaration of Joint Authorship

We, Navkiran Kaur, Saina Kapoor and Harleen Kaur Saini confirm that this work submitted is the joint work of our group and is expressed in our own words. Any uses made within it of the works of any other author, in any form (ideas, equations, figures, texts, tables, programs), are properly acknowledged at the point of use. A list of the references used is included. The work breakdown is as follows: Each of us provided functioning, documented hardware for a sensor or effector. Navkiran Kaur provided the bipolar stepper motor that will be able to move the barriers in the car parking in order to allow the entrance and exit of the vehicle using the rotational movement controlled by the driver and raspberry pi Broadcom. Saina Kapoor provided the PCF8574 LCD with HC-SR04 ultrasonic distance sensor in order to measure the distance of the car and display it on the LCD screen on the raspberry pi. Harleen Kaur Saini provided Ek1245 infrared sensor on the raspberry pi will detect the presence of any vehicle parked in the parking spot. In the integration effort Saina Kapoor is the lead for further development of our mobile application, Navkiran Kaur is the lead for the Hardware, and Harleen Kaur Saini is the lead for connecting the two via the Database.

# Proposal

We have created a mobile application, worked with databases, completed a software engineering course, and prototyped a small embedded system with a custom PCB as well as an enclosure (3D printed/laser cut). Our Internet of Things (IoT) capstone project uses a distributed computing model of a smart phone application, a database accessible via the internet, an enterprise wireless (capable of storing certificates) connected embedded system prototype with a custom PCB as well as an enclosure (3D printed/laser cut), and are documented via this technical report targeting OACETT certification guidelines.

Intended project key component descriptions and part numbers  
Development platform: Raspberry Pi 3B+  
**Sensor/Effector 1:** PCF8574 LCD effector/ HC-SR04 ultrasonic sensor

**PCF8574 LCD** module is controlled by I2C bus to convert the parallel interface to a serial one. This needs only2 wires SDA & SCL, apart from the power connections and ground. There is a blue model which adjusts the contrast of the LCD.

**HC-SR04 ultrasonic sensor** is a distance measuring transducer sensor which needs power supply of 5V DC and working current is 15mA. It has both transmitter and receiver modules and offers excellent non-contact range detection with high accuracy and stable readings

**Part number: PCF8574 LCD module** - IF-modulen\_11747

**Part number: HC-SR04 ultrasonic sensor**- EL-SM-001

**Sensor/Effector 2:** EK1254 IR sensor

**EK1254 infrared sensor** is used in obstacle avoidance car, line count etc. It can be used for 3-5V DC power supply modules and detects the distance between 2 to 30cm and the output port OUT sensor module can be directly connected to the microcontroller IO port.

**Part number: EK1254 infrared sensor**- EK1254

**Sensor/Effector 3:** DRV8825 Bipolar Stepper motor

**Bipolar stepper motor** is the Nema 17 stepper motor that uses the full coil having two leads per phase that is four leads in total, having high torque, low noise, low self-inductance reactance. The motor is driven by **DRV8825** driver with 45 V maximum supply voltage which has 4-layer, 2 oz copper PCB for improved heat dissipation which can interface directly with 3.3 V and 5 V systems.

**Part Number: Stepper motor**- Usongshine motor1, ASIN: B07C1MVTZC

**Part Number: DRV8825**- 606321399948, ASIN: B07L2TKLPW

We will continue to develop skills to configure operating systems, networks, and embedded systems using these key components to make our project work successfully. Daily parking, navigation problems and time constraint were taken into consideration to give a prominent solution so by the end of this project a better parking facility will be delivered to the customers using our simple application. Sensors will collect the data and will show in the application about the count of spaces available. Within one click, user will get booked location in the app and will park the car at the destination without any delay. A major change in the navigation is that the directions will be available as soon as the driver enters the parking lot in order to direct to the correct parking spot. Our hardware and software components offer a better usability and testability that will also store user’s information in the database along with time slots, credit card information, login credentials, license plate number, etc. This will prevent the traffic congestions as everything will be done already in the app.

Our project description/specifications will be reviewed by the Department of Public Safety, Humber College, ideally an employer in a position to potentially hire once we graduate. They will also ideally attend the ICT Capstone Expo to see the outcome and be eligible to apply for NSERC funded extension projects. This typically means that they are from a Canadian company that has been revenue generating for a minimum of two years and have a minimum of two full time employees.

The small physical prototypes that we build are to be small and safe enough to be brought to class every week as well as be worked on at home. In alignment with the space below the tray in the Humber North Campus Electronics Parts kit the overall project maximum dimensions are 12 13/16" x 6" x 2 7/8" = 32.5cm x 15.25cm x 7.25cm.

Keeping safety and Z462 in mind, the highest AC voltage that will be used is 16Vrms from a wall adapter from which +/- 15V or as high as 45 VDC can be obtained. Maximum power consumption will not exceed 20 Watts. We are working with prototypes and that prototypes are not to be left powered unattended despite the connectivity that we develop.

# Executive Summary

Parking is a worldwide problem, especially when people are unaware about spaces, costs and policies that results in waste of time, crowding and frustration. Our project aims to solve these problems by using such sensors and effectors which in coordination with our mobile application makes it easier for our users to park and pay in a fast and efficient manner. With the help of our technical skills and professor’s guidance we used the features and key points of different sensors and effectors such as infrared sensor, ultrasonic sensor, Bipolar stepper motor, LCD module and customizable development of mobile application in order to deliver a trustworthy finished product under a low-cost budget.

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# Introduction

Traffic flow, distribution, and accessibility of parking space, in these days, have been a major concern to every person in daily routine which makes it an important issue. There is a lot of consummation of time and resources for drivers who spend their precious time driving along the streets in search of parking space and then also going through the long process to pay the parking fees. To solve this necessity of vehicle parking, we introduce a parking project called ParkingEaze. The ParkingEaze Project enables customers/drivers to online reserve a parking space using the mobile application. The purpose of this project is to provide the user the convenience to park their vehicle as per their requirement using the app. It allows the user to view the parking status and its location in the android device application. This project is developed to tackle the traffic congestion, collision, and delays faced by the people in their daily life which results in a lot of headaches, frustration, and wastage of time. The project includes the software and hardware integration that will determine the execution of our project. The spots for booking that we include and consider for reservation belongs to the Humber college. The hardware part of the project would be having raspberry pi as a development platform. Along with that infrared sensor, ultrasonic sensor, bipolar stepper motor, LCD module contribute as a major portion for project development. The bipolar stepper motor will allow the entrance and exit of the vehicle while the LCD will show the booked parking spots. The infrared sensor will detect the presence of the vehicle in the parking area also determines the obstacles. Coming to the software, an android app called ParkingEaze is designed on the android studio which users can log in to reserve the vacant slots online. This android application called ParkingEaze is created for the user to reserve an empty parking spot from the locations mentioned above. The mobile application is constructed through java language which can run on android devices using the android studio as a platform for its development. The app provides rich user experience and eases to utilize the time. Also, the issues of losing the paper ticket, waiting in lines to park are solved while using this system. After booking the parking spot in the app, the user will select the date and duration of the time during which the vehicle needs to parked and then an online payment method is performed. Afterward, the user will be allotted a parking spot where the vehicle can be parked. The project is scheduled to be accomplished in a certain time in which the mobile application and the individual hardware projects are developed in the first four months. The hardware and software integrations are performed in the last four months. Therefore, the project aims at solving a real-world problem by designing an android application system that will enable the customers to make a reservation of available parking space. The project mainly focusing on assisting the users and helping them to balance their working life easier by providing them a solution to the problem that has been faced by them daily in their lifestyle.

## 1.1 Scope and Requirements

In this project basically, we are going to combine our hardware and software courses that we have done in the previous semester. It is an Internet of Things (IoT) capstone project that uses a distributed computing model of a smartphone application, a database accessible via the internet, enterprise wireless (capable of storing certificates) connected embedded system prototype with a custom PCB as well as an enclosure (3D printed/laser cut), and is documented via an OACETT certification acceptable technical report. Also, there are some limits of the project like through our the app we will be able to book the parking spots of only the Humber college parking and what will not be done (CSA testing) in this project: we are not going to add any real-time card transactions, we were thinking to add license plate detector but that will not fit in our budget, so we are thinking to drop the idea.

**Development platform specifications:**

* We are using Raspberry pi 3(Rpi3) Model B+ having 64 bit quad-core 1.4 GHz,1 GB RAM.

**Hardware specifications:**

We are using different sensors in our project:

* Infrared sensor – to detect the presence of any vehicle parked in the parking spot.
* Ultrasonic distance sensor - to measure the distance of the car.
* LCD – to display it on the LCD screen on the raspberry pi.
* Bipolar stepper motor - to move the barriers to car parking.

**the Android device requirements:**

* Our app will be able to run on the android devices whose minimum API will be 23 i.e. marshmallow.

**database specifications/protocols:**

* We are going to use firebase, where we can store, extract and add the data.

Report

/1 Hardware present?

/1 Introduction (500 words)

/1 Scope and Requirements

/1 Background (500 words)

/1 References

# 2.0 Background

We would like to thank the Department of Public Safety and James Irvine, manager at Transportation and parking services, Humber College for supporting this project. We chose this project to solve the day to day problems related with parking, so for the smart solutions we researched about various sensors and effectors which can be taken into consideration to deliver a finished and efficient project called Smart Parking. We chose different sensors and effectors such as EK1254 IR sensor, an infrared sensor which sense the cars at the parking spot and shows if the parking spot is available or occupied (Ms.S.Srikurinji, 2016), the movement of Bipolar stepper motor,Nema 17, allows the vehicle to enter and exit the parking lot (The journal of design and technology, 2000).The bipolar stepper motor is driven by DRV8825 driver that will be capable of driving the motor .Lastly the HC-SR04 ultrasonic sensor that will the sense the object combined with the LCD module displays the distance of the cars to the parking spaces and the user is able to see what is displayed (GauravKumarMaurya, 2016). The idea of the application of smart parking is to provide ease to the customers within one click, user will get booked location in the app and will park the car at the destination without any delay. Our hardware components will collect the data and will be displayed in our application with certain features like the updating the parking lots and the location will take only few seconds (Kahonge, 2013).The development platform is the raspberry pi Broadcom that will be used to develop the parking project interacting with the sensors and effectors which are stated in the project. The project is developed on the basis of the requirements to fulfill the project needs for resolving the problem faced in the real world. The ParkingEaze application asks the user to register first and then login and all the data is added to the database. The information of the customer such as contacts, name, password etc. are the part of the database as it will be stored them as we are using the firebase for the project. Our project development will help us gain necessary skills in order to gain more knowledge and experience through exploration of ideas used in the hardware and software. The project explores the wide picture of the innovative and creative ability of integrating the components which will led to a successful accomplishment that will benefit the society.

# 3.0 Methodology

The project is called parkingEaze and here the required resources are mentioned below

## 3.1 Required Resources

The components that comprise the hardware project are bipolar stepper motor driven by drv8825 ,EK1254 infrared sensor and the lcd module with ultrasonic sensor

Report

/1 Parts/components/materials (500 words)

/1 PCB, case (500 words)

/1 Tools, facilities (500 words)

/1 Shipping, duty, taxes (250 words)

/1 Working time versus lead time (250 words)

### 3.1.1 Parts, Components, Materials

We are using Raspberry pi 3(Rpi3) Model B+ having 64 bit quad-core 1.4 GHz,1 GB RAM as our Broadcom.

Sensors or effector that we are using are:

**Sensor/Effector 1: Gikfun IR Infrared Sensor EK1254**

The output port OUT sensor module can be directly connected to the microcontroller IO port, you can directly drive a 5V relay; The module detects the distance 2 -30cm, detection angle 35 °, the distance can detect potential is adjusted Can be used for 3-5V DC power supply modules. When the power is turned on, the red power indicator light. This sensor will sense if the parking spot is available or not. This sensor will send the information to the LCD to display which parking lot is available. This is our one of the effectors that we will discuss in upcoming paragraphs

**Sensor/Effector 2: Bipolar stepper motor driven by DRV8825 driver on the raspberry pi Broadcom**

**Bipolar stepper motor**: It is the Nema 17 stepper motor that uses the full coil having two leads per phase that is four leads in total, having high torque, low noise, low self-inductance reactance.

The DRV8825 stepper motor driver has output drive capacity of up to 45V and lets you control one bipolar stepper motor at up to 2.2A output current per coil. This driver carrier is a breakout board for DRV8825 micro stepping bipolar stepper motor driver.

This sensor will be used at the entrance and exit of the parking area to raise up or down the boom barrier.

**Sensor/Effector 3: pcf8574 LCD module:** LCD module yellow-green screen PCF8574 IIC/I2C 1602 LCD. the dedicated IIC bus control, it only takes two IO. Adjustable contrast and backlight controllable Yellow and green screen.

This sensor will display the information of parking spots as if parking area is full or which parking spot is empty.

**HC-SR04 ultrasonic sensor:** Ultrasonic hc-sr04 distance measuring transducer sensor. HC-SR04 consists of ultrasonic transmitter, receiver, and control circuit. When trigged it sends out a series of 40KHz ultrasonic pulses and receives echo from an object having 5V DC, current less than 2Ma.

This sensor will sense the vehicle if it is coming nearby and will be connected with the bipolar stepper motor that will raise up the boom barrier when the vehicle is at certain distance.

**Headers**: Different headers are used that will be connected on the PCB so that our sensors can be easily connected or removed from the PCB board.

**Resistors:** We have used the resistors so that our sensors or effector does not get damage by high voltage. They are directly connected on the PCB through soldering.

**Jumper Wires:** They are used to connect the different parts of the bipolar stepper motor our stepper which can’t be directly connected with board.

**Acrylic sheets:** We need acrylic sheet for the enclosure. Although we’ll get sheets from the next door that is the prototype lab, but still this will be one of the requirements.

### 3.1.2 Manufacturing

## 3.1.2.1 PCB

To display a working module, we first designed the breadboard design so that it can be implemented on the printed circuit board in order to deliver finish working project. We used Fritzing software to draft the pcb which had multiple options to check if the connections were correct and exported with the help of Gerber files and it was made in the prototype lab. Starting with Saina’s project it consists of 1 HC-SR04 sensor which is connected with the LCD module and two resistors to display the distance of the car, to design the pcb it took multiple attempts to plan the correct board. In the very first attempt pcb was in the opposite direction of the raspberry pi which again led to second attempt in which Via points were not in correct order so the sensor was responding late, third attempt was to basically position the LCD in the horizontal manner which led to the fourth and the final attempt for the pcb which had all the requirements such as small and all the correct connections. Navkiran’s project includes bipolar stepper motor, capacitor, driver and power supply. It took hardly two attempts to design the pcb, in the first try the parts were disorganised and the pcb was huge which was taken forward to the second attempt, a mistake was made because of so many wires one wire was missed so it was soldered manually and the possibility of short was taken care of. Harleen’s project consist of an EK1254 infrared sensor which had a very simple connection with raspberry pi, this also took 2 attempts in order to fix the via points and to make the pcb smaller. Hence, the three printed circuit boards were made in the hardware production technology and these hardware will be integrated in to single project in this semester.

# 3.1.2.2 Case

To design the enclosure case, we used Corel draw software which was again printed in the prototype lab using the laser cut technique. Saina’s raspberry pi case was taken from one of the projects mentioned in the thingiverse website. All the sides except the top was made from white acrylic sheet and the top was made from clear acrylic sheet in order to see the readings on the LCD. Also, a notch was made for the sensor to take the readings. Harleen’s enclosure was also derived from thingiverse website and it was made from clear acrylic sheet however, a slit was made in the sidewise direction to make room for the sensor to sense the object. Lastly, Navkiran’s case fitted all the elements accurately but the bipolar stepper motor was connected through the jumper wires and it was placed outside the box because the motor was placed in the 3D printed case which was again inspired from one of the projects available at the thingiverse website.Therefore, for the enclosure, we have considered both laser cut printing and 3D printing which are learning resources gained from the hardware production course.

### 3.1.3 Tools and Facilities

The individual hardware projects which are involved in this project are accomplished using various tools and facilities. These privileges mainly include the facilities provided by Humber College itself. The prototype lab plays a vital role in the completion of our hardware projects. The prototype lab prepares a printed circuit board for students after getting the Gerber files from them. The prototype lab provides facility of the headers and sockets, soldering the pcb, jumper wires, wire cutters which are the required resources in our project. Moreover, the prototype also delivers the service of laser cutting and 3D printing. This is helpful at the time of the enclosure as the components are securely attached in the acrylic case enclosure. The prototyping lab staff were also very helpful in giving the instructions and guidance regarding the queries. They would also assist the students in terms of solving the issues related to hardware. Also, Humber faculty also helped in 3D printing of the bipolar stepper motor used in our project. The parts crib plays an important part in giving access to students with the essential tools needed for the practise and students understand and get to know about their functions in particular. The labs contain the soldering devices, multimeters, power supplies, oscilloscopes, and function generators etc. which are easily accessible to us while working on our hardware projects. These facilities contributed a lot in the execution of our projects and they will be helpful furthermore in the integration too. Without these facilities in college, it would have been very hard to work on the project from outside which would be very time consuming and costly. In addition to it, the soldering has been done in a safe environment as we are always asked to wear our safety glasses and proper and necessary equipment such as vacuum are available at the soldering spots. There is the Idea Lab in the college designed to support digital literacies at Humber College. The Idea Lab has three components: studio spaces, workshops, and online resources. They provide the facility of 3D printing and also guide us regarding it through conducting a workshop in the last semester. Humber libraries have been helpful in regard with access to the reading resources and also how to make references in the documentation. Coming to the tools, we have used fritzing for designing the printed circuit board and also making the schematic and breadboard connections through it. The CorelDraw application helps to create a .cdr file that is required to build the acrylic case. In the software application, we have used the android studio in order to design the mobile device application for the project. The android studio comprised of all the significant features that are capable of building the application for the users. Therefore, with the help of these tools and facilities, the hardware production technology projects and the android application has been accomplished. Hence, these resources perform a major role in the production of hardware and the software.

### 3.1.4 Shipping, duty, taxes

Before planning for the project, we worked on our individual budget and ordered the parts required from various sources and mentioned the taxes, duty and shipping cost in our final budget. Saina’s parts costed CAD $89.71 and tax of CAD $15.2 which made a total of CAD $104.91 all these items were bought from Amazon however; the shipping cost was free because of the subscribed member of the prime in Amazon. In Harleen’s project, apart from the sensor additional things were bought such as keyboard and HDMI to VGA converter which made a total of CAD $121.95 without any additional charge such as shipping, taxes etc. because of the prime membership with Amazon. Navkiran’s total cost amounted to CAD $173.89 of which the taxes were $3.63 and the shipping was all free as the components are ordered from amazon which also has the amazon prime facility for students. Some of the products are also bought in person from the store such as mouse and keyboards as they also contributed towards taxes.

### 3.1.5 Time expenditure

The working time has been different than the lead time which contributes to the whole time consumed by the project. The printed circuit board has taken around few hours to create design on the fritzing. Afterwards the time for pcb board to be made took around 1 and half day and then working on pcb such as soldering take half hour. For the ordered parts such as ordering on amazon take maximum 2 days as the amazon prime service was offered and available for the students. So, it took less time for delivering the products. However, product such as LCD module was delivered almost after 15 days as it took longer because it was shipped from another country. The schedule was prepared on the basis of the Gantt chart and the deadlines and due dates are considerably taken into effect with respect to time period. Although, the lead time mattered in the project yet the working time was appropriately adjusted and compensated according to the increased lead time. The lead time for the 3D printed motor was around a week which was more than the working time. The working time for the motor 3D printing only constituted for gathering 3D printing files and sending them for the creation. For the laser cutting, it took more time to create design in CorelDraw than actually having it laser cut that amounts to 2 or 3 days. The laser cut printing only took 15 minutes. For the software application, the working was more consuming basically while ensuring the connectivity to the database. Therefore, the time expenditure comes out as a vital factor and a determent of the outcomes for the hardware production and the software application.

## 3.2 Development Platform

### 3.2.1 Mobile Application

Status

/1 Hardware present?

/1 Memo by student A + How did you make your Mobile Application? (500 words)

/1 Login activity

/1 Data visualization activity

/1 Action control activity

Include screenshots such as Figure 1. Testing. Progress.



Figure 1. By Android Studio - https://developer.android.com/studio/, CC BY-SA 4.0, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=74094999

### 3.2.2 Image/firmware

Status

/1 Hardware present?

/1 Memo by student B + How did you make your Image/firmware? (500 words)

/1 Code can be run via serial or remote desktop

/1 Wireless connectivity

/1 Sensor/effector code on repository

### 3.2.3 Breadboard/Independent PCBs

Status

/1 Hardware present?

/1 Memo by student C + How did you make your hardware? (500 words)

/1 Sensor/effector 1 functional

/1 Sensor/effector 2 functional

/1 Sensor/effector 3 functional

The initial schematic design, Figure 2, based on datasheets (Bosch Sensortec, 2019) led to a breadboard layout Figure 3 that was realized Figure 4.

How did you build your Prototype: Breadboard?

Then a PCB was designed, Figure 5, and populated (Figure 6). Bill of Materials, Case, Time commitment. Testing. Progress.



Figure 2. Initial schematic. This work is a derivative of "http://fritzing.org/parts/" by Fritzing, used under CC:BY-SA 3.0.



Figure 3. This work is a derivative of "http://fritzing.org/parts/" by Fritzing, used under CC:BY-SA 3.0.



Figure 4. Breadboard prototype.

### 3.2.4 Printed Circuit Board

Demo

/1 Hardware present?

/1 PCB Complete and correct

/1 PCB Soldered wire visible but trim, no holes or vacancies

/1 PCB Tested with multimeter

/1 PCB Powered up

How did you build your Prototype: PCB?



Figure 5. PCB design This work is a derivative of "http://fritzing.org/parts/" by Fritzing, used under CC:BY-SA 3.0.



Figure 6. Humber Sense Hat Prototype PCB.

### 3.2.5 Enclosure

Demo

/1 Hardware present?

/1 Case encloses development platform and custom PCB.

/1 Appropriate parts securely attached.

/1 Appropriate parts accessible.

/1 Design file in repository, photo in report.

How did you build your Prototype: Case?



Figure 7. Example enclosure.

## 3.3 Integration

Demo

/1 Hardware present?

/1 Data sent by hardware

/1 Data retrieved by mobile application

/1 Action initiated by mobile application

/1 Action recieved by hardware

Report

/1 Enterprise wireless connectivity (250)

/1 Database configuration (250 words)

/1 Security considerations (500 words)

/1 Unit testing (900 words)

/1 Production testing (100 words)

### 3.3.1 Enterprise Wireless Connectivity

How did you make a Database accessible by both your Prototype and Mobile Application?

### 3.3.2 Database Configuration

### 3.3.3 Security

### 3.3.4 Testing

Unit testing and Production testing.

# 4.0 Results and Discussions

Is your prototype perfect? What did you learn?

# 5.0 Conclusions

If you were making 1000 of these.

Report

/1 Hardware present?

/1 Checklist truthful

/1 Valid Comments

/1 Results and Discussion (500 words)

/1 Conclusion

# 6.0 References

Gaurav Kumar Maurya, S. K. (2016). Smart Parking Control with LCD Display.

Kahonge, K. E. (2013). MOBILE PHONE –BASED PARKING SYSTEM.

Ms.S.Srikurinji, M. M. (2016, March). SMART PARKING SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

USING INFRARED DETECTOR. IJAICT.

The journal of design and technology. (2000).

# 7.0 Appendix

## 7.1 Firmware code

Demo

/1 Hardware present?

/3 Code runs concurrently for all sensors/effectors

/1 Project repository contains integrated code

Status

/1 Memo including updates

/1 Financial update

/1 Progress update

/1 Modified Code Files in Appendix

/1 Link to Complete Code in Repository

## 7.2 Application code

Demo

/1 Hardware present?

/1 Memo by student A

/1 Login activity

/1 Data visualization activity

/1 Action control activity

Report

/1 Login activity

/1 Data visualization activity

/1 Action control activity

/1 Modified Code Files in Appendix

/1 Link to Complete Code in Repository