

Step 1: Set Up the Hardware

Components Needed:

1. **Raspberry Pi (any model with GPIO support)**
 - Ensure it has Raspbian OS installed.
2. **DHT11 Sensor (Temperature and Humidity)**
3. **Soil Moisture Sensor**
 - Connect through an MCP3008 ADC for analog-to-digital conversion.
4. **MCP3008 ADC**
 - Required for soil moisture sensor data.
5. **Jumper wires and a breadboard for wiring.**

Connections:

1. **DHT11 Sensor:**
 - VCC → 3.3V
 - GND → Ground
 - Data → GPIO4
 2. **MCP3008 (SPI):**
 - VDD/VREF → 3.3V
 - GND → Ground
 - CLK → GPIO11 (SCLK)
 - DOUT → GPIO9 (MISO)
 - DIN → GPIO10 (MOSI)
 - CS → GPIO8 (CE0)
 3. **Soil Moisture Sensor:**
 - Connect the analog output to CH0 of MCP3008.
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Step 2: Install Necessary Python Libraries

On the Raspberry Pi:

- Update and upgrade your system:

bash

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```
sudo apt update && sudo apt upgrade
```

1.

- Install required Python libraries:

bash

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```
sudo pip3 install Adafruit-DHT spidev paho-mqtt
```

2.

Step 3: Write Python Code for Sensor Data Collection

3.1 DHT11 Sensor Script

- Use the **Adafruit_DHT** library to read temperature and humidity. Example:

python

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- ```
import Adafruit_DHT
```
- 
- ```
DHT_SENSOR = Adafruit_DHT.DHT22
```
- ```
DHT_PIN = 4 # GPIO pin
```
- 
- ```
humidity, temperature = Adafruit_DHT.read_retry(DHT_SENSOR,  
DHT_PIN)
```

- `print(f"Temperature: {temperature}°C, Humidity: {humidity}%")`

3.2 Soil Moisture Script Using MCP3008

- Use the `spidev` library to read from the MCP3008 ADC. Example:

python

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- `import spidev`
 -
 - `def read_channel(channel):`
 - `adc = spi.xfer2([1, (8 + channel) << 4, 0])`
 - `data = ((adc[1] & 3) << 8) + adc[2]`
 - `return data`
 -
 - `spi = spidev.SpiDev()`
 - `spi.open(0, 0) # Bus 0, Device 0`
 - `soil_moisture = read_channel(0)`
 - `print(f"Soil Moisture Level: {soil_moisture}")`
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Step 4: Configure AWS IoT Core

4.1 Create an IoT Thing

1. Log in to AWS Management Console → Navigate to IoT Core.
2. Create a new Thing.
3. Download the certificates (private key, device certificate, and root CA).

4.2 Set Up an MQTT Topic

1. Define a topic (e.g., **raspberrypi/sensors**).
 2. Attach an IoT policy to allow publish/subscribe actions.
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Step 5: Write MQTT Publishing Script

1. Use the **paho-mqtt** library to connect to AWS IoT Core.
2. Publish sensor data as a JSON payload:

python

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```
• import paho.mqtt.client as mqtt
• import ssl
• import time
•
• # AWS IoT details
• ENDPOINT = "<Your-AWS-IoT-Endpoint>"
• CLIENT_ID = "RaspberryPi"
• TOPIC = "raspberrypi/sensors"
•
• # Certificates
• PATH_TO_CERT = "path/to/cert.pem.crt"
• PATH_TO_KEY = "path/to/private.pem.key"
• PATH_TO_ROOT_CA = "path/to/AmazonRootCA1.pem"
•
• # Connect to AWS IoT
• client = mqtt.Client(CLIENT_ID)
```

- `client.tls_set(ca_certs=PATH_TO_ROOT_CA,`
 - `certfile=PATH_TO_CERT,`
 - `keyfile=PATH_TO_KEY,`
 - `tls_version=ssl.PROTOCOL_TLSv1_2)`
 - `client.connect(ENDPOINT, 8883, 60)`
 -
 - `# Publish Data`
 - `def publish_data(temperature, humidity, soil_moisture):`
 - `data = {`
 - `"temperature": temperature,`
 - `"humidity": humidity,`
 - `"soil_moisture": soil_moisture,`
 - `"timestamp": time.strftime("%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S")`
 - `}`
 - `client.publish(TOPIC, json.dumps(data))`
 - `print(f"Data published: {data}")`
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Step 6: Deploy AWS Lambda for Data Processing

1. Create an AWS Lambda function:

- Use Python as the runtime.

- Write Lambda code to process incoming MQTT messages:

python

Copy code

```
import json
```

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- `def lambda_handler(event, context):`

- `print("Received data:", event)`
 - `# Process and store the data (e.g., in DynamoDB)`
 - 2.
 - 3. **Attach the Lambda function to an IoT Rule:**
 - Trigger the function when data is published to `raspberrypi/sensors`.
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Step 7: Configure AWS IoT TwinMaker

1. Create a TwinMaker workspace.
 2. Define entities and components to represent your system:
 - Example: RaspberryPiEntity → SensorComponents (temperature, humidity, soil moisture).
 3. Use the processed data to update digital twin entities in real-time.
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Step 8: Test the System

1. Run your Python script on the Raspberry Pi:
 - Ensure it reads sensor data and publishes it to AWS IoT Core.
 2. Verify:
 - Data in AWS IoT MQTT Test Client.
 - Lambda function execution and logs.
 - Real-time updates in AWS IoT TwinMaker.
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