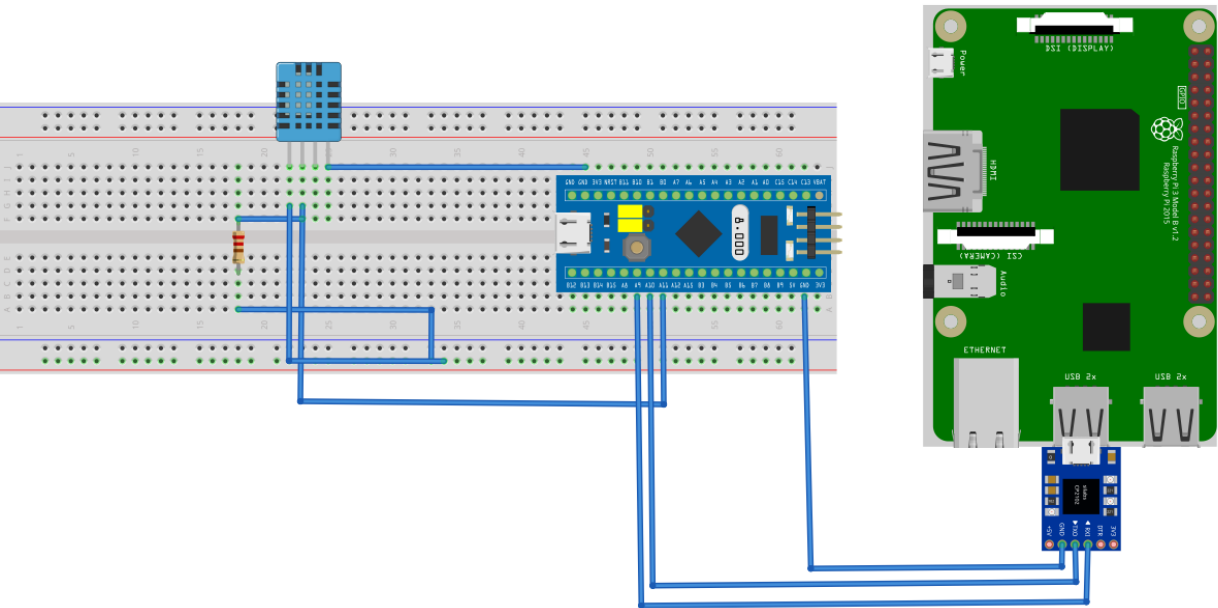


# 温湿度监控系统

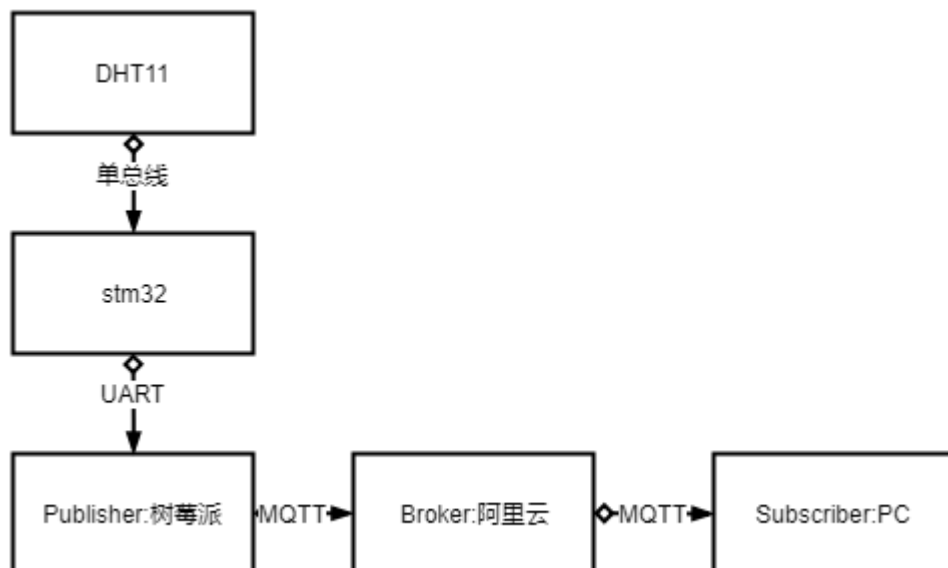
## 实验设计说明

- 1. 传感器数据来源为DHT11的温湿度数据
- 2. 在stm32端完成DHT11的数据读取并通过串口发送给树莓派
- 3. 在树莓派端将串口读取到的数据通过paho-mqtt上传至阿里云Broker
- 4. 在PC端订阅阿里云Broker的数据，存至本地的json文件

## 连线示意图



## 数据流转说明



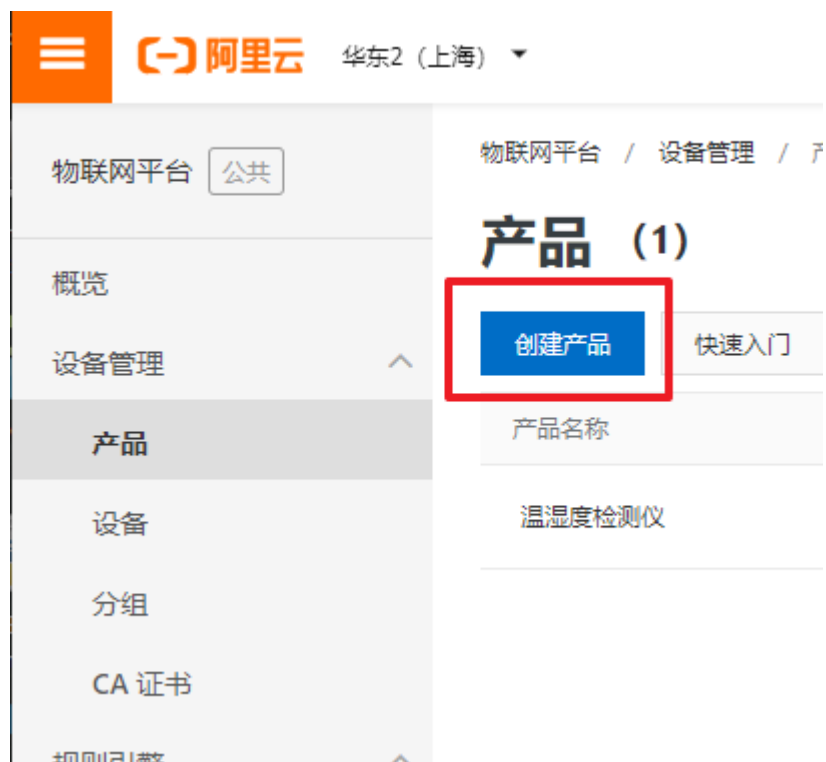
## 103和树莓派上的代码说明

### 阿里云服务器注册与配置

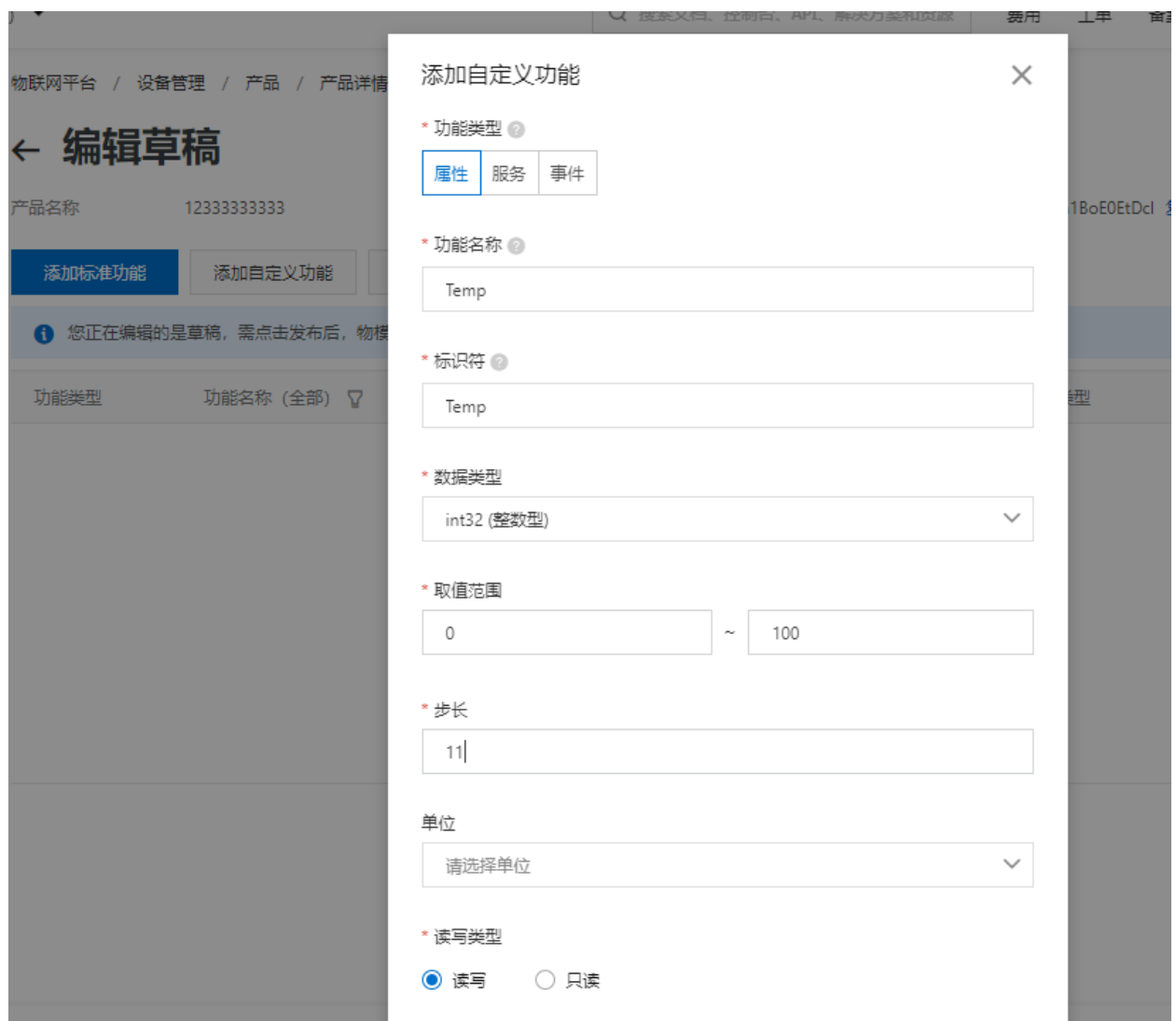
1. 创建[阿里云](#)账号并进行实名认证
2. 在控制台中找到物联网平台



3. 按照需求创建产品



#### 4. 添加物模型



5. 添加设备

添加设备

特别说明： deviceName可以为空，当为空时，  
阿里云会颁发全局唯一标识符作为deviceName。

产品

12333333333

DeviceName

请输入DeviceName

备注名称

请输入备注名称

确认

取消

6. 查看设备证书，并在代码中相应地修改

设备证书

设备证书 一键复制

|              |                            |
|--------------|----------------------------|
| ProductKey   | a1C[REDACTED]8B 复制         |
| DeviceName   | Raspberrypi 复制             |
| DeviceSecret | 2Es7zG4Z[REDACTED]Sv3Zd 复制 |

烧录方式介绍

√ 一机一密、一型一密介绍

关闭

树莓派代码

树莓派端的代码主要包含两部分功能，一部分用于和stm32进行串口通讯，另一部分用于订阅TOPIC

- option 中存的是设备证书中的内容，需要对应

- 随后更据官方给出的demo以及option中的数据得到 HOST , PORT , TOPIC 等参数
- 主程序中先初始化串口
- getAliyunIoTClient 同样根据官方demo确定用户名和密码
- 随后注册 on\_connect 和 on\_message
- 不停从串口读取数据并上传至服务器

```

1  import paho.mqtt.client as mqtt
2  import time
3  import hashlib
4  import hmac
5  import random
6  import json
7  import serial
8  import struct
9
10 # 设备证书中的内容
11 options = {
12     'productKey': 'a1c*****',
13     'deviceName': 'Raspberrypi',
14     'deviceSecret': '*****',
15     'regionId': 'cn-shanghai'
16 }
17
18 HOST = options['productKey'] + '.iot-as-mqtt.' + options['regionId'] +
19     '.aliyuncs.com'
20 PORT = 1883
21 PUB_TOPIC = "/sys/" + options['productKey'] + "/" + options['deviceName'] +
22     "/thing/event/property/post"
23
24 # 连接后事件
25 def on_connect(client, userdata, flags, respons_code):
26     if respons_code == 0:
27         # 连接成功
28         print('Connection Succeed!')
29     else:
30         # 连接失败并显示错误代码
31         print('Connect Error status {0}'.format(respons_code))
32
33 # 收到数据后事件
34 def on_message(client, userdata, msg):
35     print(msg.topic+" "+str(msg.payload))
36
37 def hmacsha1(key, msg):
38     return hmac.new(key.encode(), msg.encode(), hashlib.sha1).hexdigest()
39
40 def getAliyunIoTClient():
41     timestamp = str(int(time.time()))
42     CLIENT_ID =
43     "paho.py|securemode=3,signmethod=hmacsha1,timestamp="+timestamp+"|"
44     CONTENT_STR_FORMAT =
45     "clientIdpaho.pydeviceName"+options['deviceName']+"productKey"+options['productKey']
46     "+"timestamp+timestamp

```

```

42     # 设置用户名和密码
43     USER_NAME = options['deviceName']+"&" + options['productKey']
44     PWD = hmacsha1(options['deviceSecret'], CONTENT_STR_FORMAT)
45     client = mqtt.Client(client_id=CLIENT_ID, clean_session=False)
46     client.username_pw_set(USER_NAME, PWD)
47     return client
48
49 # 开串口
50 def open_ser(port='com3', baudrate=115200):
51     try:
52         global ser
53         ser = serial.Serial(port, baudrate, timeout=2)
54         if ser.isOpen() == True:
55             print("串口打开成功")
56     except Exception as exc:
57         print("串口打开异常", exc)
58     return ser
59
60 # 关串口
61 def close_ser(ser):
62     try:
63         ser.close()
64         if ser.isOpen():
65             print("串口未关闭")
66         else:
67             print("串口已关闭")
68     except Exception as exc:
69         print("串口关闭异常", exc)
70
71 if __name__ == '__main__':
72
73     # 初始化串口
74     ser = open_ser(port='/dev/ttyUSB0', baudrate=115200)
75
76     # 初始化客户端
77     client = getAliyunIoTClient()
78
79     # 注册事件
80     client.on_connect = on_connect
81     client.on_message = on_message
82
83     try:
84         # 循环发送数据
85         while 1:
86             # 循环读取温湿度
87             while 1:
88                 data = ser.read(2)
89                 if data != b'' and len(data) == 2:
90                     break
91                 client.connect(HOST, PORT, 300)
92                 time.sleep(1)
93                 payload_json = {
94                     'id': int(time.time()),

```

```

95         'params': {
96             'CurrentTemperature': data[0],
97             'CurrentHumidity': data[1]
98         },
99         'method': "thing.event.property.post"
100     }
101     print('send data to iot server: ' + str(payload_json))
102
103     client.publish(PUB_TOPIC, payload = str(payload_json), qos=1)
104     time.sleep(1)
105
106     client.loop_forever()
107
108 except KeyboardInterrupt:
109     # 关闭串口
110     close_ser(ser)

```

## 103代码

main:

- 不断读取 DHT11 的数据，如果读取成功则向树莓派发送数据

```

1  if(DHT11Read(&temp, &humi) == DHT11_OK)
2  {
3      HAL_UART_Transmit(&huart1, (uint8_t *)&temp, 1, 0xff);
4      HAL_UART_Transmit(&huart1, (uint8_t *)&humi, 1, 0xff);
5      HAL_Delay(5000);
6  }

```

dht11驱动:

- 与之前的实验类似，不再赘述

```

1  #include <dht.h>
2
3  static void DHT11InMode();
4  static void DHT11OutMode();
5  static uint8_t DHT11Rst();
6  static uint8_t DHT11ReadByte(uint8_t *data);
7
8  static void DHT11InMode()
9  {
10     GPIO_InitTypeDef GPIO_InitStructure = {0};
11     GPIO_InitStructure.Pin = DHT_Pin;
12     GPIO_InitStructure.Mode = GPIO_MODE_INPUT;
13     GPIO_InitStructure.Pull = GPIO_NOPULL;
14     HAL_GPIO_Init(DHT_GPIO_Port, &GPIO_InitStructure);
15 }
16
17 static void DHT11OutMode()
18 {

```

```

19     GPIO_InitTypeDef GPIO_InitStructure = {0};
20     GPIO_InitStructure.Pin = DHT_Pin;
21     GPIO_InitStructure.Mode = GPIO_MODE_OUTPUT_PP;
22     GPIO_InitStructure.Pull = GPIO_NOPULL;
23     GPIO_InitStructure.Speed = GPIO_SPEED_FREQ_HIGH;
24     HAL_GPIO_Init(DHT_GPIO_Port, &GPIO_InitStructure);
25 }
26
27 static uint8_t DHT11Rst()
28 {
29     uint32_t cnt = 0;
30     // 主机发开始信号
31     DHT11OutMode();
32     HAL_GPIO_WritePin(DHT_GPIO_Port, DHT_Pin, GPIO_PIN_RESET);
33     HAL_Delay(25);
34     // 拉高并延时等待
35     HAL_GPIO_WritePin(DHT_GPIO_Port, DHT_Pin, GPIO_PIN_SET);
36     DHT11InMode();
37     // 等待DHT响应
38     while(HAL_GPIO_ReadPin(DHT_GPIO_Port, DHT_Pin) == GPIO_PIN_SET)
39     {
40         if(++cnt > TIMEOUT_THRESH)
41             return DHT11_TIMEOUT;
42     }
43     cnt = 0;
44     // 等待DHT拉高延时
45     while(HAL_GPIO_ReadPin(DHT_GPIO_Port, DHT_Pin) == GPIO_PIN_RESET)
46     {
47         if(++cnt > TIMEOUT_THRESH)
48             return DHT11_TIMEOUT;
49     }
50     cnt = 0;
51     // 等待低电平
52     while(HAL_GPIO_ReadPin(DHT_GPIO_Port, DHT_Pin) == GPIO_PIN_SET)
53     {
54         if(++cnt > TIMEOUT_THRESH)
55             return DHT11_TIMEOUT;
56     }
57     return DHT11_OK;
58 }
59
60 /*
61  * @brief  读取一个字节的数据
62  * @param  数据存储的位置
63  * @retval 读取成功与否
64  */
65 static uint8_t DHT11ReadByte(uint8_t *data)
66 {
67     uint16_t cnt = 0;
68     for(uint8_t i = 0; i < 8; ++i)
69     {
70         // 等待数据
71         while(HAL_GPIO_ReadPin(DHT_GPIO_Port, DHT_Pin) == GPIO_PIN_RESET)

```



```

72     {
73         ++cnt;
74         if(cnt > TIMEOUT_THRESH) return DHT11_TIMEOUT;
75     }
76     cnt = 0;
77     // 等待下一数据开始位
78     while(HAL_GPIO_ReadPin(DHT_GPIO_Port, DHT_Pin) == GPIO_PIN_SET)
79     {
80         ++cnt;
81         if(cnt > TIMEOUT_THRESH) return DHT11_TIMEOUT;
82     }
83     if(cnt > HIGH_LOW_THRESH)
84     {
85         // 高电平
86         (*data) <= 1;
87         (*data) |= 0x01;
88     }
89     else
90     {
91         // 低电平
92         (*data) <= 1;
93         (*data) &= 0xfe;
94     }
95 }
96 return DHT11_OK;
97 }
98
99 /*
100  * @brief 读取一次数据
101  * @param 数据存储的位置
102  * @retval 读取成功与否
103  */
104 uint8_t DHT11Read(uint8_t *temp, uint8_t *humi)
105 {
106     pDHT11_data data = (pDHT11_data)malloc(sizeof(DHT11_data));
107     uint8_t timeout_flag = 0;
108     timeout_flag += DHT11Rst();
109     // 接收40位数据
110     timeout_flag += DHT11ReadByte(&(data->humi_integer));
111     timeout_flag += DHT11ReadByte(&(data->humi_decimal));
112     timeout_flag += DHT11ReadByte(&(data->temp_integer));
113     timeout_flag += DHT11ReadByte(&(data->temp_decimal));
114     timeout_flag += DHT11ReadByte(&(data->checksum));
115     if(timeout_flag != DHT11_OK)
116     {
117         free(data);
118         return DHT11_TIMEOUT;
119     }
120     if(data->checksum != data->humi_integer + data->humi_decimal + data-
>temp_integer + data->temp_decimal)
121     {
122         free(data);
123         return DHT11_CHECKERROR;

```

```

124     }
125     *temp = data->temp_integer;
126     *humi = data->humi_integer;
127     free(data);
128     return DHT11_OK;
129 }

```

## pc端订阅代码

从服务器订阅TOPIC

```

1  import paho.mqtt.client as mqtt
2  import time
3  import hashlib
4  import hmac
5  import json
6
7  options = {
8      'productKey': 'alC*****',
9      'deviceName': 'Raspberrypi',
10     'deviceSecret': '*****',
11     'regionId': 'cn-shanghai'
12 }
13
14 HOST = options['productKey'] + '.iot-as-mqtt.' + options['regionId'] +
15     '.aliyuncs.com'
16 PORT = 1883
17 SUB_TOPIC = "/sys/" + options['productKey'] + "/" + options['deviceName'] +
18     "/thing/event/property/post"
19
20 # 连接后事件
21 def on_connect(client, userdata, flags, respons_code):
22     if respons_code == 0:
23         # 连接成功
24         print('\n', 'Connection Succeed!', end='', flush=True)
25     else:
26         # 连接失败并显示错误代码
27         print('Connect Error status {0}'.format(respons_code))
28
29     # 订阅信息
30     client.subscribe(SUB_TOPIC, qos=1)
31
32 # 接收到数据后事件
33 def on_message(client, userdata, msg):
34     # 打印订阅消息主题
35     # print("topic", msg.topic)
36     # 打印消息数据
37     # print("msg payload", str(msg.payload))
38     str1 = str(msg.payload, encoding = "utf-8")
39     msg_dict = eval(str1)
40     print(' CurrentTemperature:', msg_dict['params']['CurrentTemperature'], '°C',
41         end='', flush=True)

```

```

39     print(' CurrentHumidity:', msg_dict['params']['CurrentHumidity'], '%', end='',
flush=True)
40     dict[msg_dict['id']] = {'CurrentTemperature':msg_dict['params']
['CurrentTemperature'],
41                             'CurrentHumidity':msg_dict['params']
['CurrentHumidity']}
42
43 def hmacsha1(key, msg):
44     return hmac.new(key.encode(), msg.encode(), hashlib.sha1).hexdigest()
45
46 def getAliyunIoTClient():
47     timestamp = str(int(time.time()))
48     CLIENT_ID = "paho.py|securemode=3,signmethod=hmacsha1,timestamp="+timestamp+"|"
49     CONTENT_STR_FORMAT =
"clientIdpaho.pydeviceName"+options['deviceName']+"productKey"+options['productKey'
]+"timestamp"+timestamp
50     # 设置用户名和密码
51     USER_NAME = options['deviceName']+"&"+options['productKey']
52     PWD = hmacsha1(options['deviceSecret'],CONTENT_STR_FORMAT)
53     client = mqtt.Client(client_id=CLIENT_ID, clean_session=False)
54     client.username_pw_set(USER_NAME, PWD)
55     return client
56
57 if __name__=="__main__":
58
59     dict = {}
60     # 初始化客户端, 选择MQTT版本
61     client = getAliyunIoTClient()
62
63     # 注册事件
64     client.on_connect = on_connect
65     client.on_message = on_message
66
67     # 连接到服务器
68     client.connect(HOST, port = PORT, keepalive=60)
69
70     # 守护连接状态
71     try:
72         client.loop_forever()
73     except:
74         with open('record.json','w') as f:
75             json.dump(dict, f, sort_keys=True, indent=4, separators=(',', ':'))

```

## 网页上的实时场景

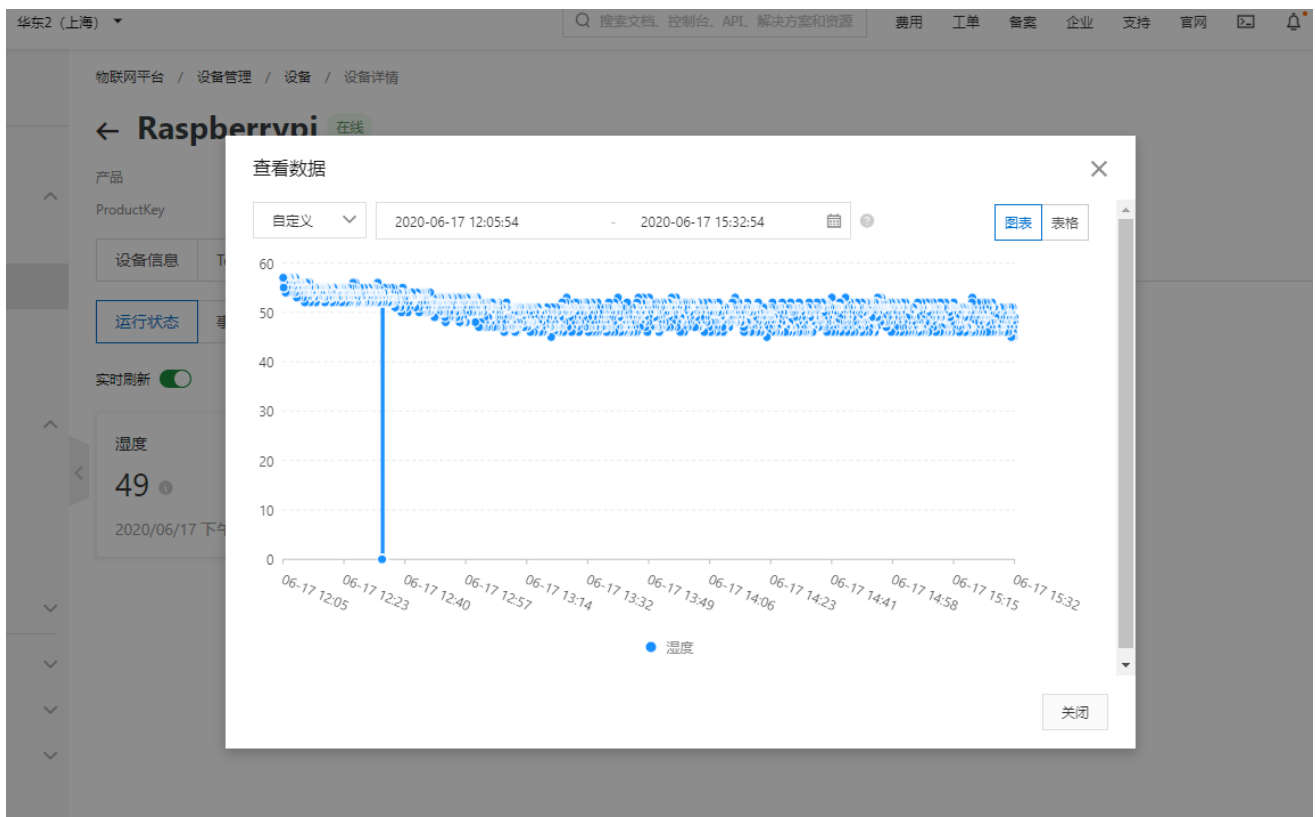
树莓派post端数据:

```
pi@raspberrypi: ~/Desktop
文件(F) 编辑(E) 标签(T) 帮助(H)

{'CurrentHumidity': 45}, 'method': 'thing.event.property.post'}
send data to iot server: {'id': 1592402269, 'params': {'CurrentTemperature': 31,
'CurrentHumidity': 46}, 'method': 'thing.event.property.post'}
send data to iot server: {'id': 1592402274, 'params': {'CurrentTemperature': 31,
'CurrentHumidity': 49}, 'method': 'thing.event.property.post'}
send data to iot server: {'id': 1592402279, 'params': {'CurrentTemperature': 31,
'CurrentHumidity': 46}, 'method': 'thing.event.property.post'}
send data to iot server: {'id': 1592402284, 'params': {'CurrentTemperature': 31,
'CurrentHumidity': 48}, 'method': 'thing.event.property.post'}
send data to iot server: {'id': 1592402289, 'params': {'CurrentTemperature': 31,
'CurrentHumidity': 46}, 'method': 'thing.event.property.post'}
send data to iot server: {'id': 1592402294, 'params': {'CurrentTemperature': 31,
'CurrentHumidity': 46}, 'method': 'thing.event.property.post'}
send data to iot server: {'id': 1592402299, 'params': {'CurrentTemperature': 31,
'CurrentHumidity': 49}, 'method': 'thing.event.property.post'}
send data to iot server: {'id': 1592402304, 'params': {'CurrentTemperature': 31,
'CurrentHumidity': 46}, 'method': 'thing.event.property.post'}
send data to iot server: {'id': 1592402309, 'params': {'CurrentTemperature': 29,
'CurrentHumidity': 46}, 'method': 'thing.event.property.post'}
send data to iot server: {'id': 1592402314, 'params': {'CurrentTemperature': 31,
'CurrentHumidity': 47}, 'method': 'thing.event.property.post'}
send data to iot server: {'id': 1592402319, 'params': {'CurrentTemperature': 31,
'CurrentHumidity': 46}, 'method': 'thing.event.property.post'}
```

从12: 00-15: 30每隔5s就传一次数据，结果如下：

### 湿度数据：



- 可以看到在12: 30的时候数据出过一些错误，由于数据全0，没有被DHT11的checksum滤去。在异常数据的处理上还是有一些瑕疵。由于选择的传输质量 `qos=1`，因此数据只会冗余不会缺失。

## 温度数据



- 可以看到，和湿度相同，在12:30的时候出现了一些问题，其余均正常工作。

## 订阅端显示:

```
PS C:\Users\Rookie\Desktop\大三下\嵌入式\project> python -u "c:\Users\Rookie\Desktop\大三下\嵌入式\project\subscribe.py"
Connection Succeed! CurrentTemperature: 31 °C CurrentHumidity: 49 %
```

## 保存的json文件（部分）：

```
1 {
2   "1592379400":{
3     "CurrentHumidity":50,
4     "CurrentTemperature":29
5   },
6   "1592379405":{
7     "CurrentHumidity":50,
8     "CurrentTemperature":31
9   },
10  "1592379410":{
11    "CurrentHumidity":50,
12    "CurrentTemperature":31
13  },
14  "1592379415":{
15    "CurrentHumidity":48,
16    "CurrentTemperature":31
17  },
18  "1592379420":{
19    "CurrentHumidity":48,
20    "CurrentTemperature":31
21  },
22  "1592379425":{
23    "CurrentHumidity":49,
```

```
24 |         "CurrentTemperature":31
25 |     }
26 | }
```

## 总结

---

跑通了数据的整个流程，阿里云的服务做得很好，用起来还是很方便的。paho的库也相对简单易用。

## 参考

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<https://www.yuque.com/cloud-dev/iot-tech/rz6fpl>

<https://liaocy.net/2018/20180620-mqttclient/>