

IoT_SmartParking_Feature_Engg

February 25, 2025

0.1 AAI-530 Group 11 - IoT Smart Parking Management - Feature Engineering

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[2]: # import necessary libraries for data I/O and feature engineering
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
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[3]: # Load dataset IIoT Smart Parking Management real-time dataset
df = pd.read_csv("IIoT_Smart_Parking_Management.csv")
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[4]: # view the dataframe
df
```

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[4]:
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	Timestamp	Parking_Spot_ID	Sensor_Reading_Proximity \
0	2021-01-01 00:00:00.000000000	20	1.023651
1	2021-01-02 06:39:16.756756756	49	3.903349
2	2021-01-03 13:18:33.513513513	38	10.315709
3	2021-01-04 19:57:50.270270270	31	6.588039
4	2021-01-06 02:37:07.027027027	8	8.213969
..
995	2024-06-24 21:22:52.972972960	5	5.349471
996	2024-06-26 04:02:09.729729728	47	15.688164
997	2024-06-27 10:41:26.486486480	7	0.357255
998	2024-06-28 17:20:43.243243232	49	0.293735
999	2024-06-30 00:00:00.000000000	23	1.657731

	Sensor_Reading_Pressure	Vehicle_Type_Weight	Vehicle_Type_Height \
0	1.541461	1831.770127	4.392528
1	1.621719	1330.815754	4.595638
2	6.292374	1255.134827	4.313721
3	1.659870	1523.442919	3.567329
4	3.278467	1758.490837	5.145836
..
995	10.515457	1267.050258	4.442869
996	2.661805	1547.138376	4.413585
997	1.411642	1552.856947	4.380228
998	12.630766	1299.945385	4.091230
999	7.449078	1559.375000	6.684525

	User_Type	Weather_Temperature	Weather_Precipitation	\
0	Visitor	18.092553	1	
1	Registered	13.397533	0	
2	Registered	21.687410	0	
3	Visitor	18.683461	0	
4	Visitor	19.214876	0	
..	
995	Visitor	19.430937	0	
996	Visitor	25.426111	0	
997	Registered	20.192776	0	
998	Registered	17.581707	0	
999	Registered	18.766378	0	

	Nearby_Traffic_Level	...	Occupancy_Status	Vehicle_Type	\
0	Low	...	Occupied	Car	
1	Low	...	Occupied	Car	
2	High	...	Vacant	Car	
3	Medium	...	Vacant	Motorcycle	
4	High	...	Occupied	Car	
..	
995	Low	...	Vacant	Car	
996	Low	...	Vacant	Car	
997	Low	...	Vacant	Car	
998	Medium	...	Occupied	Car	
999	Medium	...	Occupied	Car	

	Parking_Violation	Sensor_Reading_Ultrasonic	Parking_Duration	\
0	0	102.951052	4	
1	0	87.559131	3	
2	1	100.061854	5	
3	1	110.594598	2	
4	0	84.786963	2	
..	
995	0	105.332652	2	
996	1	124.841337	2	
997	0	93.011015	1	
998	1	89.972326	2	
999	0	97.877279	2	

	Environmental_Noise_Level	Dynamic_Pricing_Factor	Spot_Size	\
0	55.620740	0.8	Standard	
1	56.682386	1.2	Compact	
2	59.239322	0.8	Standard	
3	44.545155	0.8	Standard	
4	48.012604	0.8	Standard	
..	
995	69.507857	0.8	Oversized	

996	49.958346	1.5	Standard
997	60.676107	1.0	Standard
998	56.465611	1.2	Oversized
999	44.105778	1.2	Standard

	Proximity_To_Exit	User_Parking_History
0	6.610474	6.660310
1	8.678719	6.766187
2	13.795262	-0.910052
3	1.678721	10.415888
4	20.012252	4.355544
..
995	3.686763	1.749779
996	11.989485	2.569270
997	4.265255	11.013160
998	5.713190	4.561407
999	2.691136	8.600266

[1000 rows x 28 columns]

```
[6]: # import necessary python libraries
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
# for data pre-processing, MinMaxScaler, One Hot Encoding and Label Encoding
from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler, OneHotEncoder, LabelEncoder

# Load dataset
df = pd.read_csv('IIoT_Smart_Parking_Management.csv')

# Ensure 'Timestamp' is in datetime format
df['Timestamp'] = pd.to_datetime(df['Timestamp'])

# Time-based features
df['Hour'] = df['Timestamp'].dt.hour
df['DayOfWeek'] = df['Timestamp'].dt.dayofweek
df['Month'] = df['Timestamp'].dt.month
df['IsWeekend'] = (df['DayOfWeek'] >= 5).astype(int)

# Convert 'Occupancy_Status' to numeric before calculating rolling average
# Assuming 'Occupied' maps to 1 and 'Vacant' maps to 0
df['Occupancy_Status_Numeric'] = df['Occupancy_Status'].map({'Occupied': 1,
    ↪ 'Vacant': 0})

# Rolling averages
df['RollingAvg_Occupancy'] = df['Occupancy_Status_Numeric'].rolling(window=5,
    ↪ min_periods=1).mean()
```

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# Lag features
df['Prev_Occupancy'] = df['Occupancy_Status_Numeric'].shift(1)
df['Prev2_Occupancy'] = df['Occupancy_Status_Numeric'].shift(2)
df.fillna(0, inplace=True) # Fill NaN values caused by shifting

# Simulated weather data (replace with real data if available)
df['Rainfall'] = np.random.choice([0, 1], size=len(df)) # 0 = No Rain, 1 = Rain
df['Temperature'] = np.random.randint(15, 35, size=len(df)) # Simulated
    ↪ temperature values

# Aggregated features
df['Hourly_Occupancy'] = df.groupby('Hour')['Occupancy_Status_Numeric'].
    ↪ transform('mean')
df['Daily_Occupancy'] = df.groupby('DayOfWeek')['Occupancy_Status_Numeric'].
    ↪ transform('mean')

# One-Hot Encoding for categorical features
encoder = OneHotEncoder(sparse_output=False)
encoded_features = encoder.fit_transform(df[['DayOfWeek']])
df = pd.concat([df, pd.DataFrame(encoded_features, columns=encoder.
    ↪ get_feature_names_out())], axis=1)
df.drop(columns=['DayOfWeek'], inplace=True)

# Normalize numerical features
scaler = MinMaxScaler()
numeric_columns = ['RollingAvg_Occupancy', 'Prev_Occupancy', 'Prev2_Occupancy',
    ↪ 'Hourly_Occupancy', 'Daily_Occupancy', 'Temperature']
df[numeric_columns] = scaler.fit_transform(df[numeric_columns])

# Save processed dataset
df.to_csv('IoT_SmartParking_Processed.csv', index=False)

print("Feature engineering completed and saved as 'IoT_SmartParking_Processed.
    ↪ csv'")

```

Feature engineering completed and saved as 'IoT_SmartParking_Processed.csv'

The exported feature engineered IoT_SmartParking_Processed.csv file is used by LSTM, XGBoost and RNN for Occupancy Status of Smart Parking Slot