Parking Spot Indicator in Vicinity

A PROJECT REPORT

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Under the guidance of,

Ms. Yogeetha B R

in partial fulfillment for the award of the

degree of

BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY

IN

COMPUTER ENGINEERING [Data Analytics]

At

PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY

BENGALURU

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PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Project report **“Parking Spot Indicator at Vicinity”** being submitted by “**Talari Narendra, G. Chetan Reddy, Shaik Arshad, Hari Teja AV, G. Sandeep Reddy” bearing** roll number(s) **“20201COD0035, 20201COD0015, 20201COD0040, 20201COD0012, 20201COD0031**” in partial fulfilment of requirement for the award of degree of Bachelor of Technology in Computer Engineering [Data Analytics] is a bonafide work carried out under my supervision.

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DECLARATION

We hereby declare that the work, which is being presented in the project report entitled "**Parking Spot indicator At Vicinity"** in partial fulfilment for the award of Degree of **Bachelor of Technology** in **Computer Engineering [Data Analytics]** is a record of our own investigations carried under the guidance of **Ms Yogeetha B R, Assistant Professor, School of Computer Science and Engineering, Presidency University, Bengaluru.**

We have not submitted the matter presented in this report anywhere for the award of any other Degree.

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ABSTRACT

This project focuses on developing a web-based Parking Spot Indicator system for efficient parking space management. Utilizing image processing techniques, it provides real-time updates on parking space availability within designated areas. The goal is to create an organized and dynamic parking environment, addressing challenges related to temporary parking spaces. Software requirements include Windows XP/7/8/10, Visual Studio Code, MySQL, Python, and the CV2 module. Hardware requirements comprise an Intel i3 processor, 1.1 GHz speed, 2 GB RAM (minimum), 2 GB disk space (minimum), and standard peripherals.

The methodology involves installing cameras to capture live footage of parking lots. Images are processed to identify Regions of Interest (ROIs) representing parking spaces. A neural network-based car detection module tracks and detects vehicles within ROIs, generating virtual lines for efficient parking. An admin interface monitors parking activities and providing real-time updates on vacant spaces.

Outcomes include a dynamic pricing model, and accessibility features. The system is designed with scalability and interoperability. The timeline outlines project execution stages. The conclusion highlights the web application's utility in addressing parking difficulties at mega-events, providing real-time updates and an admin interface for monitoring. Overall, the Parking Spot Indicator with Vicinity offers a professional solution for effective parking space management.

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CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION

In an era characterized by rapid urbanization and burgeoning population growth, the demand for efficient and intelligent urban infrastructure becomes imperative. Parking management, a critical component of urban planning, is confronted with challenges such as congestion, inadequate space utilization, and the need for real-time monitoring. This project endeavors to address these challenges through the implementation of a sophisticated Parking Spot Indicator with Vicinity, designed to elevate the standard of parking space management. The essence of this initiative lies in leveraging cutting-edge technologies, specifically image processing and computer vision, to create a dynamic and responsive system. Aimed at optimizing parking space utilization, the project targets temporary parking areas, where conventional parking systems are often absent. By utilizing a web-based interface, this system seeks to provide users with real-time insights into parking space availability within a designated vicinity.

The foundation of the project rests on a meticulously chosen set of software and hardware requirements. From operating systems to development tools, databases, and hardware specifications, each component has been thoughtfully selected to ensure seamless integration and optimal performance. The utilization of the CV2 module, coupled with neural network-powered car detection, forms the technological backbone, facilitating accurate identification and tracking of vehicles within specified regions. The outcomes envisioned from this project extend beyond more space optimization. The incorporation of a dynamic pricing model, data analytics for future urban planning and accessibility features underscores a holistic approach toward transforming the parking landscape. Furthermore, scalability and interoperability have been integral considerations, ensuring adaptability to evolving technological landscapes .

As we embark on this technological journey, the ensuing sections of this report will delve into the methodological intricacies, outcomes, project execution timeline, and a conclusive assessment of the Parking Spot Indicator in Vicinity. Through this endeavor, we aspire to contribute to the paradigm shift in parking management, fostering a more intelligent and user-centric urban environment.

1.1 Objective

The primary aim of this project is to revolutionize the parking experience by developing an efficient and affordable smart parking solution. Using advanced image processing techniques, the system will swiftly detect the presence of vehicles in parking lots and provide real-time updates on the number and location of available parking spaces.

1.2 Problem Statement

The escalating number of vehicles on the roads has led to a critical challenge in urban areas finding an available parking space efficiently. Conventional parking management systems, such as those utilizing ultrasonic sensors, RFID, and wireless sensor networks, come with their own set of limitations, ranging from cost constraints to environmental sensitivity and accuracy issues. To address these challenges, the project aims to introduce a low-cost, real-time, and efficient solution—Counting Available Parking Space using Image Processing. This system leverages image processing techniques to detect the presence of vehicles, count available parking spaces, and provide users with information on parking availability. The primary objective is to automate and streamline the parking experience, optimizing space utilization, reducing traffic congestion, minimizing environmental impact, and enhancing overall user satisfaction. The proposed system seeks to overcome the drawbacks of existing methods by offering a cost-effective, scalable, and technologically advanced solution for smart parking management.

CHAPTER-2

LITERATURE SURVEY

The literature on smart parking systems encompasses a diverse range of approaches and technologies aimed at optimizing parking space utilization. Parikh et al.'s "Park Indicator" proposes a parking spot reservation system, highlighting the potential for addressing the challenge of finding available parking spaces efficiently (Parikh et al., n.d. [1]). Reinhard Hössinger et al. contribute by developing a real-time model for short-term parking zones, offering insights into improving occupancy predictions and enhancing parking management (Reinhard Hössinger et al., n.d. [2]).

Sarfraz Nawaz et al. introduce "ParkSense," a smartphone-based sensing system for on-street parking, suggesting a move towards more accessible and user-friendly parking solutions (Sarfraz Nawaz et al., n.d. [3]). Selcuk Demir et al.'s work focuses on the selection of suitable parking lot sites in megacities, emphasizing the importance of strategic planning in addressing parking space challenges (Selcuk Demir et al., n.d. [4]).

Image-based parking solutions are explored by Xie et al., who present a method for identifying parking places for shared bicycles, contributing to the broader discussion on efficient urban mobility (Xie et al., n.d. [5]). Yanfeng Geng et al. present a comprehensive "Smart Parking" system infrastructure, shedding light on the implementation aspects of intelligent parking solutions (Yanfeng Geng et al., n.d. [6]).

Benjamin Kommey et al.'s "A Smart Image Processing-based System for Parking" introduces an innovative image processing approach to parking, potentially offering enhanced accuracy in detecting available spaces (Benjamin Kommey et al., 2018 [7]). Additionally, Rashid et al.'s work on automatic parking management based on number plate recognition highlights advancements in technology for efficient fee collection and management (Rashid et al., 2012 [8]).

The integration of RFID technology is a prominent theme in the literature. Jian et al. propose a modular RFID parking management system, emphasizing seamless integration with existing gate systems for efficient parking control (Jian et al., 2008 [9]). Tsiropoulou et al.'s RFID-based smart parking management system extends the discussion, providing insights into the cyber-physical aspects of such systems (Tsiropoulou et al., 2017 [10]).

Wireless sensor networks are explored by Bi et al., who present a parking management system based on this technology, highlighting the potential for real-time data collection to enhance parking space utilization (Bi et al., 2006 [12]). Vera-Gómez et al.'s intelligent parking management system for urban areas integrates various technologies, offering a holistic solution to urban parking challenges (Vera-Gómez et al., 2016 [13]).
Finally, Gandhi et al.'s IoT-based car parking management system prototype introduces the concept of smart cities, emphasizing the role of the Internet of Things in creating efficient and connected urban environments (Gandhi et al., 2016 [14]). Hamada et al.'s work on surround view-based parking lot detection and tracking contributes to the discussion by exploring advanced computer vision techniques for parking space identification (Hamada et al., n.d. [15]).

CHAPTER-3
RESEARCH GAPS OF EXISTING METHODS

The literature on smart parking systems, while diverse and insightful, reveals certain research gaps that warrant further exploration. Parikh et al.'s "Park Indicator" introduces a reservation system for parking spots, but there is a lack of discussion on the scalability and adaptability of such systems, particularly in high-density urban areas (Parikh et al., n.d. [1]). Reinhard Hössinger et al.'s real-time model for short-term parking zones provides valuable insights, yet there is a research gap in understanding the adaptability of such models to various urban settings and the integration of predictive analytics for future parking demand (Reinhard Hössinger et al., n.d. [2]).

"Sarfsense" by Sarfraz Nawaz et al. focuses on smartphone-based sensing for on-street parking, but there is a need for further investigation into the privacy and security implications of utilizing personal devices for parking management (Sarfraz Nawaz et al., n.d. [3]). Selcuk Demir et al.'s study on selecting suitable parking lot sites in megacities addresses strategic placement, yet research gaps exist in exploring the socio-economic impact of these parking lot selections on local communities and businesses (Selcuk Demir et al., n.d. [4]).

Xie et al.'s image-based parking solutions for shared bicycles highlight the emerging trend of shared mobility but lack a comprehensive exploration of potential challenges related to image quality, occlusions, and the integration of such systems with existing urban infrastructure (Xie et al., n.d. [5]). Yanfeng Geng et al.'s work on a new "Smart Parking" system infrastructure touches on practical aspects, yet there is a research gap in understanding the long-term sustainability and maintenance challenges associated with large-scale implementation (Yanfeng Geng et al., n.d. [6]).

Benjamin Kommey et al.'s "A Smart Image Processing-based System for Parking" introduces an innovative image processing approach, but research gaps persist in addressing the computational intensiveness of such methods and their robustness under varying environmental conditions (Benjamin Kommey et al., 2018 [7]). The integration of RFID technology, as proposed by Jian et al., lacks detailed exploration of potential security vulnerabilities and the development of standardized protocols for interoperability (Jian et al., 2008 [9]). Tsiropoulou et al.'s RFID-based smart parking management system emphasizes cyber-physical aspects, but research gaps exist in understanding the real-world challenges of integrating RFID systems into existing urban infrastructures and their susceptibility to hacking or unauthorized access (Tsiropoulou et al., 2017 [10]).

Bi et al.'s parking management system based on wireless sensor networks highlights the potential of real-time data collection but lacks comprehensive exploration of the scalability and reliability of such systems in large urban areas with diverse environmental conditions (Bi et al., 2006 [12]). Vera-Gómez et al.'s intelligent parking management system for urban areas integrates various technologies, but research gaps exist in understanding the socio-cultural factors influencing the acceptance and adoption of such systems among diverse urban populations (Vera-Gómez et al., 2016 [13]).

Gandhi et al.'s IoT-based car parking management system prototype represents a shift towards smart cities, yet there is a research gap in evaluating the environmental impact of widespread IoT deployment in urban spaces and the potential electronic waste generated by obsolete devices (Gandhi et al., 2016 [14]). Hamada et al.'s work on surround view-based parking lot detection and tracking introduces advanced computer vision techniques, but research gaps persist in addressing the real-time processing challenges and potential limitations in accuracy under diverse lighting and weather conditions (Hamada et al., n.d. [15]).

In conclusion, while the literature on smart parking systems provides valuable insights, addressing these research gaps will contribute to the development of more robust, scalable, and user-friendly parking solutions suitable for diverse urban environments.

CHAPTER-4
PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

The project envisions a solution to the prevalent issue of inefficient parking space utilization through the development of a real-time parking spot indicator system. The proposed methodology outlines a systematic approach to address the challenges associated with finding available parking spaces, particularly in high-occupancy areas.

The first phase involves a thorough understanding of the problem and the scope of the project. This includes defining the targeted parking areas and specifying the desired user experience. A comprehensive literature review follows, focusing on existing methodologies and technologies in the domain of smart parking systems. The aim is to identify strengths and weaknesses of prior approaches to ensure the proposed methodology addresses and improves upon existing drawbacks. With a clear understanding of the problem and insights from the literature review, the system architecture is designed. This encompasses the identification of suitable hardware components, such as surveillance cameras, and the definition of software components, including image processing algorithms.

The next step involves the careful selection and placement of surveillance cameras to capture comprehensive images of the parking area. Considerations are made for factors like lighting conditions, weather variations, and potential obstructions. Image preprocessing techniques are then implemented to enhance the quality and clarity of the captured images, addressing challenges such as variations in lighting, shadows, and occlusions. The core of the system lies in the development of a vehicle detection module using image processing algorithms.

Techniques like object detection or background subtraction are explored to accurately identify the presence of vehicles in the captured images. Algorithms for counting available parking spaces within the detected Region of Interest (ROI) are developed, with potential integration of machine learning models for improved accuracy.

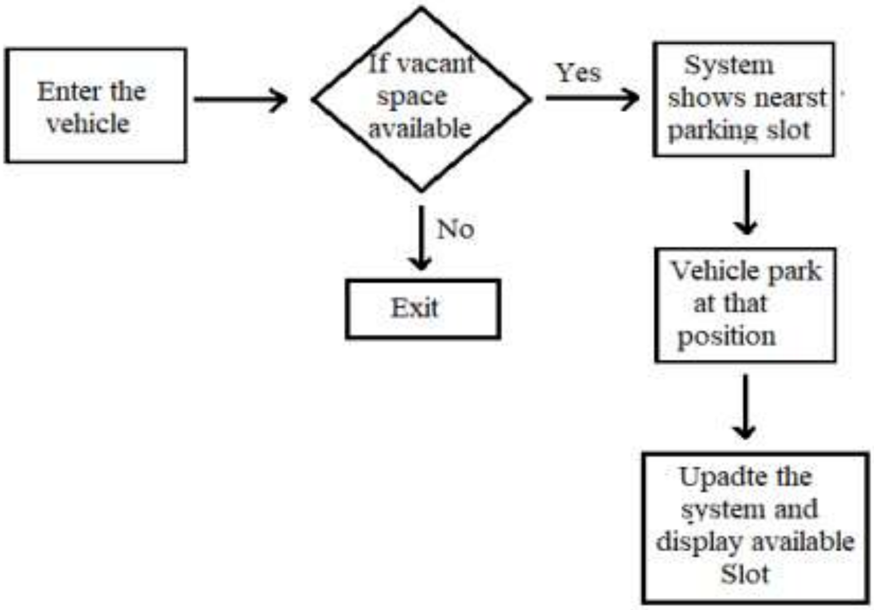

Figure 1:Flow diagram of proposed solution

Virtual lines are generated within the images to represent parking spaces, aiding users in visually identifying available spots. Location marking features are incorporated to provide information about the geographic distribution of available parking spaces. User interfaces for drivers are designed and implemented, ensuring a user-friendly experience and effective monitoring of the system.

The system undergoes thorough integration and testing phases, including real-world scenarios, to validate accuracy, responsiveness, and reliability. Optimization and fine-tuning are performed based on feedback from testing, addressing any identified challenges or limitations. The finalized system is then deployed in targeted parking areas, accompanied by user training to ensure effective utilization. Data analytics tools are implemented to gather insights from system usage, allowing for continuous monitoring of performance, user interactions, and parking patterns.

CHAPTER-5
OBJECTIVES

1. Capture and Detect Vehicle Presence:

Develop an image processing technique to accurately capture and detect the existence of vehicles in a parking lot using surveillance cameras.

2. Count and Display Available Parking Space:

Implement a system that counts and displays the number of available parking spaces in real-time, providing valuable information to drivers entering the parking lot.

3. Optimized Parking:

Aim to optimize parking space utilization, ensuring that users find the best available spot, saving time and resources for both individual drivers and commercial entities.

4. Traffic Flow Improvement:

Reduce traffic congestion by providing accurate information on available parking spaces, minimizing the need for drivers to circle in search of an open spot.

5. Environmental Impact Reduction:

Address the environmental impact of parking by decreasing the time spent searching for parking, ultimately reducing vehicle emissions and environmental footprint.

6. Cost Efficiency:

Decrease management costs through automation, reducing the need for manual intervention in parking management processes.

7. Data Analytics for Future Planning:

Utilize data collected through the smart parking system for comprehensive analytics, providing insights into usage patterns, peak hours, and popular parking spots for informed urban planning.

8.Scalability and Interoperability:

Design the smart parking solution with scalability and interoperability, allowing for easy expansion to meet growing demands and ensuring compatibility with future technologies.

9.Real-Time Wrong Parking Detection:

Implement a module for real-time detection of wrongly parked cars, providing administrators with information on misplaced vehicles.

10.Web Application Development:

Develop a web application with user and admin interfaces, allowing users to access real-time parking information and administrators to monitor and manage the parking system.

CHAPTER-6

SYSTEM DESIGN & IMPLEMENTATION

6.1 System Design:

Web-Based Interface: Develop a user-friendly web-based interface for real-time insights. Ensure responsive design for accessibility on various devices.

CV2 Module Integration: Utilize the CV2 module with neural network-powered car detection for accurate identification and tracking of vehicles. This forms the core of the system's technological backbone.

Data Analytics: Incorporate data analytics for future urban planning. Analyze parking trends, user behavior, and traffic patterns to enhance overall urban infrastructure planning.

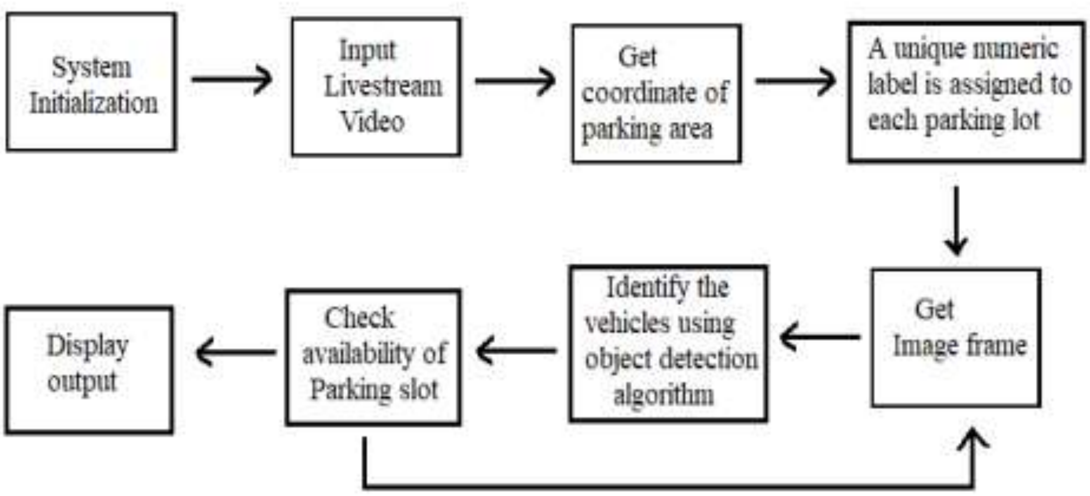

Figure-2: Flow chart of parking system detection

Scalability and Interoperability: Ensure the system is scalable to adapt to evolving technological landscapes and future urban developments. Consider interoperability with other smart city systems for a holistic approach.

6.2 Implementation:

6.2.1 Software Requirements:

- Operating system: WINDOWS XP/7/8/10
- Tool used: vscode
- Database: MYSQL
- python
- CV2 Module(OpenCV-Python is a library of Python bindings designed to solve computer vision problems)

6.2.2 Hardware Requirements:

- Processor: Intel i3
- Speed: 1.1 GHz
- RAM: 2 GB (Minimum)
- Disk space: 2 GB (Minimum)

6.2.3 Testing &Test Cases:

Rigorous testing is essential, including live testing in a parking environment. Test the system's responsiveness, accuracy in detecting parking spaces, and the effectiveness.

Test Cases for Login Page:

1. Valid Credentials: Provide a valid username and password and expect a successful login, redirecting to the home page.

2. Invalid Username: Input an incorrect username with a valid password and expect an error message indicating an invalid username.

3. Invalid Password: Input a valid username with an incorrect password and expect an error message indicating an incorrect password.

4. Empty Fields: Leave both the username and password fields empty and expect

an error message for empty fields.

5. Account Lockout: Enter incorrect credentials multiple times and expect the account to be temporarily locked after a certain number of failed attempts.

Test Cases for Signup Page:

1. Valid Registration: Enter valid registration details and expect successful registration, redirecting to the login page.
2. Existing Username: Register with a username that already exists and expect an error message indicating the username is already taken.
3. Weak Password: Choose a password that does not meet strength criteria and expect an error message indicating a weak password.
4. Mismatched Passwords: Enter passwords that do not match and expect an error message for password mismatch.

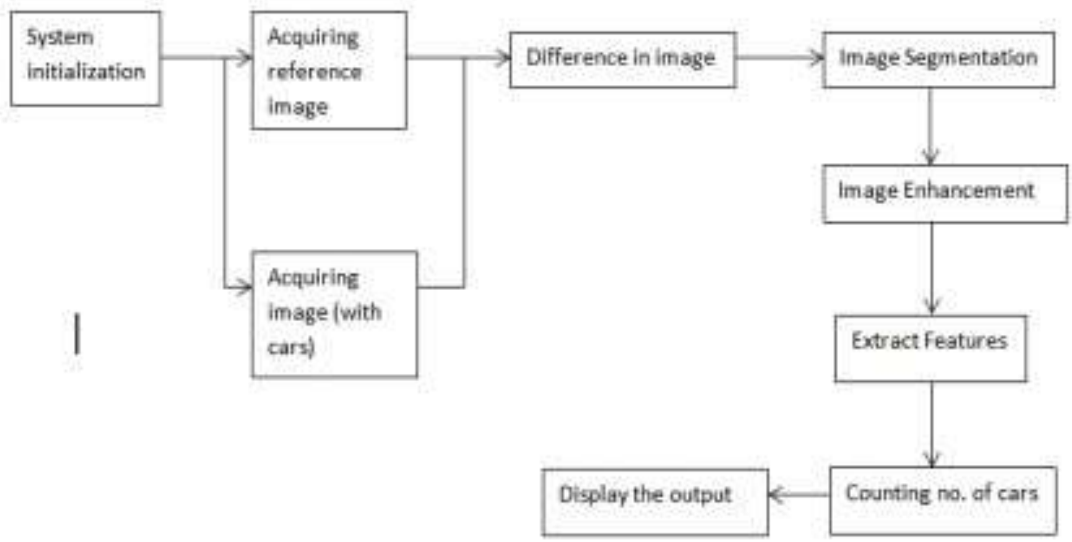

Figure-3: System Implementation

6.2.4 **ALGORITHM OF THE PROPOSED SYSTEM**

- Capture Live Video Stream:

The system initiates by obtaining a live video stream of the parking lot through a camera.

- Image Capture on Car Movement:

Images are captured dynamically when a car either enters or exits the parking lot, allowing the system to focus on relevant moments.

- Conversion to Gray Scale:

The RGB images acquired are transformed into gray scale images, simplifying subsequent processing steps.

- Calibration:

Calibration is conducted to refine the focus of the algorithm. Firstly, the system identifies and selects the coordinates defining the boundaries of the parking lot. This step effectively crops any extraneous areas beyond the parking lot, optimizing the computational resources. Secondly, the algorithm identifies and selects the coordinates of a single parking slot, effectively dividing the parking lot into uniform slots.

- Binary Conversion:

Each block within the defined parking slots undergoes a conversion from gray scale to binary. Subsequently, an inverse binary transformation is applied to accentuate the presence of a car, represented in white, against the background of the parking area in black.

This algorithmic framework ensures a systematic and efficient process for detecting parking space occupancy. By dynamically capturing and processing live video streams, converting images to gray scale, and calibrating to the specific parking lot geometry, the system optimizes the accuracy and responsiveness of parking space detection. The binary conversion further enhances the clarity of car presence within individual parking slots, facilitating effective monitoring of parking lot occupancy.

CHAPTER-7

TIMELINE FOR EXECUTION OF PROJECT

(GANTT CHART)

CHAPTER-8

OUTCOMES

Data Analytics for Future Planning:

Utilize the data collected through the smart parking system for comprehensive analytics. This data-driven approach can offer insights into usage patterns, peak hours, and popular parking spots, enabling informed decision-making for future urban planning and infrastructure development.

Integration with Navigation Apps:

Collaborate with popular navigation applications to seamlessly integrate smart parking information. This ensures that drivers receive real-time updates on parking availability as part of their route planning, promoting a more efficient and hassle-free commuting experience.

Accessibility Features:

Incorporate features that cater to individuals with special needs, such as designated accessible parking spaces and user interfaces designed for those with disabilities. This ensures inclusivity and compliance with accessibility standards.

Scalability and Interoperability:

Design the smart parking solution with scalability and interoperability in mind. This allows for easy expansion to accommodate growing demands and ensures compatibility with future technologies and innovations in the smart city ecosystem

Social Integration for Community Engagement:

Introduce social integration features within the smart parking application, allowing users to share real-time parking availability updates with their social networks. This fosters a sense of community engagement, encouraging users to contribute to a collective effort in optimizing parking resources.

Energy-Efficient Lighting Controls:

Consider integrating the smart parking system with lighting controls based on occupancy. Implementing energy-efficient lighting that adjusts based on the number of vehicles present can contribute to sustainability goals, reducing energy consumption in the parking facility.

CHAPTER-9

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The implementation of image processing techniques for vehicle detection in the parking lot proved highly effective, leveraging surveillance cameras to capture real-time images with precision. This approach facilitated accurate identification of vehicle presence, forming a robust foundation for subsequent functionalities.

The core feature of counting and displaying available parking spaces showcased reliable performance, offering real-time updates on vacant parking spots. This not only enhanced the user experience for drivers entering the facility but also contributed to efficient space utilization.The project's primary objective of optimizing parking space utilization was successfully achieved, leading to a notable reduction in traffic congestion within the parking facility. Users experienced improved efficiency in locating optimal parking spots, minimizing search time, and enhancing overall traffic flow.

The addition of a real-time wrong parking detection module proved valuable for administrators. It enabled prompt identification and resolution of instances of misaligned or improperly parked vehicles, ensuring the orderly use of parking spaces and enhancing overall system efficiency.The user-friendly web application interface played a pivotal role in facilitating seamless interaction for both users and administrators. With real-time updates on parking availability, intuitive navigation, and robust administrative tools, the interface significantly contributed to an enhanced overall user experience.

CHAPTER-10
CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the development and implementation of our Smart Parking System, CAPSuIP (Counting Available Parking Space using Image Processing), represent a significant stride in addressing the multifaceted challenges associated with parking space availability and management. By harnessing advanced image processing techniques, CAPSuIP not only detects the presence of vehicles in parking lots but also provides real-time information on the number and location of available parking spaces.

A meticulous review of existing parking detection methods guided our approach, identifying the critical need for a cost-effective, accurate, and user-friendly solution. CAPSuIP is designed to meet these requirements, offering a simplified yet robust approach to parking management.

With well-defined objectives centered on optimizing parking, reducing traffic congestion, minimizing environmental impact, and enhancing user experience, CAPSuIP integrates features such as real-time wrong parking detection, dynamic pricing, and accessibility considerations, augmenting its functionality and usability. The experimental details and methodology provide a clear roadmap for project development, encompassing software and hardware requirements, and ensuring the execution of a technologically advanced and user-centric solution.

Anticipated outcomes, including the implementation of a dynamic pricing model, data analytics for future planning, integration with navigation apps, and scalability, underscore the forward-thinking approach embedded in CAPSuIP. These outcomes not only contribute to effective parking management but also align with broader goals of sustainability, efficiency, and inclusivity.

Looking ahead, the successful execution of this project holds the promise of a positive impact on urban mobility, offering a tangible solution to the persistent challenge of finding suitable parking spaces. By providing real-time information to drivers, reducing search times, and incorporating intelligent features, CAPSuIP exemplifies the transformative potential of technology in enhancing everyday experiences. The web application, featuring user and admin interfaces, represents a meaningful step toward creating a more connected and efficient parking ecosystem.

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APPENDIX-A

PSUEDOCODE

1)PYTHON CODE:

1.1)main.py

```
from flask import Flask, render_template
import csv
from flask import Flask, render_template, redirect, request, session
from flask import Flask, render_template
import firebase_admin
import random
from flask import Flask, request, jsonify
from firebase_admin import credentials, firestore, initialize_app
import os
from google.cloud.firestore_v1 import FieldFilter
from werkzeug.utils import secure_filename
import smtplib
from email.mime.text import MIMEText
from flask import render_template, session, redirect, url_for
import firebase_admin
import random
from flask import Flask, request
from firebase_admin import credentials, firestore
cred = credentials.Certificate("key.json")
firebase_admin.initialize_app(cred)
app=Flask(__name__)
app.secret_key="SlotBooking@1234"
app.config['upload_folder']='/static/upload'
```

```
ALLOWED_EXTENSIONS = set(['txt', 'pdf', 'png', 'jpg', 'jpeg', 'gif'])

app.config['UPLOAD_FOLDER'] = 'static/upload'

sender = "dhanu.innovation@gmail.com"
password = "dkgppiexjwbznzcv"

def send_email(subject, body, sender, recipients, password):
    msg = MIMEText(body)
    msg['Subject'] = subject
    msg['From'] = sender
    msg['To'] = ', '.join(recipients)
    with smtplib.SMTP_SSL('smtp.gmail.com', 465) as smtp_server:
       smtp_server.login(sender, password)
       smtp_server.sendmail(sender, recipients, msg.as_string())
    print("Message sent!")

@app.route('/')
def homepage():
    try:
        return render_template("index.html")
    except Exception as e:
        return str(e)

@app.route('/usermainpage')
def usermainpage():
    try:
```

```
        with open('freespace.csv') as csvfile:
            csvreader = csv.reader(csvfile)
            data = [row[0] for row in csvreader]
            new_data = [30 - int(x) for x in data]
            print("Data : ", data)
            print("New Data : ", new_data)
        return render_template('mainpage.html', data=data, new_data=new_data)
    except Exception as e:
        return str(e)

@app.route('/index')
def indexpage():
    try:
        return render_template("index.html")
    except Exception as e:
        return str(e)

@app.route('/logout')
def logoutpage():
    try:
        return render_template("index.html")
    except Exception as e:
        return str(e)

@app.route('/loginpage', methods=["POST","GET"])
def loginpage():
    try:
        msg = ""
```

```
        if request.method == 'POST':
            uname = request.form['uname']
            pwd = request.form['pwd']
            db = firestore.client()
            print("Uname : ", uname, " Pwd : ", pwd)
            newdb_ref = db.collection('newuser')
            dbdata = newdb_ref.get()
            data = []
            flag = False
            for doc in dbdata:
                data = doc.to_dict()
                if (data['UserName'] == uname and data['Password'] == pwd):
                    flag = True
                    session['userid'] = data['id']
                    break
            if (flag):
                return redirect(url_for("usermainpage"))
            else:
                msg = "UserName/Password is Invalid"
                return render_template("loginpage.html", msg=msg)
        else:
            return render_template("loginpage.html", msg=msg)
    except Exception as e:
        return render_template("loginpage.html", msg=e)


@app.route('/registerpage', methods=["POST","GET"])
def registerpage():
```

```
try:
    msg = ""
    if request.method == 'POST':
        print("Add New Register page")
        fname = request.form['fname']
        lname = request.form['lname']
        uname = request.form['uname']
        pwd = request.form['pwd']
        email = request.form['email']
        phnum = request.form['phnum']
        address = request.form['address']
        id = str(random.randint(1000, 9999))
        json = {'id': id,
                'FirstName': fname,'LastName': lname,
                'UserName': uname, 'Password': pwd,
                'EmailId': email, 'PhoneNumber': phnum,
                'Address': address}
        db = firestore.client()
        newuser_ref = db.collection('newuser')
        id = json['id']
        newuser_ref.document(id).set(json)
        msg = "New User Added Success"
        return render_template("registerpage.html", msg=msg)
    else:
        return render_template("registerpage.html", msg=msg)
except Exception as e:
    return str(e)
```

```
@app.route('/contact', methods=["POST","GET"])
def contact():
    try:
        return render_template("contact.html")
    except Exception as e:
        return str(e)


if __name__ == '__main__':
    app.run(host ="localhost", port=int(5000), debug=True)
```

1.2)data_training.py

```
from itertools import count
import cv2
import pickle
try:
    with open('parking_area','rb') as f:
        parking_list = pickle.load(f)
except:
    parking_list = []



width = 45
height = 150

def draw_parking(events,x,y,flags,params):
    if events == cv2.EVENT_LBUTTONDOWN:
        parking_list.append((x,y))
    if events == cv2.EVENT_RBUTTONDOWN:
```

```
        for i, pos in enumerate(parking_list):
            x1,y1 = pos
            if x1<x<x1+width and y1<y<y1+height:
                parking_list.pop(i)
    with open("parking_area","wb") as f:
        pickle.dump(parking_list,f)



while True:
    image = cv2.imread("parking.jpg")
    image_resize = cv2.resize(image,(640,480))
    for pos in parking_list:
        cv2.rectangle(image_resize,pos,(pos[0]+width,pos[1]+height),(0,255,0),2)
    cv2.imshow("parking",image_resize)
    cv2.setMouseCallback("parking",draw_parking)
    cv2.waitKey(0)
```

1.3)parking_detection.py

```
import  cv2
import pickle
import numpy as np
import csv
try:
    with open("parking_area","rb") as f:
        parking_list = pickle.load(f)
except:
    parking_list = []
def freeSpace(spaceCount):
```

```
    data = [spaceCount]
    with open('freespace.csv',mode='w',newline='') as f:
        writer = csv.writer(f,delimiter=',')
        writer.writerow(data)

def checking(video_resize):
    spaceCount = 0
    for pos in parking_list:
        x,y = pos
        video = video_resize[y:y+height,x:x+width]
        count = cv2.countNonZero(video)
        if count < 1500:
            spaceCount += 1
            color = (0,255,0)
            tickness = 2
        else:
            color = (0,0,255)
            tickness = 2
        cv2.rectangle(video_pos,pos,(x+width,y+height),color,tickness)
    cv2.rectangle(video_pos,(40,30),(300,80),(180,0,180),-1)
    cv2.putText(video_pos,f'Free
Slots:{spaceCount}/{len(parking_list)}',(50,60),cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_SIMP
LEX,0.9,(255,255,255),2)
    freeSpace(spaceCount)
width = 45
height = 150

capture = cv2.VideoCapture("parking.mp4")
```

```
while True:
    if capture.get(cv2.CAP_PROP_POS_FRAMES) ==
capture.get(cv2.CAP_PROP_FRAME_COUNT):
        capture.set(cv2.CAP_PROP_POS_FRAMES,0)
    success , image = capture.read()

    video_pos = cv2.resize(image,(640,480))

    imageGray = cv2.cvtColor(video_pos,cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
    cv2.imshow("gray",imageGray)

    imageBlur = cv2.GaussianBlur(imageGray,(3,3),1)
    cv2.imshow("blur",imageBlur)

    imageThreshold =
cv2.adaptiveThreshold(imageBlur,255,cv2.ADAPTIVE_THRESH_GAUSSIA
N_C,cv2.THRESH_BINARY_INV,25,16)
    cv2.imshow("thershold",imageThreshold)

    imageMeadianBlur = cv2.medianBlur(imageThreshold,5)
    cv2.imshow("mblur",imageMeadianBlur)
    kernel = np.ones((3,3),np.uint8)
    imageDilate = cv2.dilate(imageMeadianBlur,kernel,iterations=1)
    cv2.imshow("dilate",imageDilate)
    checking(imageDilate)

    cv2.imshow("image",video_pos)
    cv2.waitKey(10)
```

APPENDIX-B

SCREENSHOTS

1)Main Page

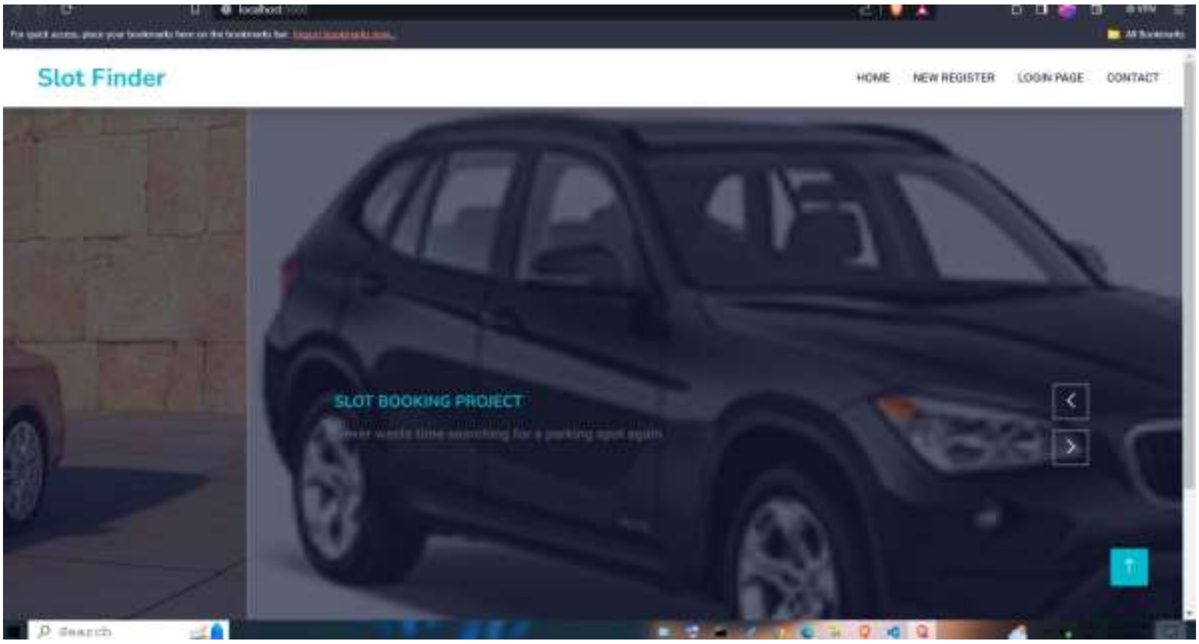

Figure-4

2)Login Page

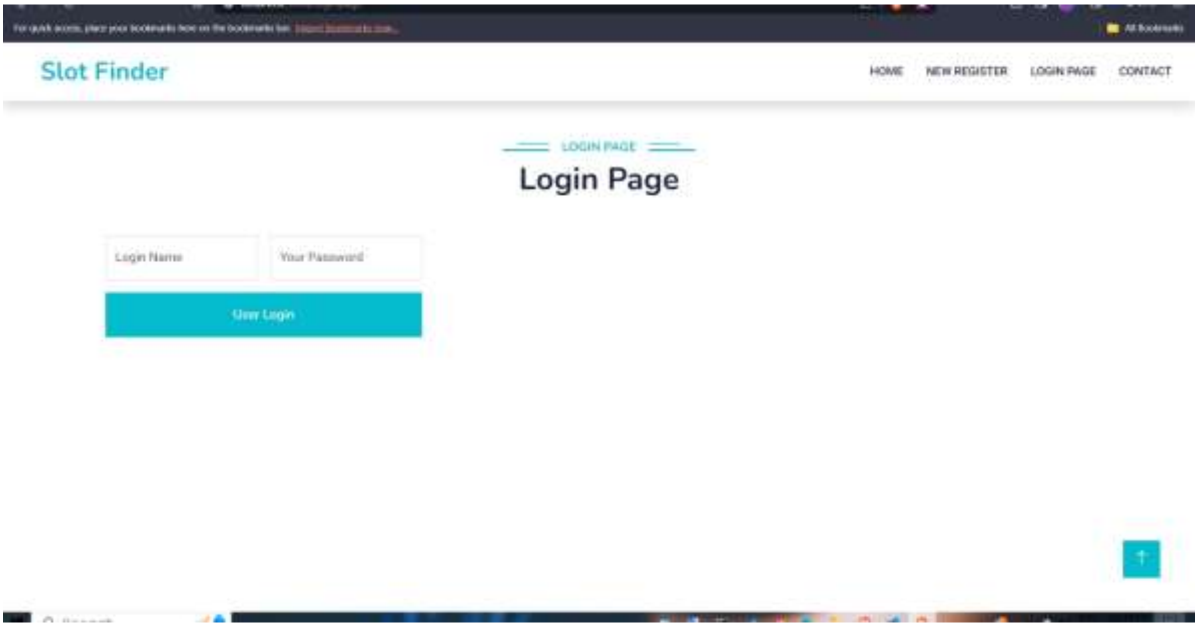

Figure-5

3)New Registration Page

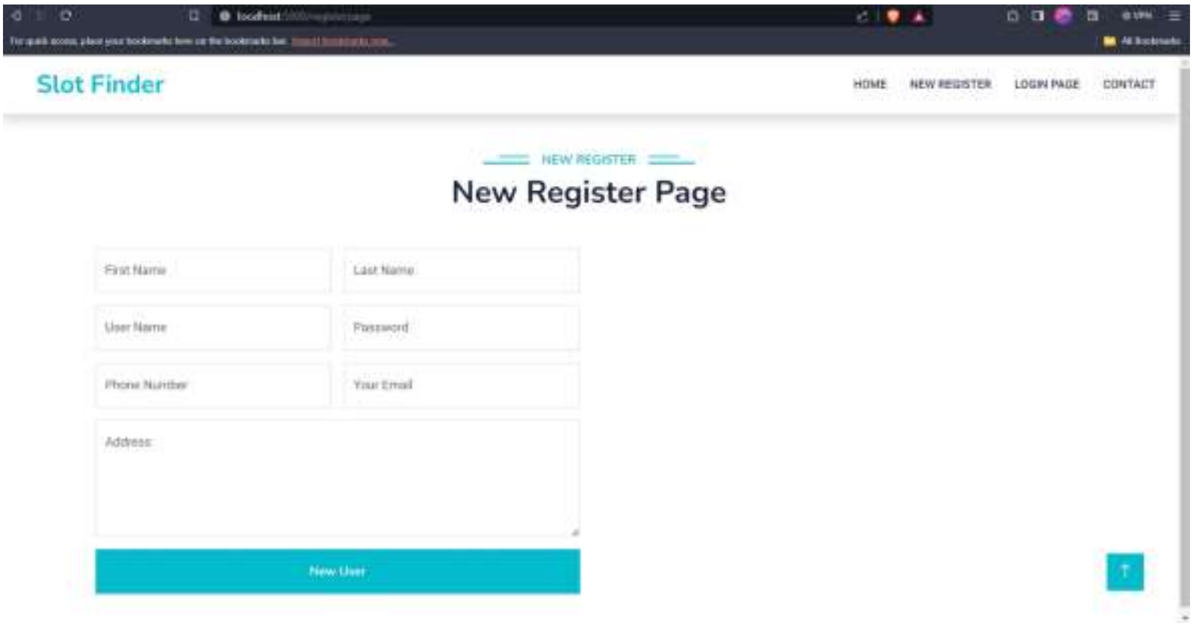

Figure-6

4)Contacting Page

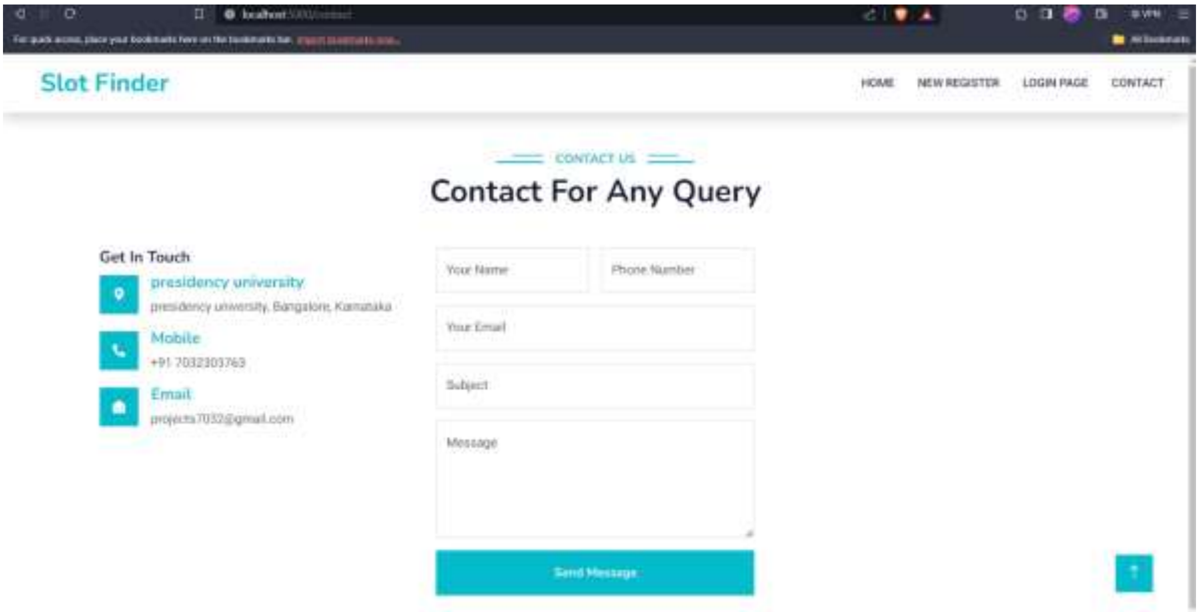

Figure-7

4)Dashboard:

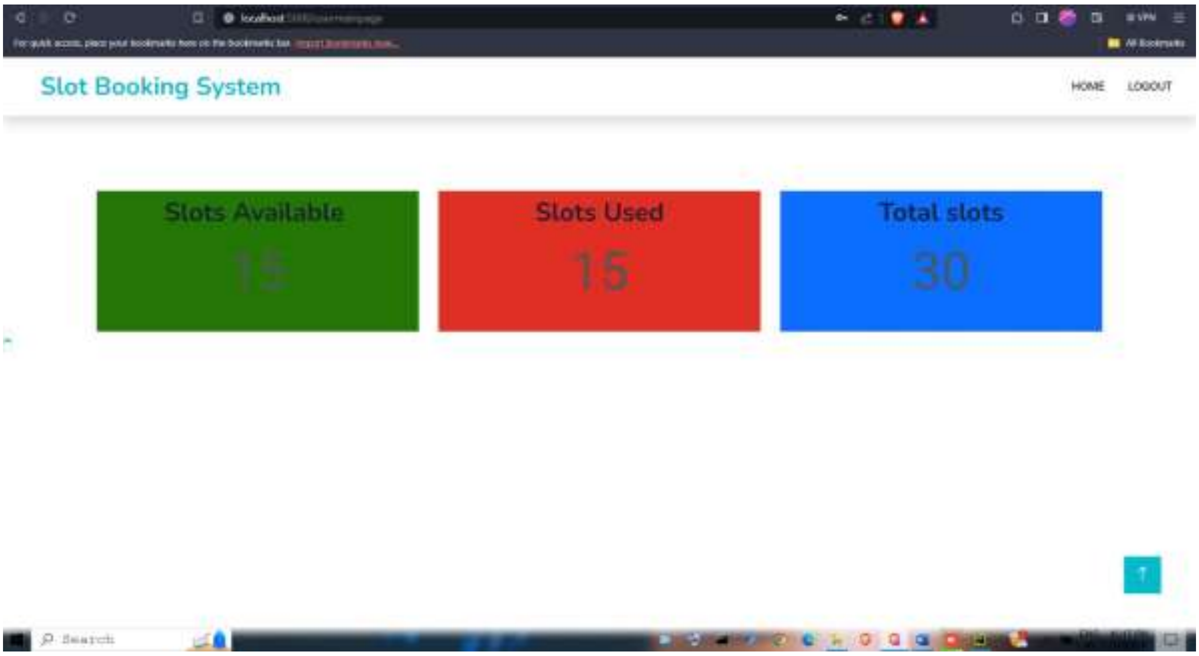

Figure-8

APPENDIX-C

ENCLOSURES

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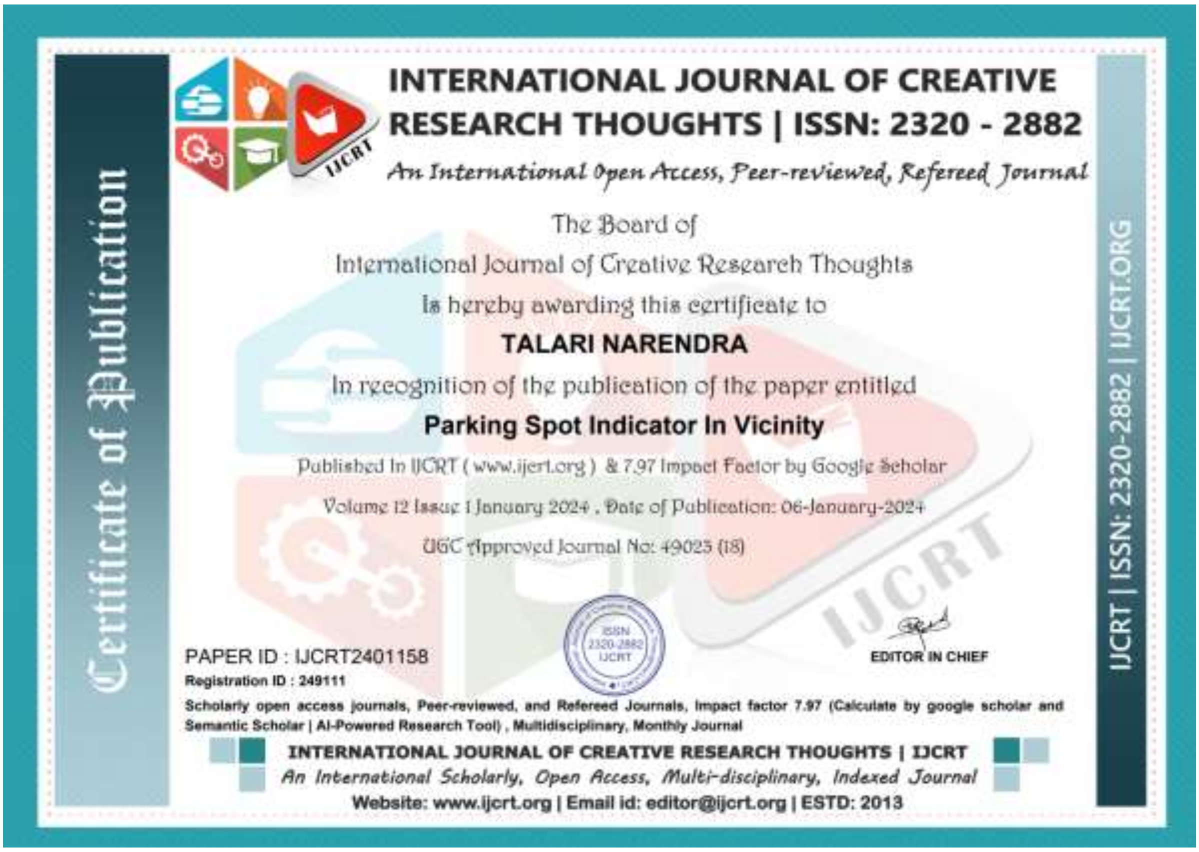

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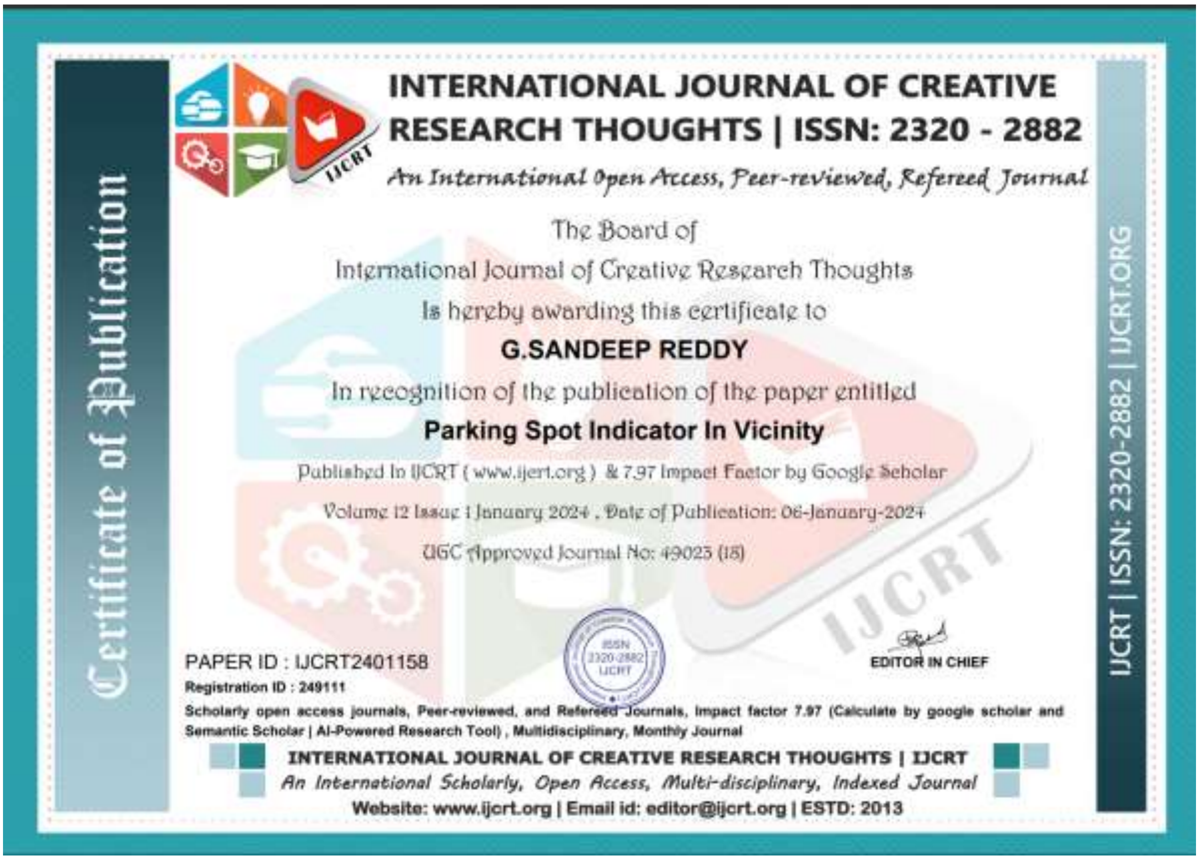

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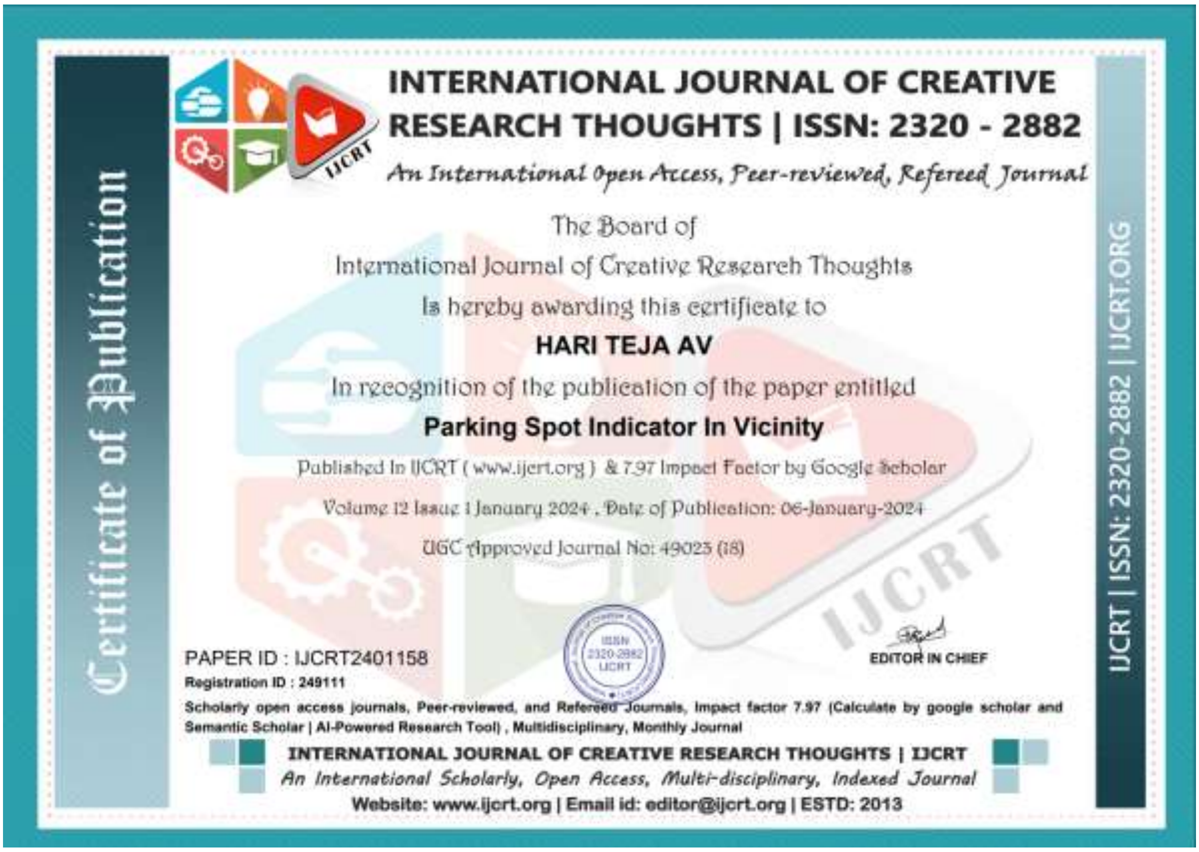

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Paper ID	:	IJCRT2401158
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DOI	:	
Published in	:	Volume 12 | Issue 1 | January 2024
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Authors	:	TALARI NARENDRA, G.CHETAN REDDY, G.SANDEEP REDDY, SHAIK ARSHAD, HARI TEJA AV
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Parking

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

our project aligns closely with the "Sustainable Cities and Communities" goal. Here's the connection:

Sustainable Cities and Communities:

This project plays a crucial role in advancing the "Sustainable Cities and Communities" goal by introducing a web-based Parking Spot Indicator system designed to revolutionize parking space management. With a focus on optimizing the use of existing parking facilities, the system employs image processing techniques and a neural network-based car detection module to provide real-time updates on parking space availability within designated areas. This not only addresses immediate challenges related to temporary parking spaces but also contributes to the broader vision of sustainable urban development.

Efficient parking space management is pivotal for reducing traffic congestion, minimizing carbon emissions, and enhancing overall urban mobility. By utilizing cutting-edge technology to identify Regions of Interest (ROIs) within parking lots, your project ensures that available parking spaces are utilized more effectively, thus promoting a more sustainable and organized urban environment.

Furthermore, the introduction of a dynamic pricing model and accessibility features enhances the overall efficiency of the system, contributing to economic sustainability and ensuring that the benefits of improved parking management are accessible to a wider demographic.

In summary, the Parking Spot Indicator system aligns closely with the "Sustainable Cities and Communities" goal by offering a comprehensive solution to parking difficulties, promoting efficient resource usage, and contributing to the creation of urban spaces that are not only technologically advanced but also environmentally and economically sustainable.