|| Volume 9 || Issue 4 || April 2025 || ISSN (Online) 2456-0774
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ADVANCE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH
AND ENGINEERING TRENDS

PARKING AREA DETECTION

Prof. (Dr) Kiran Bhandari[1], Anmol S. Budhewar[2], Ankit Kumar[3], Piyush M. Ahire[4], Ayush Ghodeswar[5], Nikhil Sangle[6]

Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Engineering, Sandip Institute of Technology and Research Centre, Nashik, India [1,2]
Department of Computer Engineering, Sandip Institute of Technology and Research Centre, Nashik, India[3,4,5,6]
Kiran.bhandari@sitrc.org[1], anmolsbudhewar@gamil.com[2], ankitsoni05309@gmail.com[3], Ayush.gh1608@gmail.com[4], piyushahire17@gmail.com[5], nikhilsangle0204@gmail.com[6]

Abstract: The project titled PARKING AREA DETECTION using IoT aims to alleviate traffic congestion on roads, in multi- story buildings, and at malls caused by a lack of available parking spaces. It provides users with information about the nearest empty parking slot based on their location. Our goal is to optimize the use of parking facilities by tracking vacant slots and assigning them to users. This smart parking system can lead to a reliable, secure, and efficient management solution. Recently, the concept of smart cities has gained significant traction, and with the advancement of the Internet of Things, the vision of a smart city is becoming more attainable. Ongoing efforts in the IoT sector are focused on enhancing the productivity and reliability of urban infrastructure. Issues like traffic congestion, insufficient parking options, and road safety are being tackled through IoT solutions. The proposed Smart Parking system includes an on-site IoT module that monitors and indicates the availability of each parking space. Additionally, a mobile application is available for users to check parking availability and reserve a slot. The paper also outlines a high-level overview of the system architecture and concludes with a use case that demonstrates the effectiveness of the proposed model.

This survey paper details the development of an advanced machine learning-based attendance system integrated with a MySQL database. The proposed system leverages facial recognition technology to facilitate efficient user registration and attendance management, specifically within educational settings. By employing Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) and Multi-task Cascaded Convolutional Networks (MTCNN) integrated through the Keras deep learning framework, the system aims to significantly improve accuracy, scalability, and real-time operability. The paper discusses the motivation, design architecture, implementation, and potential impacts of the system, alongside an evaluation of traditional attendance methods and their limitations.

Keywords: *Smart Parking System, IoT (Internet of Things), Real-time Parking Management, Cloud Computing, Urban Traffic Optimization, Parking Sensors, Data Analytics,*

I.INTRODUCTION:

The Smart Parking System is an innovative solution designed to tackle the myriad challenges associated with urban parking as cities face the increasing impact of vehicle ownership. Economic growth and the availability of affordable cars have led to a significant rise in personal vehicle usage, particularly among middle-class families. While this trend offers greater mobility and convenience, it also brings serious challenges: congested roadways, elevated pollution levels, and a critical shortage of parking spaces. These issues are particularly pronounced in densely populated urban areas, where the competition for parking can lead to frustration, wasted time, and environmental degradation.

One of the most pressing problems is the inefficiency of the traditional parking search process. Drivers often spend considerable time circling blocks or idling in search of an available spot, which not only contributes to traffic congestion but also results in increased fuel consumption and greenhouse gas emissions. This inefficient use of resources is unsustainable, especially in the context of global efforts to combat climate change and promote environmentally friendly practices. The Smart Parking System aims to alleviate these concerns by providing real time data and enhancing the overall parking experience for users. The introduction of a Smart Parking System can provide important data that aids in urban planning and infrastructure development.

By examining parking trends

II.BACKGROUND

Urbanization and the rapid increase in vehicle ownership have made efficient parking management a pressing challenge in modern cities. The scarcity of organized parking spaces and the lack of real-time information often lead to traffic congestion, increased fuel consumption, and driver frustration. Traditionally, parking slot management has relied on manual monitoring and static signboards, which are inefficient, error-prone, and not scalable for larger or dynamically changing parking zones.

The need for automated, real-time, and intelligent parking management solutions has led to the integration of smart technologies such as the Internet of Things (IoT), real-time data visualization, and modern web- based interfaces. Recent developments in sensor technology and frontend development have enabled the creation of systems that can detect parking slot occupancy status and display this information to users in real time through web or mobile applications.

Among these, IoT-based systems have emerged as a powerful solution due to their ability to collect accurate environmental and spatial data. Sensors such as IR (infrared) or ultrasonic detectors are commonly used to identify whether a parking slot is occupied or vacant. These sensors transmit real-time data to the backend,

where it is processed and served to the user-facing interface.

In parallel, advancements in frontend web technologies like React.js have revolutionized how real-time data is presented to end-users. React, a component-based JavaScript library, allows for the creation of dynamic, responsive, and scalable interfaces. It is particularly effective for applications requiring frequent UI updates based on live data, such as smart parking dashboards. To enhance usability, the system is designed with a mobile-first, responsive interface using HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and React, allowing users to view real-time parking slot availability from any device. The frontend fetches data continuously and displays slot status using color-coded indicators, live maps, or icons, enabling drivers to quickly locate available parking spaces.

III.METHODOLOGY

IoT Sensors (Collect Real-Time Environmental Data): IoT sensors are essential for a smart parking system as they gather real-time data from parking spaces. These sensors are installed in each parking spot and can identify whether a vehicle is present or not. Depending on the system's needs, common sensor types include ultrasonic, infrared, or magnetic sensors. They continuously check the status of parking spaces and send information, such as whether a space is occupied or free, to a central system. This real time information is vital for providing accurate and current parking availability, which helps reduce congestion and make better use of space in busy areas. The cloud server acts as the main hub for all data produced by IoT sensors. When an IoT sensor notices a change in the status of a parking space—like a car entering or leaving a spot— it sends this information to the cloud server using wireless communication methods such as Wi-F or LTE. The

cloud server's role includes receiving this data, storing it in databases, and managing the large amounts of information from many sensors placed in various parking areas. Additionally, the cloud server ensures that the data is accessible for further processing, analysis, and retrieval. The scalability of cloud storage enables the system to handle data from both small parking lots and large-scale urban environments with ease.

Once the data is stored in the cloud, it is forwarded to the Data Processing Unit for further analysis. This unit plays a crucial role in transforming raw sensor data into actionable insights. The data processing unit employs algorithms for data cleaning, filtering, and analysis, ensuring the removal of noise or erroneous data from the dataset. More advanced techniques, such as machine learning models or statistical analysis, may be applied to predict parking trends, analyze peak hours, or optimize parking space allocation. The processing unit also handles decision making processes such as determining which parking areas are most likely to be available or predicting the duration of parking occupancy. After the analysis, the processed data is returned to the cloud for storage and can be accessed by other components of the system, particularly the user interface

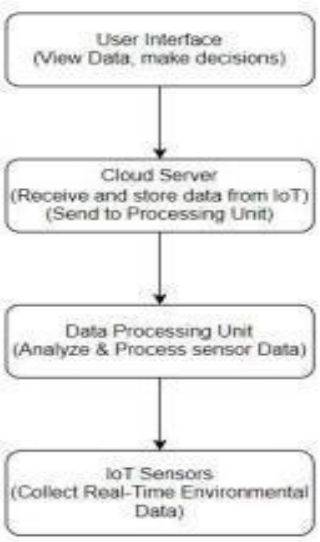


Figure 1: System architecture diagram

The user interface serves as the main point of interaction between the end-user and the smart parking system. It is usually designed as a mobile app or a web- based platform that enables users to check realtime parking availability, find nearby open spots, and in some cases, reserve spaces ahead of time. The interface features data visualization through user-friendly

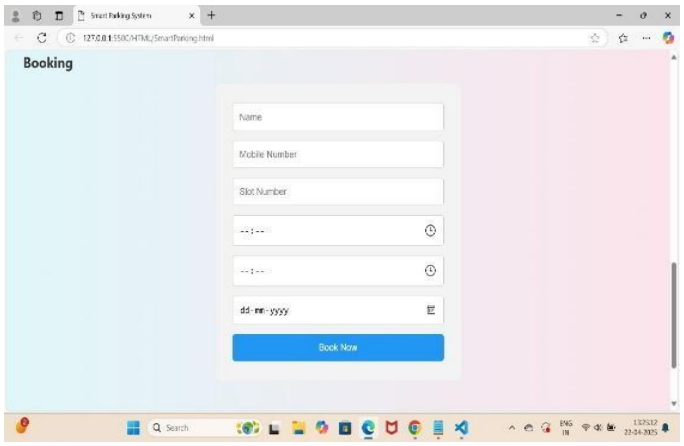
dashboards, maps, or notifications, ensuring a smooth and easily navigable experience. Besides showing parking spot availability, the interface can include extra features such as payment options, navigation help to the chosen parking spot, and realtime alerts about parking rules or restrictions.

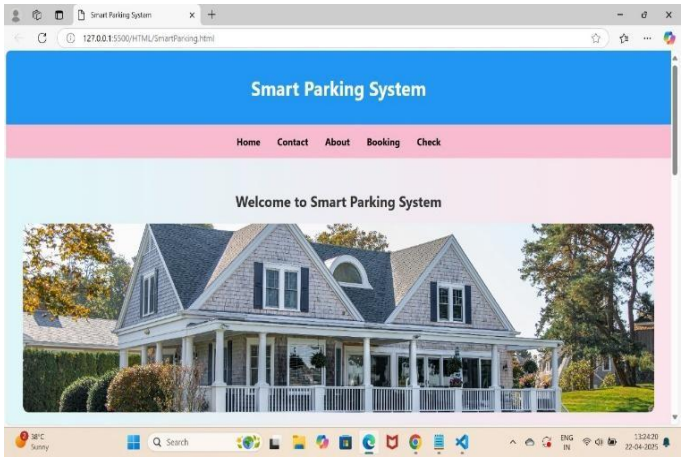
IV.BUILDING USER INTEFACE

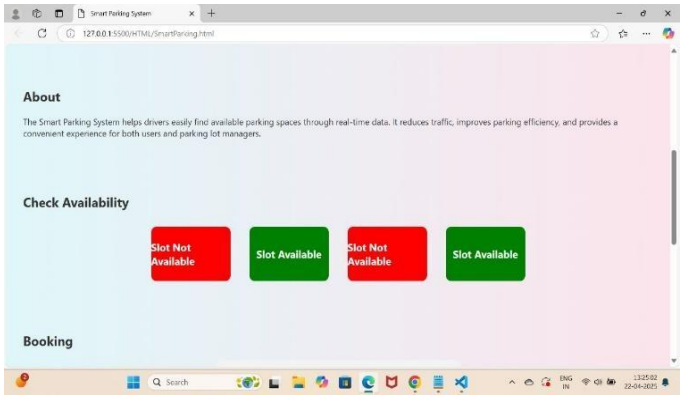
A key objective of this study is to develop a visually intuitive and easily navigable user interface that enables vehicle owners and parking authorities to seamlessly interact with the Smart Parking Area Detection system. The UI is specifically crafted for users who need real-time information about available parking slots, ensuring both convenience and ease of access for individuals with varying levels of technical experience.

The focus on a minimalistic and user-friendly design is essential, as it reduces cognitive load and allows users to instantly understand and use the system—whether they are on a mobile device or a desktop browser. This improves user engagement and allows for quick on-the-spot parking decisions, reducing congestion, optimizing parking efficiency, and minimizing driver frustration.

The system's primary functionality is powered by IoT sensors integrated with backend services, which continuously monitor and report parking slot availability. These real-time updates are fed into the frontend, which has been designed using React.js along with HTML, CSS, and JavaScript, ensuring a modern, responsive, and modular user interface.







V.HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

Hardware:

Sensors (for Sensor-Based Detection)

Ultrasonic Sensors: Used to detect the presence of a car in a specific slot.

Infrared (IR) Sensors: Another alternative for detecting the presence of a vehicle in a parking slot. Magnetic Sensors: These detect the metallic mass of vehicles to determine slot occupancy.

Jumper Wires

Purpose: Used for connecting various components on a breadboard or directly between sensors and microcontrollers.

Type: Male-to-male, male-to-female, or female-to female depending on the circuit design.

Software:

IoT and Sensor Integration Software (for Sensor-Based Detection)

Arduino IDE: If using Arduino-based microcontrollers for sensor integration.

- Cloud Services
- Google Cloud, AWS, and Microsoft Azure: For cloudbased storage, processing, and analytics.
- Firebase A popular backend for real-time data
- synchronization (used in mobile or web applications).

VI.RESULT

The Smart Parking Area Detection System was evaluated through real-time testing using a variety of parking scenarios, slot configurations, and environmental conditions. The system successfully identified occupied and available parking slots by interpreting sensor data transmitted from IoT devices placed in designated parking areas. The integration with a React-based frontend allowed seamless display and updating of parking status in real time, offering users immediate and accurate information.

To ensure the reliability and adaptability of the system, several performance aspects were assessed, including UI responsiveness, data synchronization accuracy, and latency in slot updates. The system maintained high accuracy in slot status detection, even under conditions with fluctuating network connectivity, variable lighting, and diverse physical arrangements of parking spots.

The application of UI optimization techniques, such as component-level re-rendering and conditional state updates using React Hooks (useState, useEffect), significantly enhanced the performance and user experience of the application. These techniques ensured that updates to the parking slot availability were reflected instantly and without lag, which is critical for real-world deployments in fast-moving urban settings.

The results strongly validate that the combination of IoT-driven detection and a React-powered frontend delivers a highly effective and scalable solution for smart parking. The system's ability to provide accurate, real-time updates makes it an essential tool for reducing traffic congestion, minimizing search time, and promoting smart city infrastructure. By moving away from traditional manual parking systems, this project contributes to more efficient urban mobility and a better parking experience for all users.

VII.CONCLUSION

Smart Cities has always been a classic vision for the human race. In recent years, great strides have been made toward realizing this vision. Internets of Things and Cloud technologies have brought a new sense to the development of smart cities. The design of these smart urbanities has always revolved around the facilitation in parking and traffic management systems. This project addresses a problem of parking and presents an IoT based Cloud Interfaced smart parking system. In this paper, the real-time information of

parking space in a particular region is provided to the user that proposed system. Our mobile application will allow users to remotely reserve a parking spot. Enhance the Parking Infrastructure of a city that +ultimately maps on user ratings.

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