IoT BASED SMART WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

By

Abdul Waseh 01-133152-005 Ayesha Abbas 01-133152-027 Wania Anoosh 01-133152-159

Supervised by

Adil Ali Raja



{Session 2015-19}

A Report is submitted to the Department of Electrical Engineering,

Bahria University, Islamabad.

In partial fulfilment of requirement for the degree of BS(EE).

Certificate

We accept the work contained in this report as a confirmation to the required standard for the partial fulfilment of the degree of BS(EE).

Head of Department

Supervisor

Internal Examiner

External Examiner

Dedication

We dedicate this project to our parents who have been great source of inspiration and neverending support to us. We also dedicate our work to **Adil Ali Raja** who encouraged us to build our motivations and at last but importantly to our friends, brothers and sisters who helped us and supported us throughout the journey of learning.

Acknowledgement

As students, we are very thankful to Al-Mighty Allah, the Supreme Generous, Who provided us strength and skill to grasp our goal. It is a great pleasure to acknowledge our deepest thanks to our family for their continuous love and support. We are very thankful to large number of people who either directly or indirectly helped us during various phases of our Final Year Project. It was an entirely new experience full of challenges and excitement.

Owing the report, we would like to express our greatest regard and earnest appreciation to our Project Supervisor Adil Ali Raja for his constant encouragement, comprehensive advice and his kind supervision till this project came into existence.

Abstract

Majority of the times, trash bins placed in open areas are over-burdened. This results in unhygienic living conditions for the people residing in the area and also gives a bad look to that area. It also plays a role in spreading diseases like dengue and chikungunya. To cater this problem, a module is designed that monitors the level of bin. The device is IoT based since the sensors in the bin are communicating with the server online. These bins are integrated with microcontroller-based framework that contains ultrasonic sensors and wireless transmitter to establish a communication link in between sensors and the server, which hosts the database, and stores all the transmitted data. This data can be further accessed using the website and mobile application for real-time monitoring. This system also provides Route Optimization using google maps in order to efficiently utilize fuel.

Table of Contents

	Certificate	i
	Dedication	ii
	Acknowledgement	iii
	Abstract	iv
	Table of Contents	v
	List of Figures	vii
	List of Tables	x
1. Introduction		1
	1.1 Background	1
	1.2 Problem Statement and the Solution	2
2.	Literature Review	4
3.	Requirement Specification	9
	3.1 Proposed System:	10
	3.2 Tools	13
4.	System Design	18
	4.1 Hardware Design	19
	4.2 Database Design	22
	4.3 Website Development	26
	4.4 Application Design	40
	4.5 Features	41
	4.6 Package Design	42
	4.7 Registration Activity	48
	4.8 Login Activity	51
	4.9 Real-Time Data Activity	54
5.	System Implementation	56

6.	System Testing and Evaluation	59
	6.1 Testing	60
	6.2 Application.	60
	6.3 Website	63
	6.4 NodeMCU Transmission	64
	6.5 Level Testing	66
	6.6 Solar Panel	67
7.	Conclusion	68
8.	References	71

List of Figures

Figure 1.1: Internet of Things ^[18]	1
Figure 1.2: Architecture ^[19]	2
Figure 2.1: Solar Integrated Garbage Monitoring Using Robot ^[20]	6
Figure 2.2: Smart Waste Collection System Based on Location Intelligence ^[21]	8
Figure 3.1: Ultrasonic Sensor HCSR04 ^[22]	10
Figure 3.2: NodeMCU ^[23]	11
Figure 3.3: Pin Diagram of NodeMCU ^[24]	12
Figure 3.4: A solar panel ^[25]	13
Figure 3.5: Sketch of an Arduino	14
Figure 3.6: Arduino Setup Part	14
Figure 3.7: Arduino Loop Part	15
Figure 3.8: 000webhost Login Page	16
Figure 3.9: 000webhost Home Page	16
Figure 3.10: Database information	17
Figure 4.1: Network and Host Part of the code to connect to the Wi-Fi	19
Figure 4.2: Connections of the Ultrasonic Sensors with the NodeMCU	19
Figure 4.3: Defining the variables	20
Figure 4.4: Codes for connecting to the Wi-Fi	20
Figure 4.5: Initializing the first Ultrasonic Sensor	21
Figure 4.6: Calculating the distances from the three ultrasonic sensors	21
Figure 4.7:Calculating the level of the bin	21
Figure 4.8:Transmitting using the link generated using the API	22
Figure 4.9:Structure of the Database	23
Figure 4.10:Database Configurations API	23
Figure 4.11:Database Connect API	24
Figure 4.12: Insert API	24
Figure 4.13:Read All API	25
Figure 4.14:Tabular form of the database	26
Figure 4.15:XAMPP Control Panel	27
Figure 4.16:phpMyAdmin Home Page	28
Figure 4.17: Database Designed with Information	28
Figure 4.18: Website Manager	29
Figure 4.19: File manager	30

Figure 4.20: Uploading Files	30
Figure 4.21: New Folder	30
Figure 4.22: Creating Folder	31
Figure 4.23: APIs files	31
Figure 4.24: Index.php	32
Figure 4.25: Website Layout	32
Figure 4.26: The index page Coding	33
Figure 4.27: The Home Page Coding	33
Figure 4.28: Home Page Layout	34
Figure 4.29: About Us Page Coding	34
Figure 4.30: About Us Page Layout	35
Figure 4.31: Our Product Page Coding	35
Figure 4.32: Our Product Layout	36
Figure 4.33: Why Eco-Friendly Page Coding	36
Figure 4.34: Why Eco-Friendly Layout	37
Figure 4.35: Login Page Coding	38
Figure 4.36: Connecting to the Data base of registered Users	39
Figure 4.37: Connecting to database for the runtime updates of the bin level	39
Figure 4.38: Layout of the Login page	40
Figure 4.39: Run time Updates of the bin level	40
Figure 4.40: Firebase Authentication section with Email/Password fields	41
Figure 4.41: Android Studio-Create Project	42
Figure 4.42: Specifying the API to be used	43
Figure 4.43: Selecting the type of activity	44
Figure 4.44: Connecting project to firebase	45
Figure 4.45: Adding google services file to the application package	46
Figure 4.46: Adding firebase to the project	46
Figure 4.47: Adding google repository	47
Figure 4.48: Adding classpath in dependencies	47
Figure 4.49: Enabling Sign-Up using Email and Password	47
Figure 4.50: Importing firebase authentication services	48
Figure 4.51: Initializing Fields	48
Figure 4.52: Converting text to string	48
Figure 4.53: Directing user to the main activity	48

Figure 4.54: Settings of the Layout file	49
Figure 4.55: Constraint view of the Registration activity	49
Figure 4.56: Actual view of the Registration activity	50
Figure 4.57: The authentication information of users	50
Figure 4.58: Directing to the homepage when Login information is correct	51
Figure 4.59: Constraint view of the Login layout	51
Figure 4.60: Settings of the layout file	52
Figure 4.61: Actual Login Activity	52
Figure 4.62: Main Activity with navigation button	53
Figure 4.63: The navigation menu	54
Figure 4.64: The link to go to the database	55
Figure 4.65: Database View	55
Figure 5.1: System Implementation	57

List of Tables

Table 3.1	Characteristics of Ultrasonic Sensor	11
Table 6.1	Test to sign-in to the application	61
Table 6.2	Test to verify the user has successfully signed into the application	62
Table 6.3	Test to check if the user can log in using the website	63
Table 6.4	Test to check the Connectivity of the Wi-Fi on the NodeMCU	64
Table 6.5	Testing the transmission while using all the ultrasonic sensors	
appropriately placed		
Table 6.6	Testing the responsiveness of the sensors to different levels of the bin	66
Table 6.7	Testing the Solar Panel and its battery	67