

# School of Electronics

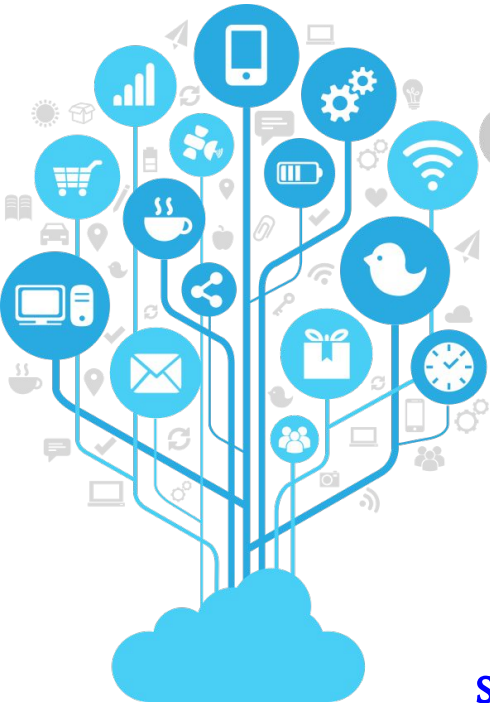


# Internet of Things

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**Contact no. 9669635246**



# Overview

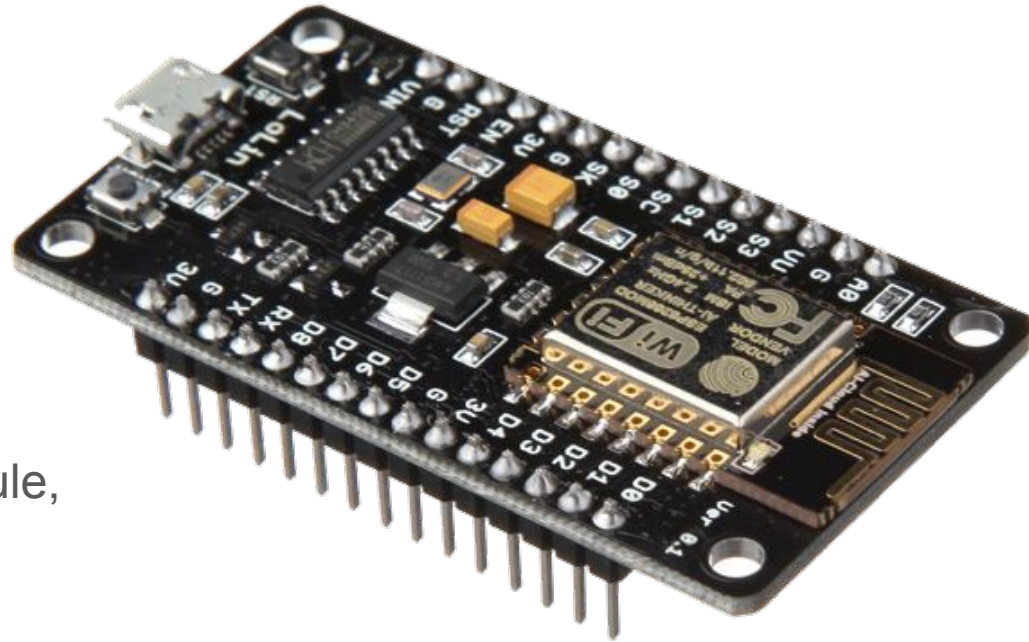
- Introduction to IoT.
- NodeMCU Devkit 1.0.
- NodeMCU Pin Configuration.
- Introduction to Firebase.
- Firebase Realtime Database.
- Firebase REST API.
- NodeMCU with Arduino IDE.
- Example 1: Temperature Monitoring using NodeMCU.
- Example 2: Uploading Temperature data over Google Firebase Server.
- Android App Development for monitoring uploaded values.
- Conclusion
- References

# Brief Introduction to IoT

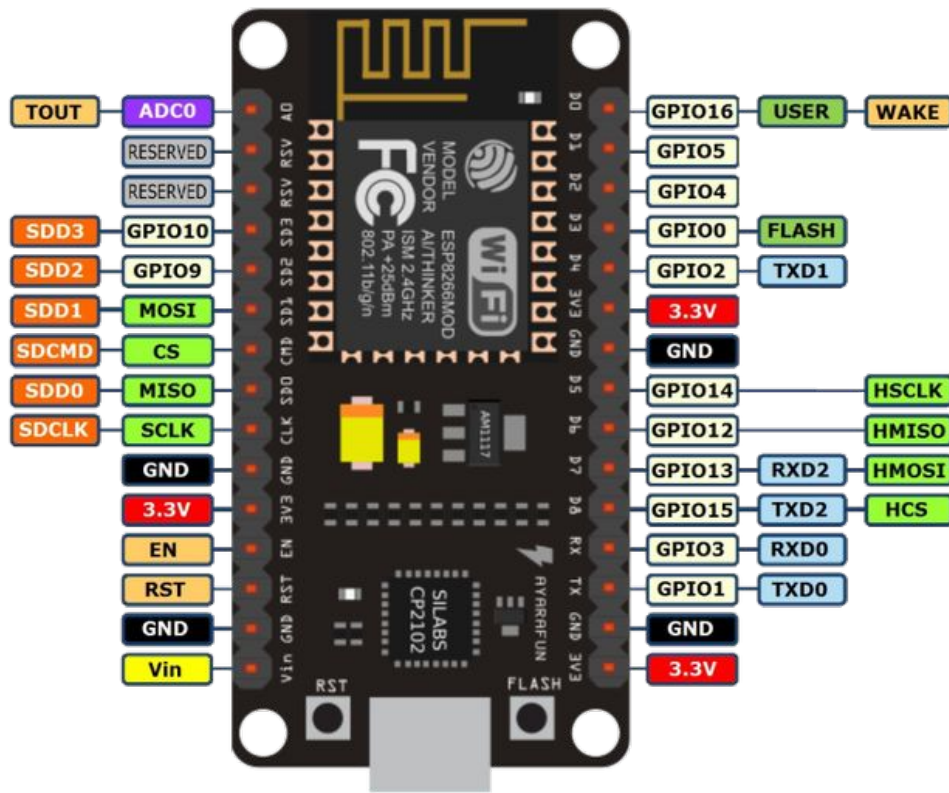
- Ecosystem of connected physical objects.
- Objects to be sensed or controlled remotely across existing network.
- Things with IP.
- Interaction with Environment.
- Examples: smart microwaves, self-driving cars, wearable fitness device etc.

# NodeMCU Devkit 1.0

- Memory - 128kBytes
- Storage - 4MBytes
- Power - USB
- Open Source
- Lua script
- OS - XTOS
- Microcontroller - ESP-12E module, with Espressif ESP8266 32bits
- Operating Voltage - 3.3v
- Clock Speed - 80MHz
- Connectivity - IEEE 802.11 b/g/n  
Wi-Fi










# NodeMCU Pin Configuration

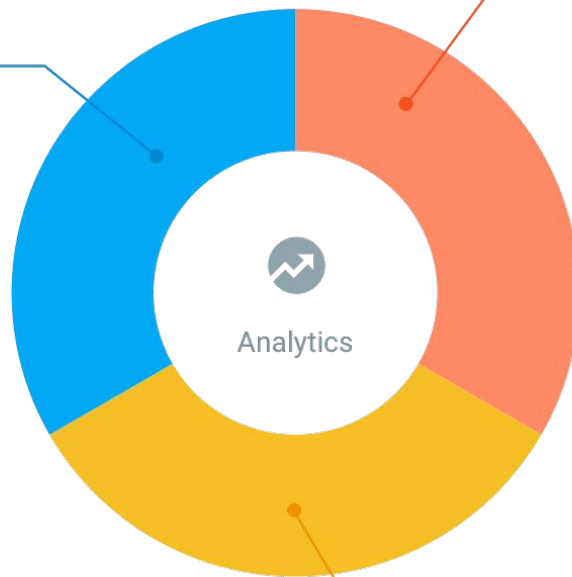


Source github ref - 2







# Firebase

## DEVELOP

-  Realtime Database
-  Authentication
-  Cloud Messaging
-  Storage
-  Hosting
-  Test Lab
-  Crash Reporting



## GROW

-  Notifications
-  Remote Config
-  App Indexing
-  Dynamic Links
-  Invites
-  AdWords

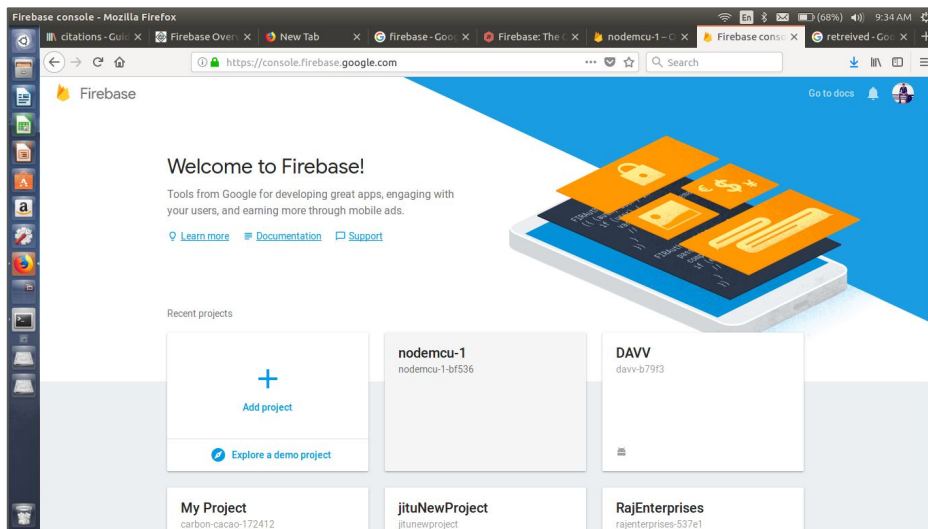
## EARN



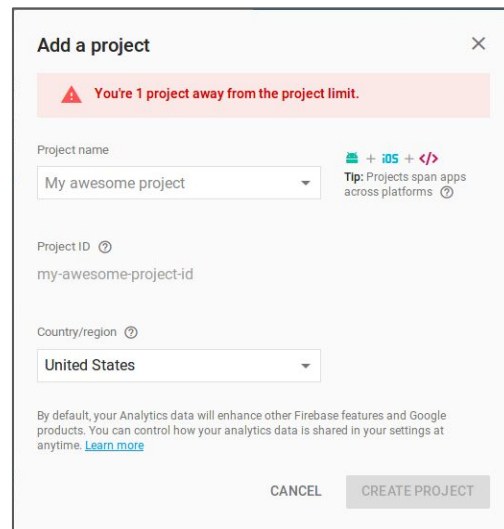
Source: 'The Good, Bad, and the Ugly', retrieved from <https://www.raizlabs.com/dev/2016/12/firebase-case-study/>

# Project Creation on Firebase

1. Goto website: <https://console.firebase.google.com/>
2. Create project by clicking on 'Add Project' button, provide the project name and country name in popup window, and click on create project.

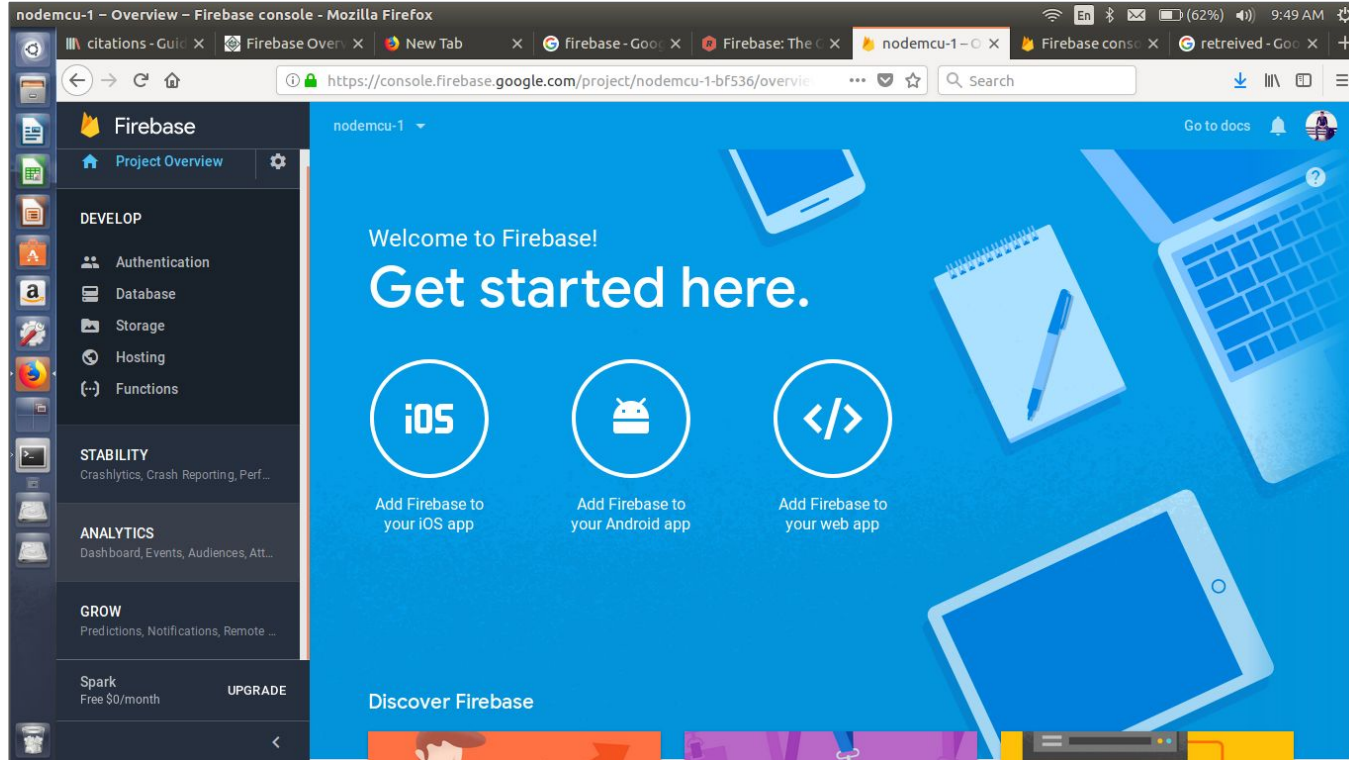


Firebase Console



New Project Creation

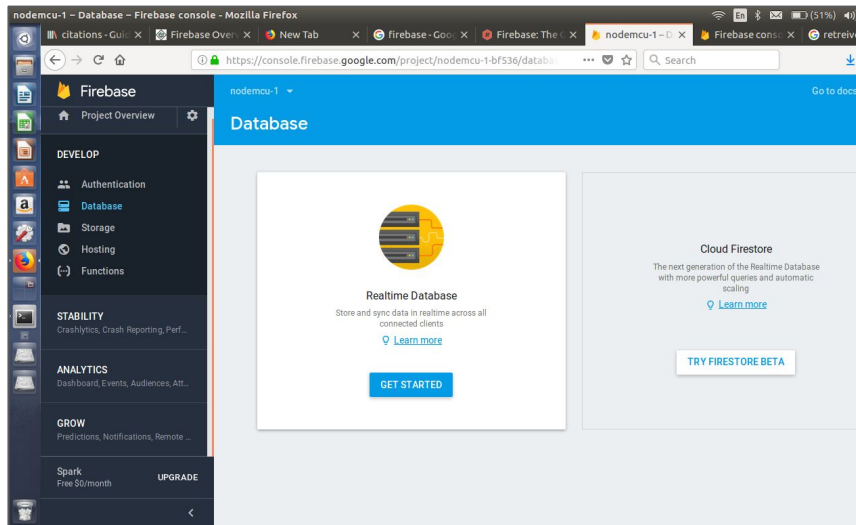
# Project Console Description



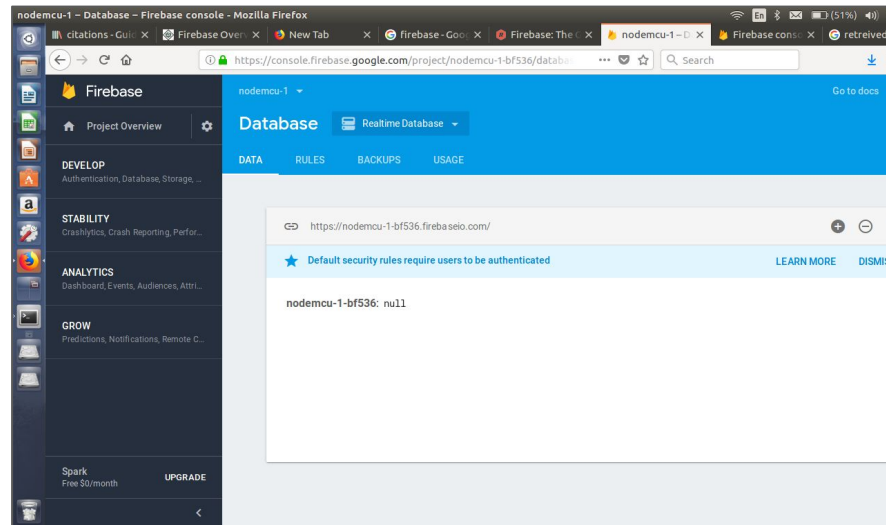
Project Console



# Realtime Database Panel



Realtime Database and Firestore



Realtime Database

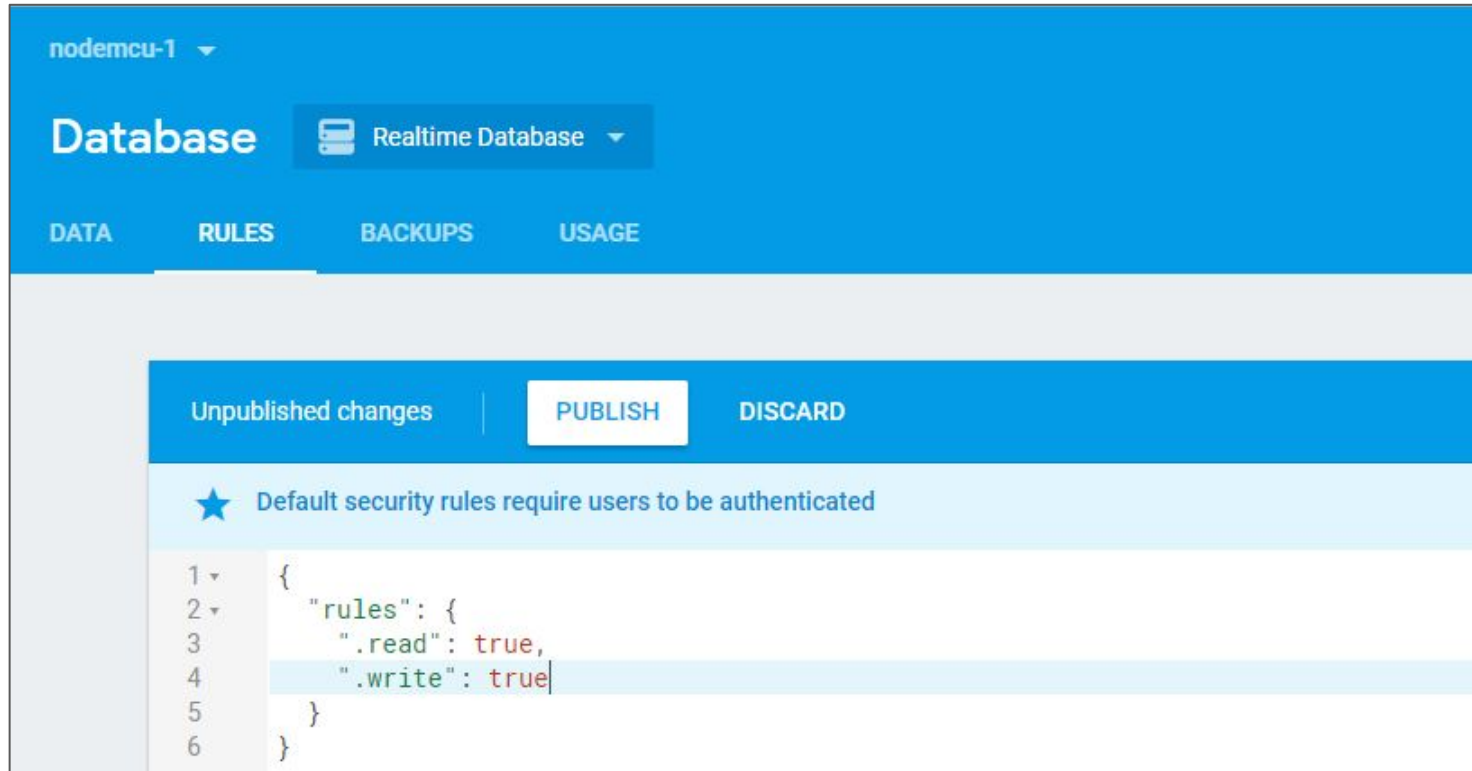
# Rules

The screenshot shows the Firebase Realtime Database Rules editor. At the top, there's a blue header with 'nodemcu-1' on the left and 'Go to docs' on the right. Below the header, the word 'Database' is displayed, followed by a 'Realtime Database' dropdown menu. A navigation bar contains 'DATA', 'RULES' (which is selected), 'BACKUPS', and 'USAGE'. The main content area has a 'SIMULATOR' button in the top right. Below this, a light blue banner states 'Default security rules require users to be authenticated' with 'LEARN MORE' and 'DISMISS' links. The rules editor shows a JSON configuration for the '.rules' node, with line numbers 1 through 6 on the left. The JSON code is as follows:

```
1 {  
2   "rules": {  
3     ".read": "auth != null",  
4     ".write": "auth != null"  
5   }  
6 }
```

## Realtime Database Rules

# Rules

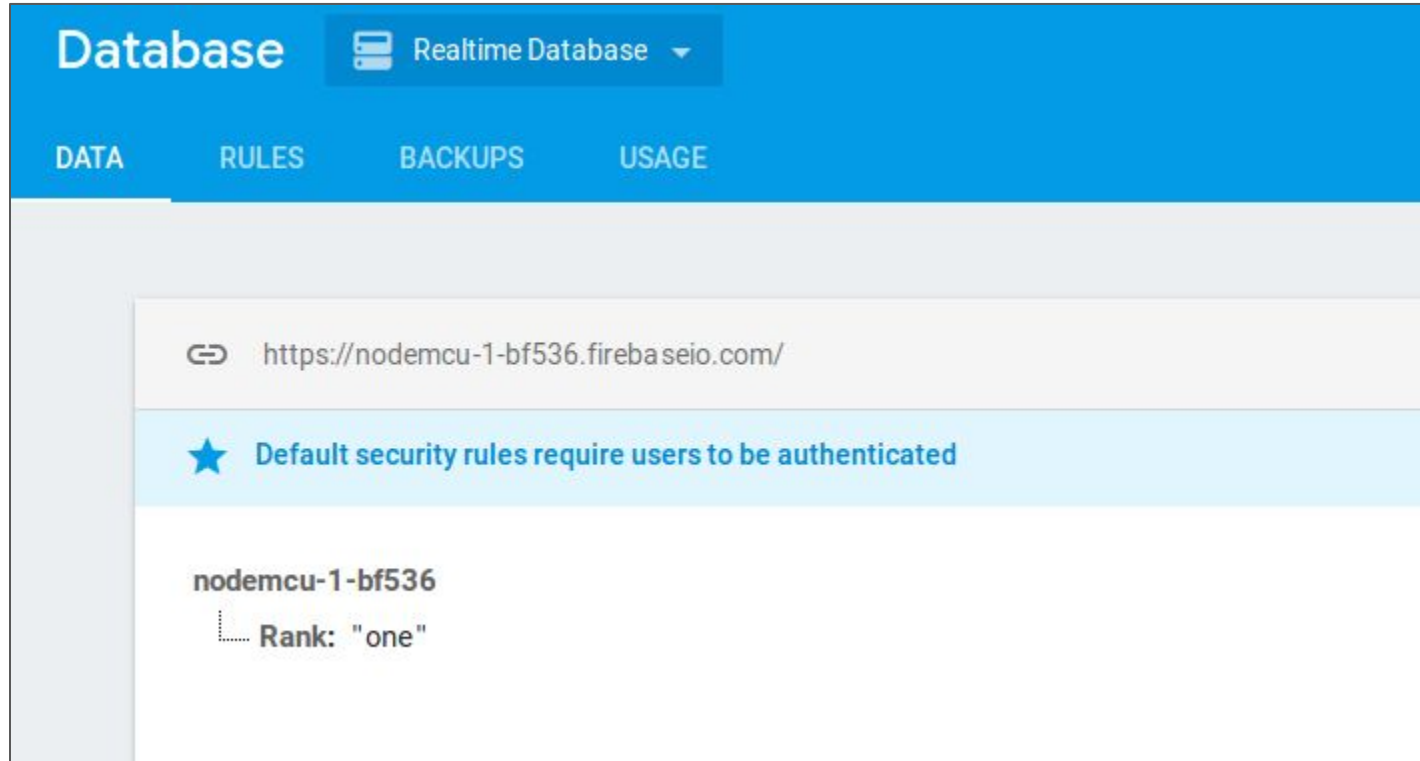


The screenshot shows the Firebase Realtime Database Rules editor for a node named 'nodemcu-1'. The interface has a blue header with the 'Database' title and a 'Realtime Database' dropdown. Below the header are tabs for 'DATA', 'RULES', 'BACKUPS', and 'USAGE', with 'RULES' being the active tab. A blue bar at the top of the rules editor contains the text 'Unpublished changes' and two buttons: 'PUBLISH' and 'DISCARD'. Below this bar is a light blue notification bar with a star icon and the text 'Default security rules require users to be authenticated'. The main area displays the JSON rules configuration, which is currently set to allow all reads and writes. The rules are shown in a code editor with line numbers 1 through 6 on the left. The rules configuration is as follows:

```
1 {  
2   "rules": {  
3     ".read": true,  
4     ".write": true  
5   }  
6 }
```

## Realtime Database Rules

# Key and Value



Key value in Realtime Database

# Firestore Database REST API

- A RESTful API is an application program interface (API) that uses HTTP requests to GET, PUT, POST and DELETE data.
1. **GET - Reading Data:** Data from your Realtime Database can be read by issuing an HTTP GET request to an endpoint.

Request:: curl <https://nodemcu-1-bf536.firebaseio.com/.json>

Response: {"Rank": "one"}

# Firestore Database REST API

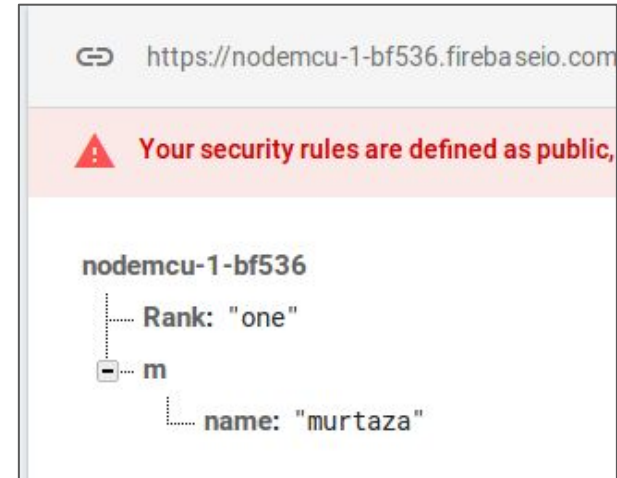
2. **PUT - Writing Data:** You can write data with a PUT request.

Request:

```
curl -X PUT -d '{"name":"murtaza"}'  
'https://nodemcu-1-bf536.firebaseio.com/m.json'
```

Response:

```
 '{"name":"murtaza"}'
```



Screenshot: 1

# Firestore Database REST API

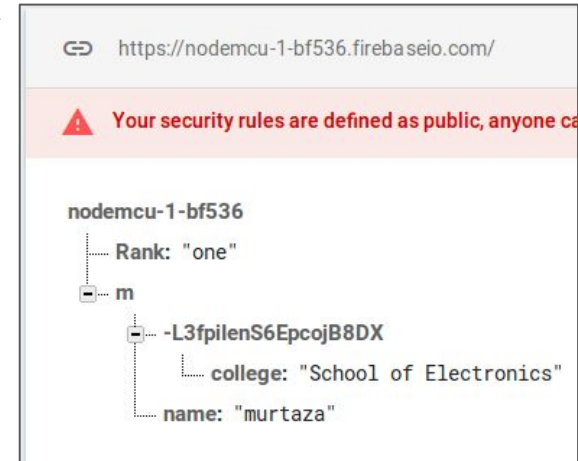
3. **POST - Pushing Data:** To accomplish the equivalent of the push() method in android, you can issue a POST request.

Request:

```
curl -X POST -d '{"college":"School of Electronics"}' \
'https://nodemcu-1-bf536.firebaseio.com/m.json'
```

Response:

```
{"name":"-L3fpilenS6EpcojB8DX"}
```



Screenshot: 2

# Firestore Database REST API

3. **PATCH - Updating Data:** You can update specific children at a location without overwriting existing data using a PATCH request.

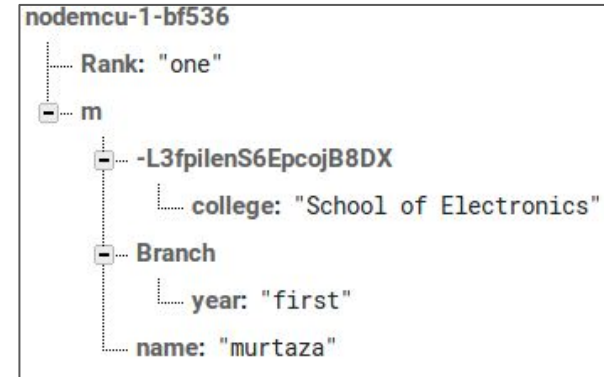
Request:

```
curl -X PATCH -d '{"year":"final"}'
```

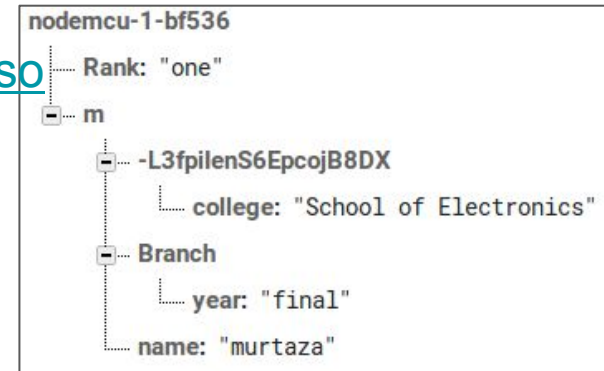
```
'https://nodemcu-1-bf536.firebaseio.com/m/Branch/.json'
```

Response:

```
{"year":"final"}
```



Screenshot: 3



Screenshot: 4



# Firestore Database REST API

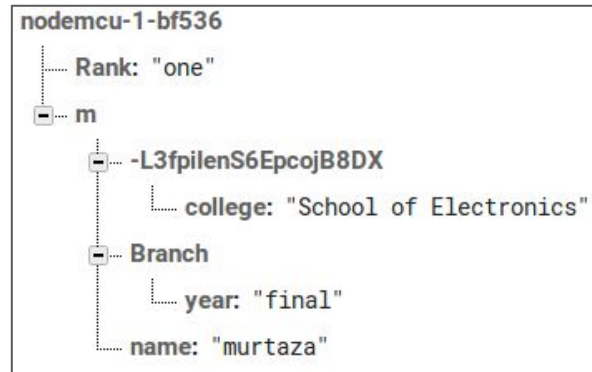
5. **DELETE - Removing Data** : You can delete data with a DELETE request.

Request:

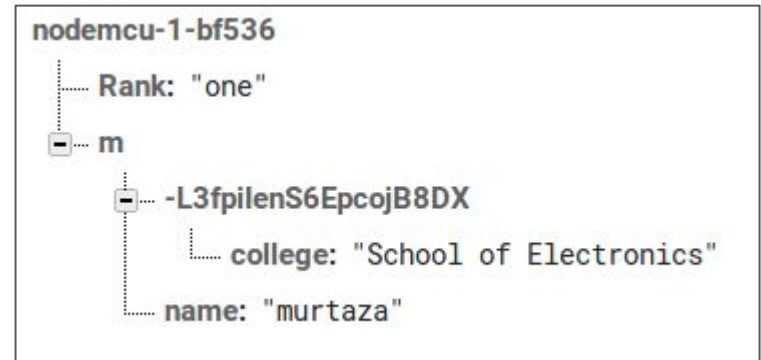
```
curl -X DELETE 'https://nodemcu-1-bf536.firebaseio.com/m/Branch/year.json'
```

Response:

null



Screenshot: 5



Screenshot: 6

# Arduino IDE Installation

Step-1: Goto <https://www.arduino.cc/en/Main/Software>

Step-2: Download Arduino IDE from the web page, and Extract the file.

Step-3: Copy the file in the /opt directory:

```
sudo mv /home/murtaza/Downloads/arduino-1.8.5 /opt/
```

Step-4: Change directory: `cd /opt/arduino-1.8.5/` and run installation file by running the command `sudo sh install.sh`

Step-5: Open IDE and check the serial port to provide write permission over the port by running command `sudo chmod a+rw /dev/ttyACM0`

# Add ESP8266 core Library

Step-1: Open the Arduino IDE and press ctrl + comma.

Step-2: Enter

[http://arduino.esp8266.com/stable/package\\_esp8266com\\_index.json](http://arduino.esp8266.com/stable/package_esp8266com_index.json) into  
*Additional Board Manager URLs* field.

Step-3: Goto Tools → Boards → Boards Manager...

Step-4: Type 'esp' in search field and select 'esp8266 by ESP8266 community' and install it.

Step-5: Now check in Tools → Boards, there is a list of esp based boards, select NodeMCU 1.0 ( ESP-12E module)

# Add Firebase/arduino Library

Step-1: Goto <https://github.com/firebase/firebase-arduino> , and download the ZIP file by clicking on 'Clone or download'.

Step-2: Open Arduino IDE, goto Sketch → Add Library → .ZIP library, then provide the path of .zip file of library and click on okay.

# Ex: Temperature measurement

```
int sensorPin = A0;

void setup() {
  Serial.begin(9600);
}

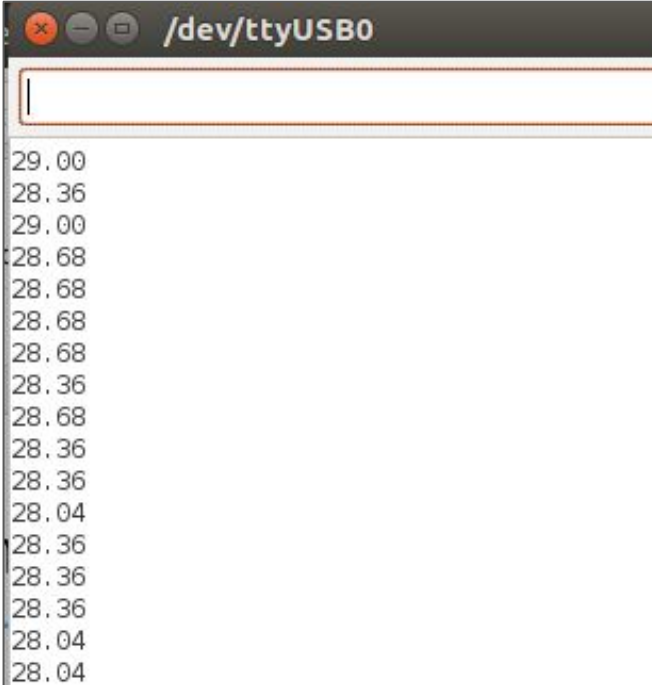
void loop() {

  sensorValue = analogRead(sensorPin);

  float millivolts = (sensorValue/1024.0) * 3300;
  //3300 is the voltage provided by NodeMCU
  float celsius = millivolts/10;

  Serial.println(celsius);
  delay(1000);
}
```

Code for temperature monitoring



```
/dev/ttyUSB0
29.00
28.36
29.00
28.68
28.68
28.68
28.68
28.36
28.68
28.36
28.36
28.04
28.36
28.36
28.36
28.04
28.04
```

Output

# Ex: Uploading Temperature readings over Server

```
#include <ESP8266WiFi.h>
#include <FirebaseArduino.h>

#define FIREBASE_HOST "nodemcu-1-bf536.firebaseio.com"
#define WIFI_SSID "RobuByte"
#define WIFI_PASSWORD "esp@8265"

int sensorPin = A0;

void setup() {

  Serial.begin(9600);

  // connect to wifi.
  WiFi.begin(WIFI_SSID, WIFI_PASSWORD);
  Serial.print("connecting");
  while (WiFi.status() != WL_CONNECTED) {
    Serial.print(".");
    delay(500);
  }
  Serial.println();
  Serial.print("connected: ");
  Serial.println(WiFi.localIP());

  Firebase.begin(FIREBASE_HOST);
}
```

```
void loop() {
  float sensorValue = analogRead(sensorPin);

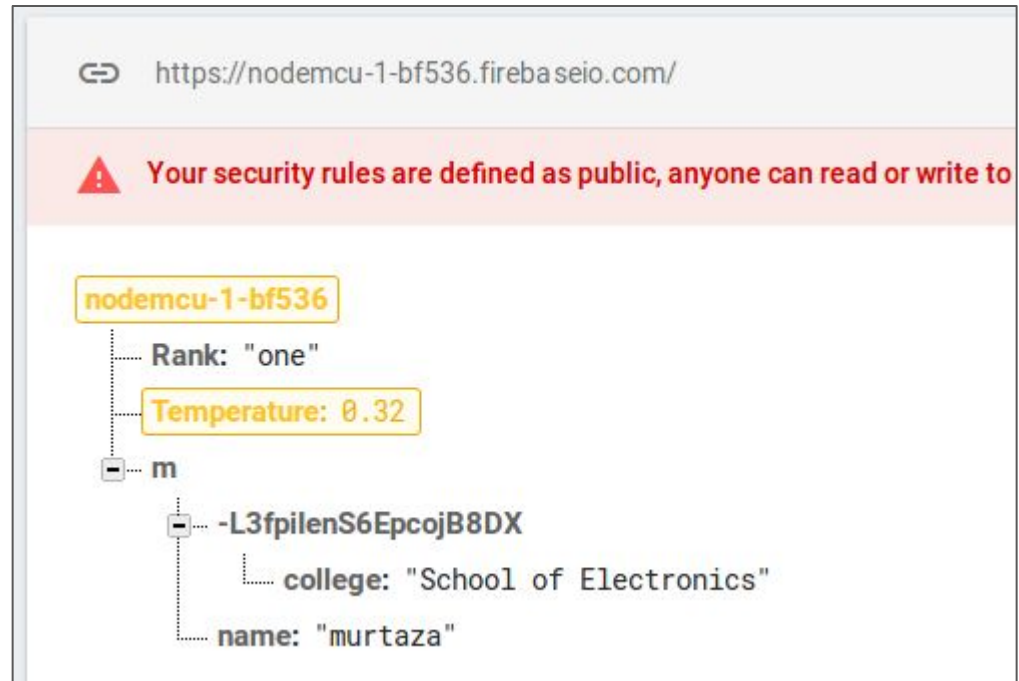
  float millivolts = (sensorValue/1024.0) * 3300;
  //3300 is the voltage provided by NodeMCU
  float celsius = millivolts/10;
  Firebase.setFloat("Temperature", celsius);
  Serial.println(celsius);
  delay(1000);
}
```

# Output:



```
/dev/ttyUSB1  
1384, room 16  
connecting...  
connected: 192.168.43.196  
0.00  
0.00  
1.61  
1.29  
21.59  
0.00  
0.64  
3.87  
15.79  
20.30
```

Serial Terminal



Firebase Database

# Android App Development

Step-1: Open android IDE, and click on 'Start a new Android Studio project'.

Step-2: Provide a name to your application.

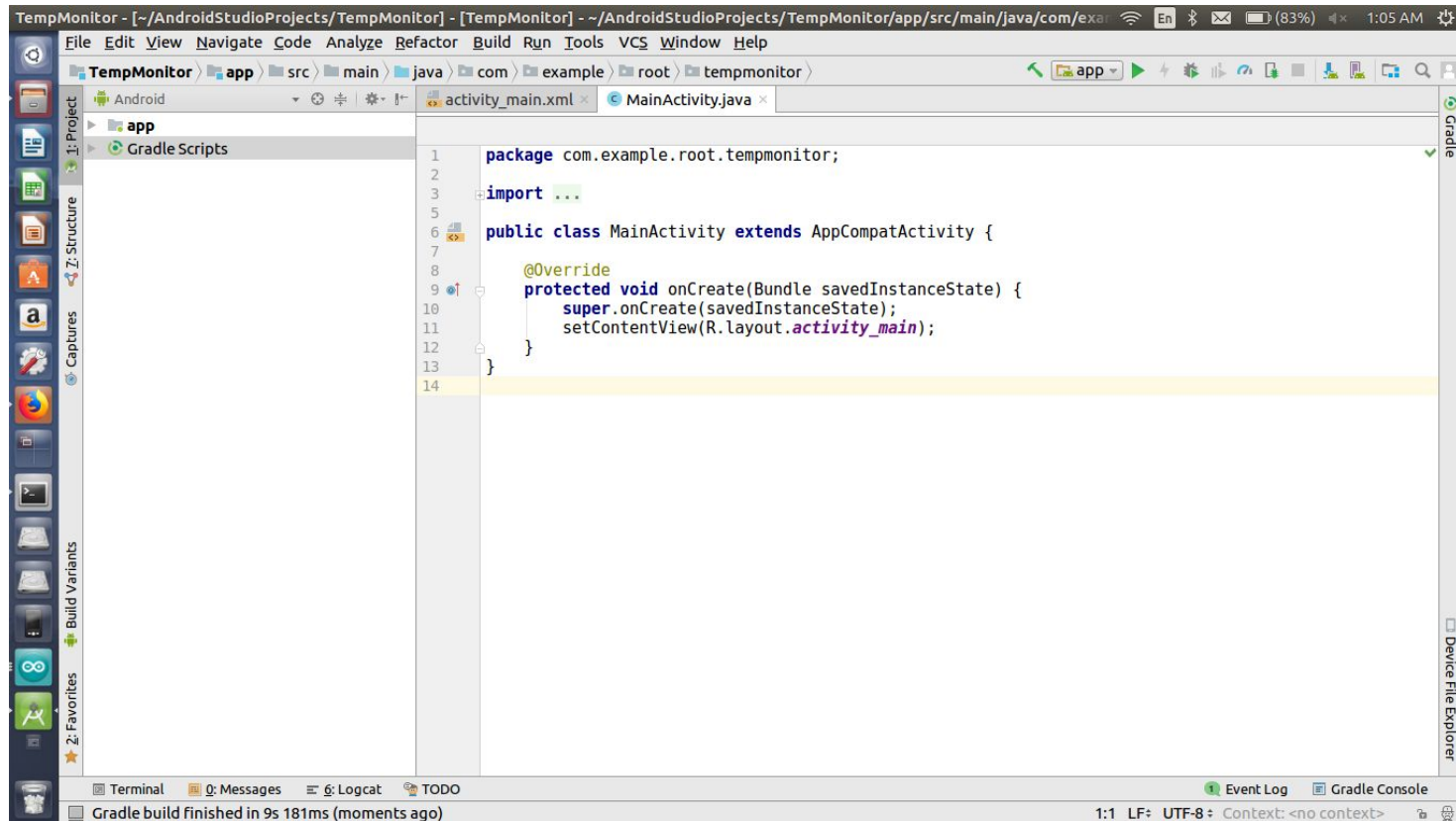
Step-3: Select the lowest API level for your app to run.

Step-4: Select empty Activity.

Step-5: Wait until your gradle is building.



# Android App Development



# Add Firebase to Your Application

Step-1: Goto tools and select Firebase.

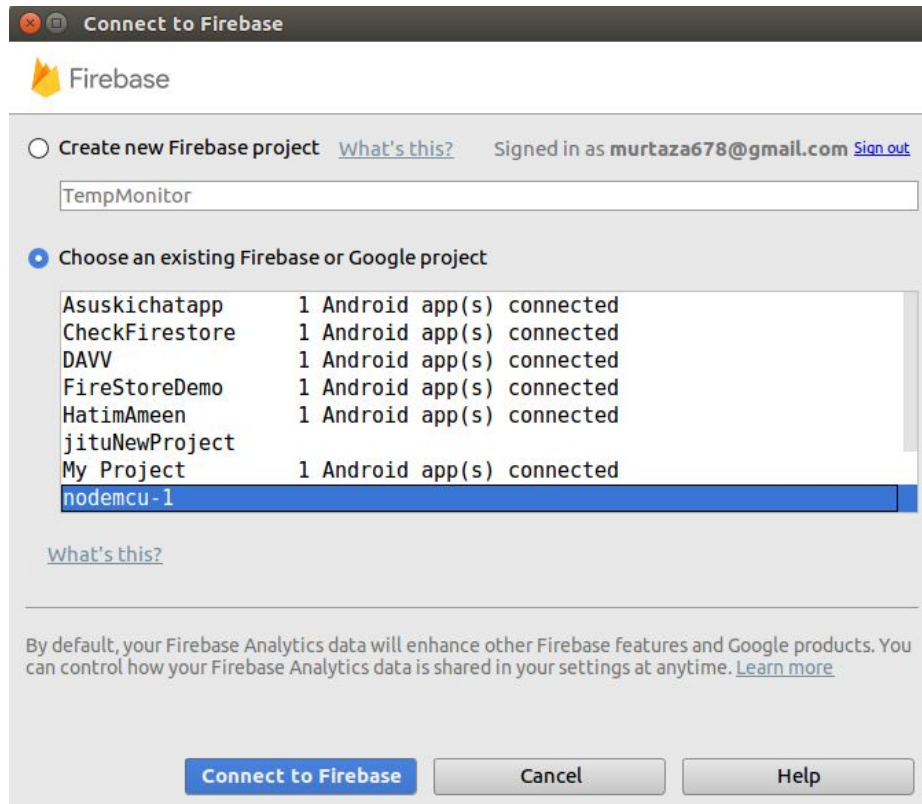
Step-2: Select 'Realtime Database' and then click on 'save and retrieve data'.

Step-3: Click on 'connect to Firebase' and provide login details and permissions.

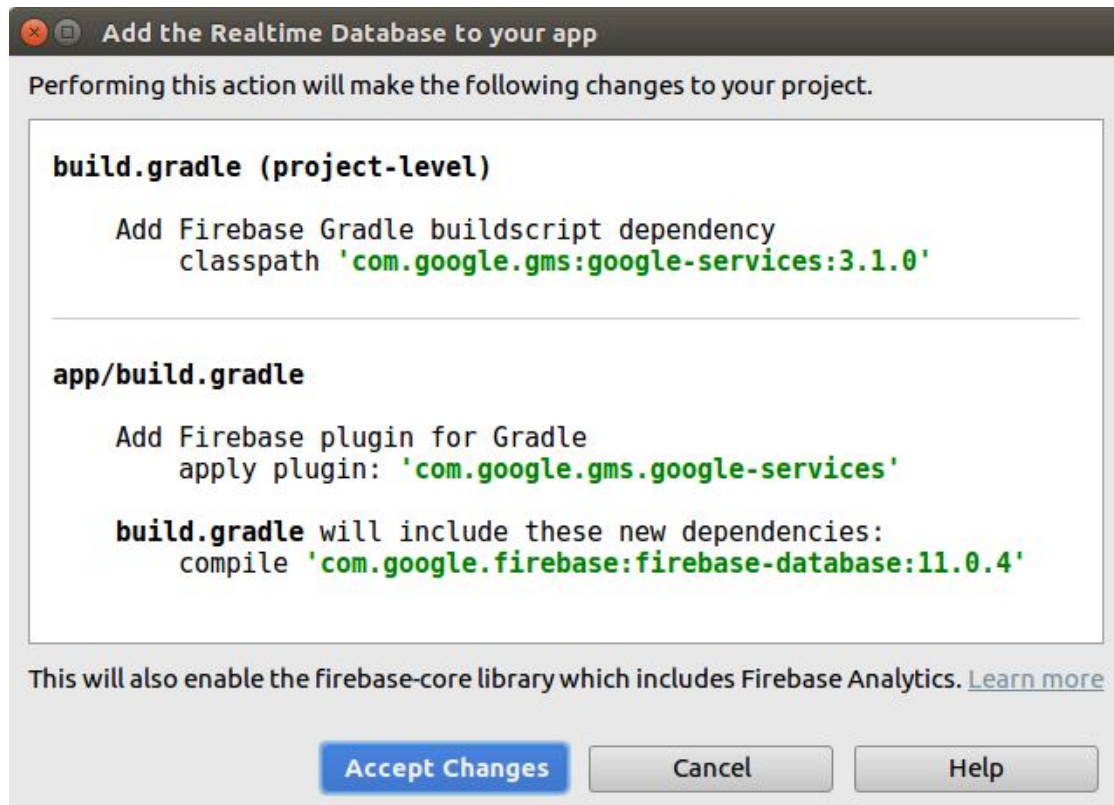
Step-4: Select the existing project from list or create new one as per need.

Step-5: Click on 'Add the Realtime Database on your app' and accept changes.

# Add Firebase to Your Application



# Add Firebase to Your Application



# Add Firebase Event Listener

```
package com.example.root.temppmonitor;

import ...

public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity {
    TextView tv;
    @Override
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_main);

        tv= findViewById(R.id.textView);

        FirebaseDatabase.getInstance().getReference(s: "Temp").addValueEventListener(new ValueEventListener() {
            @Override
            public void onDataChange(DataSnapshot dataSnapshot) {
                float temp = dataSnapshot.getValue(Float.class);
                tv.setText(""+temp);
            }

            @Override
            public void onCancelled(DatabaseError databaseError) {

            }
        });
    }
}
```

# Add more Features



# Java File

```

public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity {
    TextView tv,data;
    Button send;
    EditText text;
    @Override
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_main);

        tv= findViewById(R.id.textView);
        send=findViewById(R.id.button2);
        data=findViewById(R.id.textView2);
        text=findViewById(R.id.editText);
    }
}

```

```

send.setOnClickListener(new View.OnClickListener() {
    @Override
    public void onClick(View view) {
        String data = text.getText().toString();

        FirebaseDatabase.getInstance().getReference("data").setValue(data);
    }
});

FirebaseDatabase.getInstance().getReference("data").addValueEventListener(
    new ValueEventListener() {
        @Override
        public void onDataChange(DataSnapshot dataSnapshot) {
            String temp = dataSnapshot.getValue(String.class);
            data.setText(temp);
        }
        @Override
        public void onCancelled(DatabaseError databaseError) {
        }
    }
});
}
}

```

# Conclusion

- The Internet of Things is closer to being implemented than the average person would think. Most of the necessary technological advances needed for it have already been made, and some manufacturers and agencies have already begun implementing a small-scale version of it.



# References

- [Getting to know NodeMCU and its DEVKIT board](#)
- [NodeMCU](#)
- [Firebase Realtime Database REST API](#)
- [ESP8266 core for Arduino IDE](#)
- [Firebase samples for Arduino](#)
- [Arduino Examples](#)

Thank You