

INTRODUCTION:

This project depicts the awareness of air quality monitoring and the impacts in public. It refers to information about the current levels of pollutants in the air, such as particulate matter, ozone, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, and carbon monoxide. Public can access the constantly updated data. This data is often collected by government agencies or private organizations using air quality monitoring stations. Websites and apps used to monitor data easily. It helps in tracking the air pollution trends over time. It furthermore helps to identify sources of pollution, and inform decisions about public health and environmental policy.

Purpose of real time air quality data:

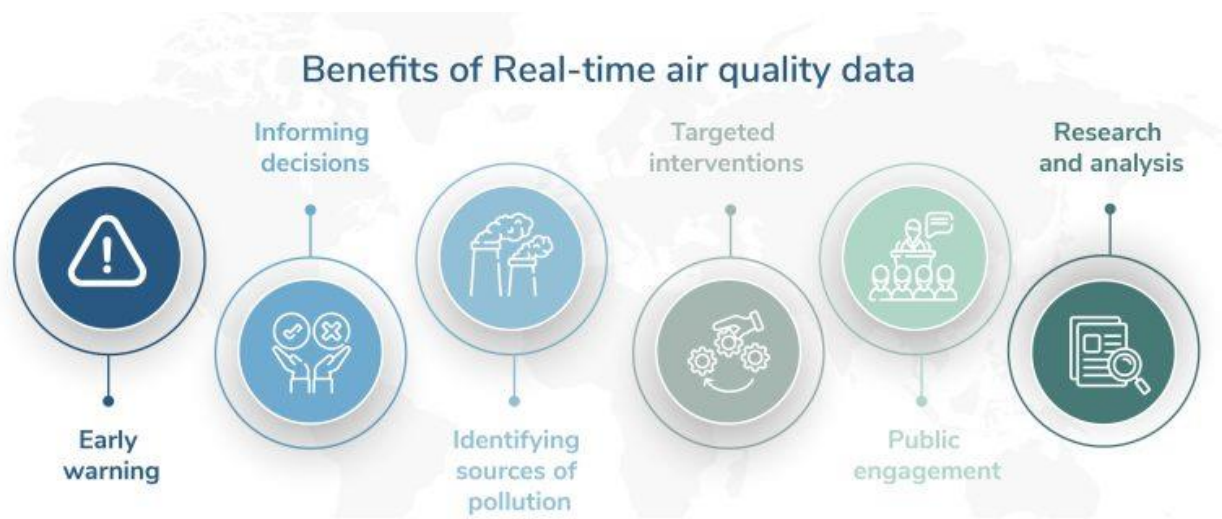
- Public health
- Environmental policy
- Research
- Public awareness
- Business
- Smart cities

Purposes of Real-time air quality data



Benefits of air quality data:

1. Early warning: Real-time air quality data can provide early warning of potential health hazards. This allows individuals and organizations to take action to protect themselves and others.
2. Informing decisions: It can inform decisions about when and where to take action to reduce pollution. This includes decisions such as temporarily closing a school or factory during a high pollution event.
3. Identifying sources of pollution: Used to identify the sources of pollution. For example, a specific factory or road, which can inform decisions on how to address the problem.
4. Targeted interventions: Utilized to target interventions in specific areas or neighborhoods, where pollution levels are highest.
5. Public engagement: App or online dashboards to view real-time air quality data for general public. Hence, it helps in engaging the public in discussions about air quality and encourage them to take action to improve it.
6. Research and analysis: Useful for research and analysis to better understand the causes of pollution and therefore how to effectively address it.



```
``html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Air Quality Monitoring</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Air Quality Monitoring</h1>
  <p id="aq-data">Loading data...</p>

  <script>
    // JavaScript to fetch and display air quality data
    function fetchAirQualityData() {
      // Replace 'your-api-endpoint' with the actual endpoint to fetch data
      from your IoT device
```

```
    fetch('your-api-endpoint')
      .then(response => response.json())
      .then(data => {
        const airQualityData = data.airQuality; // Adjust this according to
your data structure

        document.getElementById("aq-data").textContent = `Air Quality:
${airQualityData}`;
      })
      .catch(error => {
        console.error('Error fetching air quality data:', error);
        document.getElementById("aq-data").textContent = 'Failed to
fetch data';
      });
  }
}
```

// Fetch data on page load

fetchAirQualityData();

**// You can set up a timer or trigger this function as needed to update the
data**

</script>

</body>

</html>

Conclusion:

Communication about air quality has the potential to reduce the adverse effects of air pollution through generating awareness and catalyzing public opinion in support of policies for air pollution reduction and through education for individual risk mitigation behaviors; all are components of environmental health literacy. Understanding the extent to which existing communication strategies are aligned with those objectives can inform future efforts to improve population health associated with poor air quality. This study demonstrates the need for improved communication about air quality and health risks at multiple levels to achieve environmental health literacy

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