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Submitted by

CH. RUSHENDRA SAI	**AP21110010612**
S. JAHNAVI	**AP21110010613**
R. SAI MANI TEJA	**AP21110010615**
Y.R.K.V.S PHANINDRA	**AP21110010617**
B. YASWANTH	**AP21110011221**

Under the guidance of:

DR. RAVI KANT KUMAR

Department of Computer Science and Engineering SRM University, AP

Neerukonda, Mangalagiri, Guntur

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TITLE OF PROJECT

TRAFFIC LIGHT CONTROL SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

Modern transport management must include the Traffic Light Control System which is essential for streamlining traffic and assuring road users' safety. An overview of a traffic signal control system intended to lessen traffic congestion, shorten travel times, and improve intersection safety is provided in this abstract.

The main goals of Traffic Light Control System are to lessen traffic congestion and boost the effectiveness of traffic flow. The system can use intelligent control algorithms to optimize signal cycles to meet changing traffic demands by dynamically adjusting signal timings based on real-time traffic data. This strategy makes sure that different directions receive the right amount of green signal time, preventing long lines and cutting down on commuters' overall travel time.

The Traffic Light Control System also encourages sustainability by lowering wasteful emissions and idling at junctions. The method aids in reducing fuel consumption and air pollution by minimizing traffic congestion and improving traffic flow. This improves the overall quality of life for people who live in urban areas as well as the environment.

By providing a holistic solution to optimize traffic flow, improve safety, and advance sustainability, the Traffic Light Control System marks a substantial advancement in traffic management systems.

The Traffic Light Control System has the potential to revolutionize urban mobility by incorporating state-of-the-art technologies and intelligent control systems, assuring efficient and safe travel for road users while minimizing the environmental impact of traffic congestion.

APPLICATIONS

1) Urban Traffic Management: Traffic Light Control Systems are widely used in urban areas to manage traffic flow at intersections. By optimizing signal timings based on real-time traffic data, these systems help reduce congestion, improve travel times, and enhance overall traffic management efficiency.

2) Emergency Vehicle Priority: Traffic Light Control System can be configured to give emergency vehicles, such ambulances and fire trucks, precedence. The technology may dynamically change signal timings to clear the way for and hasten the passage of emergency vehicles by recognizing their approach, ensuring quick response to urgent circumstances.

3) Pedestrian Safety and Crosswalk Management: Traffic Light Control System has elements that increase intersectional pedestrian safety. This may entail setting up pedestrian detection devices and adopting signal timings that provide walkers enough time to cross safely.

4) Intelligent Transportation Systems: A crucial part of Intelligent Transportation Systems, which combines many technologies to improve the sustainability, efficiency, and safety of transportation networks, are traffic light control systems.

5) Transit Signal Priority: Traffic Light Control System can include Transit Signal Priority capabilities, which give public transport vehicles like buses and trams priority at traffic signals.

6) Sustainable Transportation Initiatives: By easing traffic congestion, improving traffic flow, and reducing fuel use and emissions, Traffic Light Control System helps to advance sustainable transportation projects. It contributes to a cleaner and more ecologically friendly transportation system by increasing overall traffic efficiency.

MOTIVATION

The Motivation for implementing Traffic Light Control System stems from several critical factors. First off, managing congestion is a major issue in urban areas. Traffic congestion and delays increase as traffic numbers rise, which results in lost time, higher fuel costs, and detrimental effects on productivity. Traffic light control systems work to reduce travel times and maximize traffic flow at crossings.

The second important motivation is to increase road safety. Accidents and collisions frequently happen at intersections. Traffic Light Control Systems can reduce potential conflicts, boost visibility, and increase intersection safety for drivers, pedestrians, and bicycles by putting intelligent control techniques in place, such as adaptive signal timings and advanced detecting systems.

Additionally, there is an increasing drive to promote sustainability. Increased fuel usage and hazardous emissions are consequences of traffic congestion. A reduction in unnecessary idling thanks to traffic light control systems results in fuel savings and a lessening of the negative environmental effects of traffic congestion.

SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

1) Processor: The System should run on a computer with compatible Intel x86 processor or higher.

2) Operating System: EMU8086 typically runs on Windows operating systems, such as Windows XP, Windows Vista, Windows 7, or Windows 10.

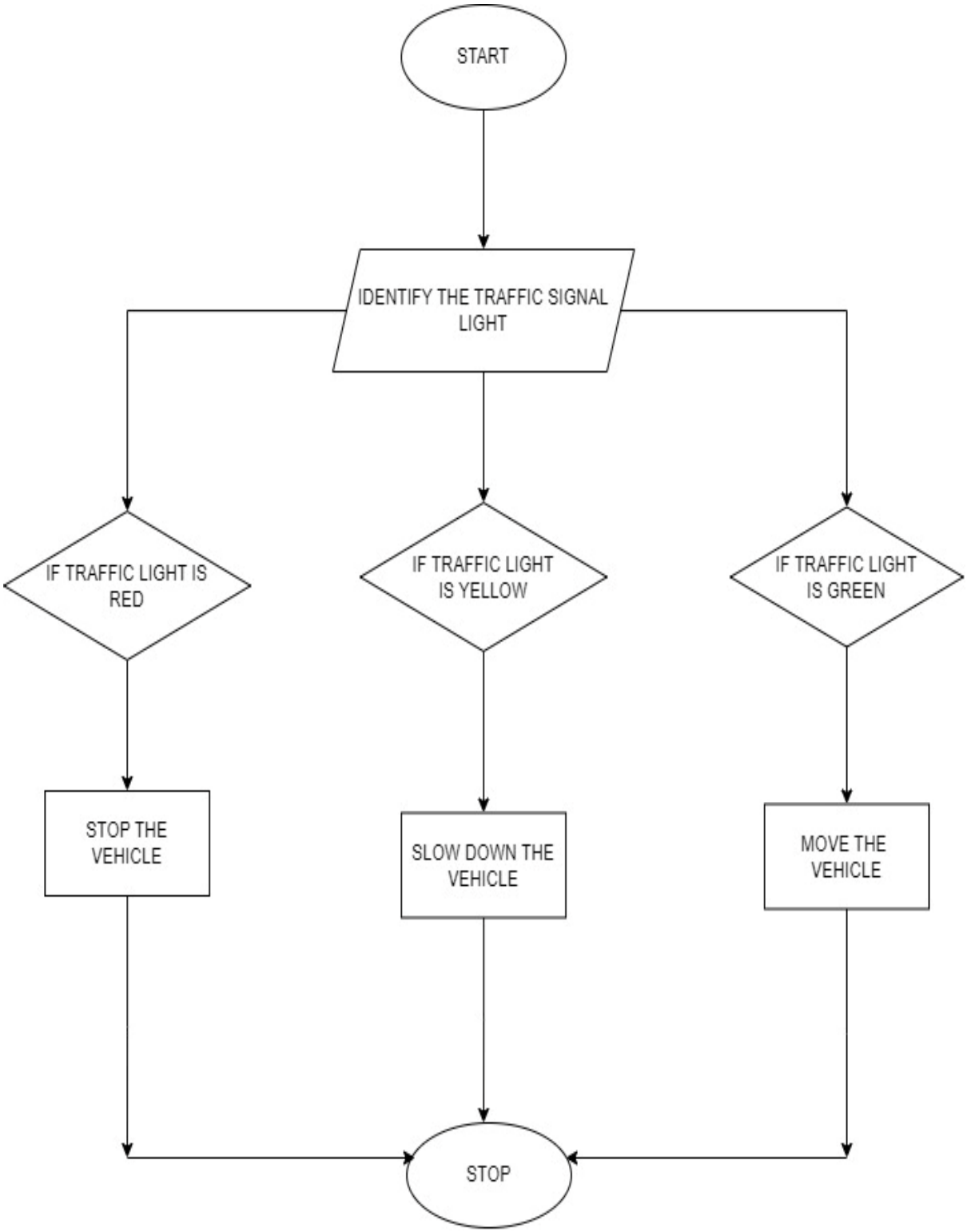
3) Memory: The computer should have sufficient memory to run the EMU8086 emulator and the Traffic Light Control System program. A minimum of 4GB RAM is recommended.

4) EMU8086 Emulator: The system requires the installation of the EMU8086 emulator software.

5) Programming Language: The Traffic Light Control System program should be written in Assembly language compatible with the EMU8086 emulator. Assembly language instructions specific to the Intel 8086 processor should be used.

6) Input/Output: The system should be able to interact with input devices, such as a keyboard or mouse, for program control and configuration. Output devices, such as a monitor or display, are necessary to visualize the simulation of traffic lights and their states.

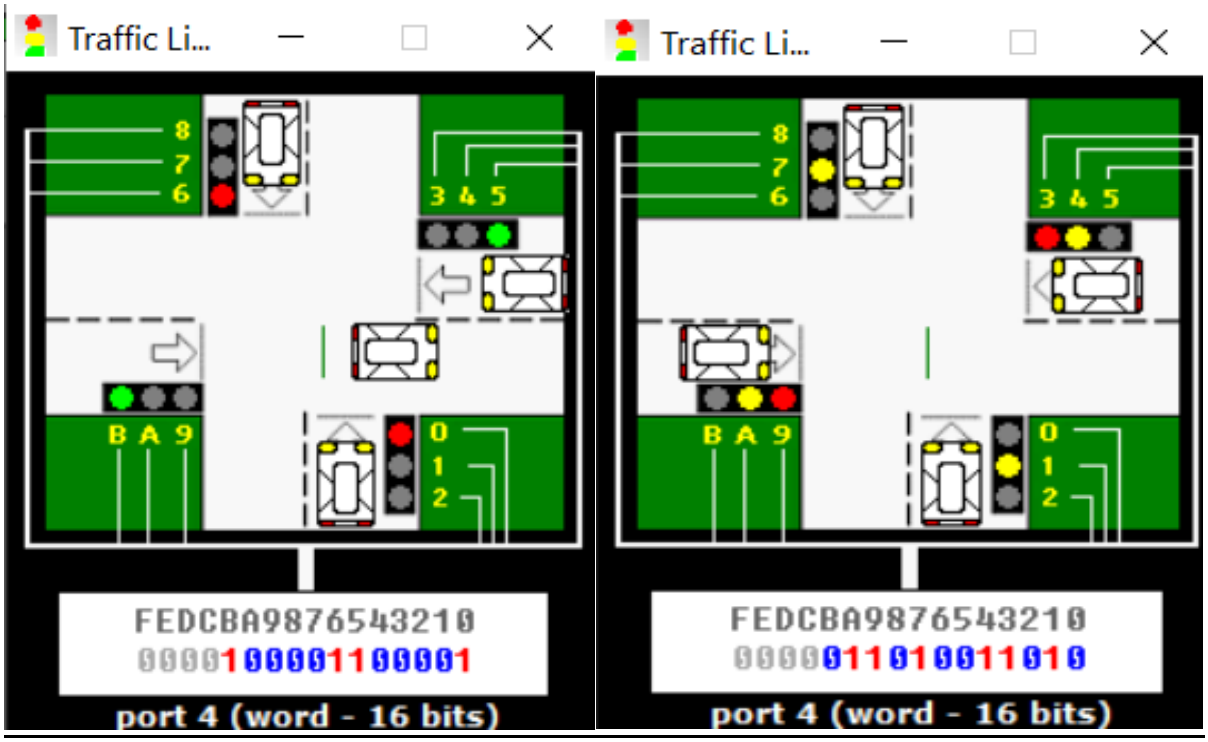
FLOWCHART

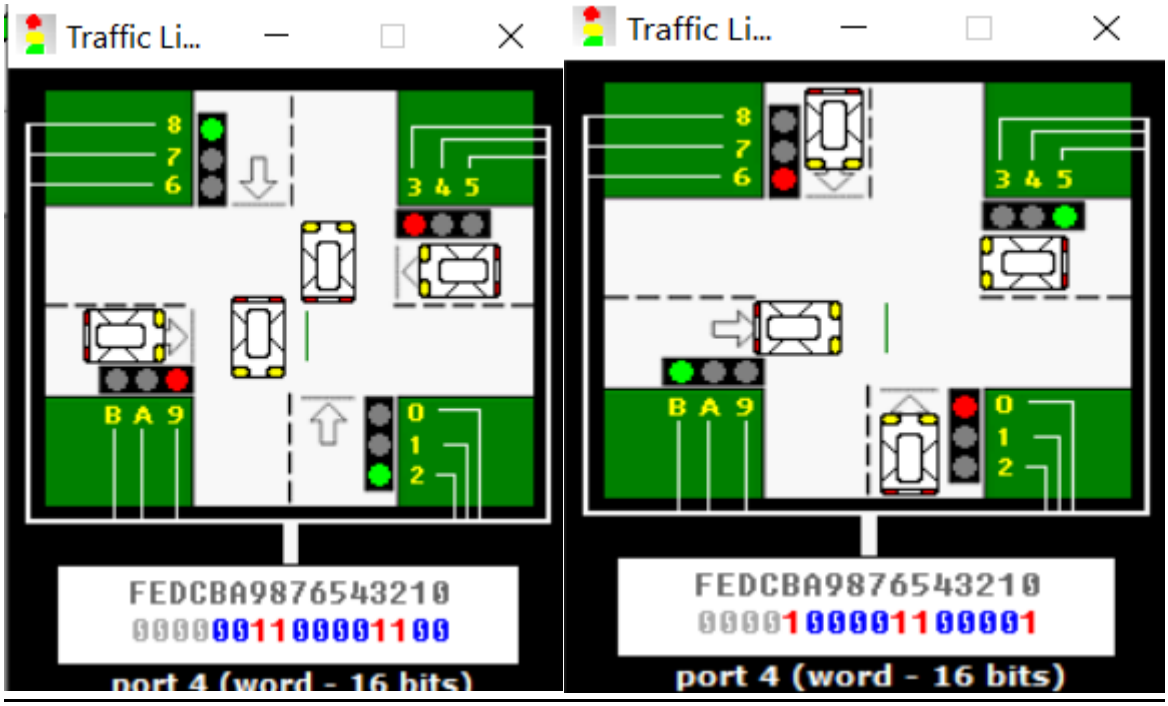

START
IDENTIFY THE TRAFFIC SIGNAL LIGHT
IF TRAFFIC LIGHT IS RED
IF TRAFFIC LIGHT IS YELLOW
IF TRAFFIC LIGHT IS GREEN
STOP THE VEHICLE
SLOW DOWN THE VEHICLE
MOVE THE VEHICLE
STOP

CODE

```
#start=Traffic_Lights.exe#
name "traffic"
mov ax, all_red
out 4, ax
mov si, offset situation
next:
mov ax, [si]
out 4, ax
mov     cx, 4Ch
mov     dx, 4B40h
mov     ah, 86h
int     15h
add si, 2
cmp si, sit_end
jb  next
mov si, offset situation
jmp next
situation       dw      0000_0011_0000_1100b
s1              dw      0000_0110_1001_1010b
s2              dw      0000_1000_0110_0001b
s3              dw      0000_1000_0110_0001b
s4              dw      0000_0100_1101_0011b
sit_end = $
all_red         equ     0000_0010_0100_1001b
```

OUTPUT


Traffic Li...
8 7 6
3 4 5
B A 9
0 1 2
FEDCBA9876543210
0000100000110000 1
port 4 (word - 16 bits)
Traffic Li...
8 7 6
3 4 5
B A 9
0 1 2
FEDCBA9876543210
0000011101001101 0
port 4 (word - 16 bits)


Traffic Li...
8 7 6
3 4 5
B A 9
0 1 2
FEDCBA9876543210
0000001100001100
port 4 (word - 16 bits)
Traffic Li...
8 7 6
3 4 5
B A 9
0 1 2
FEDCBA9876543210
0000100000110000 1
port 4 (word - 16 bits)

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the assembly language-based traffic light control system project has successfully illustrated how low-level programming may be used to address actual traffic management problems. The project has effectively managed traffic signals and enhanced overall traffic flow by optimizing code execution.

The traffic light control system's assembly language implementation has numerous significant benefits. The timing and sequencing of traffic lights can be precisely controlled, enabling customized and flexible signal patterns dependent on traffic circumstances. This degree of control has led to better efficiency on the roadways, reduced congestion, and optimized traffic flow.

The project also gave safety a high priority by putting the right assembly language decision-making algorithms in place. The technology has successfully reduced the likelihood of accidents and improved overall road safety by properly recognizing and reacting to changes in traffic patterns and pedestrian crossings.

The traffic light control system has also helped to preserve the environment. It has successfully cut fuel consumption and hazardous emissions, resulting in enhanced air quality and a greener environment by reducing traffic congestion and idling times at junctions.

To summarize, the assembly language traffic light control system project demonstrated the power of low-level programming in addressing traffic management difficulties. Its exact control over signal timings, safety prioritization, real-time responsiveness, and effective use of hardware resources underscore the importance of assembly language in optimizing traffic flow and improving road safety.

FUTURE ENHANCEMENT OF PROJECT

The incorporation of machine learning techniques is one potential advancement. Machine learning models can be trained to produce accurate forecasts and dynamically optimize traffic signal timings by analyzing real-time traffic data such as vehicle volumes, pedestrian flows, and historical patterns. This adaptive strategy would allow the system to respond more effectively to changing traffic conditions, resulting in improved traffic flow and reduced congestion.

Additionally, the project can be improved by using smart city infrastructure. The traffic light control system may receive real-time data from automobiles and other smart city components by using connectivity and communication technologies such as Internet of Things (IoT) devices and vehicle-to-infrastructure (V2I) communication. This data interchange would improve traffic signal synchronization, optimize traffic patterns, and enable advanced features such as predictive traffic management and smart routing.

Furthermore, the system's user interface and monitoring capabilities can be improved. Creating an easy-to-use interface for traffic engineers and administrators will allow them to simply modify and customize system characteristics such as signal timings and coordination plans. Furthermore, incorporating full monitoring and reporting tools would provide useful insights and performance indicators, allowing for continual system evaluation and development.