

# **Flood Monitoring and Early Warning System**

## **Using IOT**

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Phase 2 : Innovation

### **Hardware components required :**

1. Bolt-IoT wifi module
2. Arduino uno
3. Breadboard- 400 tie points
4. 5mm LED:(Green, Red, Orange) and Buzzer
5. 16×2 LCD Display
6. LM35 Temperature Sensor
7. HC-SR04 Ultrasonic Sensor
8. Some Jumper Wires
9. 9v Battery and Snap Connector
10. USB Cable Type B

### **Software components required :**

1. Arduino IDE
2. Python 3.7 IDLE
3. Bolt IoT Cloud
4. Bolt IoT Android App
5. Twillo SMS Messaging API
6. Mailgun EMAIL Messaging API Software components

## **Hardware setup :**

**Step 1:** Connecting 5v and GND of Arduino to the Breadboard for power connection to other components.

**Step 2:** Connecting LED's

### **For Green LED:**

- VCC of Green Colour LED to Digital Pin '10' of the Arduino.
- GND of Green Colour LED to the GND of Arduino.

### **For Orange LED:**

- VCC of Orange Colour LED to Digital Pin '11' of the Arduino.
- GND of Orange Colour LED to the GND of Arduino.

### **For Red LED:**

- VCC of Red Colour LED to Digital Pin '12' of the Arduino.
- GND of Red Colour LED to the GND of Arduino.

### **Step 3: Connecting Buzzer**

- VCC of Buzzer to Digital Pin '13' of the Arduino.
- GND of Buzzer to the GND of Arduino.

### **Step 4: Connecting HC-SR04 Ultrasonic Sensor**

- VCC of Ultrasonic Sensor to 5v of Arduino.
- GND of Ultrasonic Sensor to GND of Arduino.
- Echo of Ultrasonic Sensor to Digital Pin '8' of Arduino.
- Trig of Ultrasonic Sensor to Digital Pin '9' of Arduino.

### **Step 5: Connecting Bolt WiFi Module**

- 5v of Bolt WiFi Module to 5v of Arduino.
- GND of Bolt WiFi Module to GND of Arduino.
- TX of Bolt WiFi Module to RX of Arduino.
- RX of Bolt WiFi Module to TX of Arduino.

### **Step 6: Connecting LM35 Temperature Sensor**

- VCC of LM35 to 5v of Bolt WiFi Module.
- Output Pin of LM35 to Pin 'Ao' of Bolt WiFi Module.
- GND of LM35 to GND of Bolt WiFi Module.

### **Step 7: Connecting 16×2 LCD Display**

- Pin 1,3,5,16 of 16×2 LCD to GND of Arduino.
- Pin 2,15 of 16×2 LCD to 5v of Arduino.
- Pin 4 of 16×2 LCD to Digital Pin '2' of Arduino.
- Pin 6 of 16×2 LCD to Digital Pin '3' of Arduino.
- Pin 11 of 16×2 LCD to Digital Pin '4' of Arduino.
- Pin 12 of 16×2 LCD to Digital Pin '5' of Arduino.
- Pin 13 of 16×2 LCD to Digital Pin '6' of Arduino.
- Pin 14 of 16×2 LCD to Digital Pin '7' of Arduino.

After doing the hardware connection put all the hardware components in one box.

## **Software programming :**

### **Step 1: Creating an account on Twilio and setting up Twilio for sending Sms alerts.**

- Visit <https://www.twilio.com/>.
- Create account by clicking sign up, fill required details.
- Confirm your email.
- You will need to authenticate your phone number on which the sms alerts will be notified.
- Enter the code sent to your phone
- When prompted " Do you write code?" Click yes
- Select python as your programming language
- When prompted "What is your target today? "Choose" Twilio as a project.

- When prompted “What do you want to do first? “Choose” Send or receive a message.
- My First Twilio Project Dashboard page will open. Now you can Edit your Project as “My Project”.
- Get a trial number and save it somewhere and then choose to use this number.
- You will see the ACCOUNT SID and AUTH TOKEN.
- We will need Account Sid, Auth Token and Trial Number of these so save them somewhere.

## **Step 2: Creating an account on Mailgun and setting up Mailgun for sending Email alerts.**

- Visit <https://www.mailgun.com/>.
- Create an account by clicking on the start sending option and by filling up details.
- Verifying your Account.
- Once you have verified your Email after that you have add your phone number.
- After Entering your number. Click on send activation code. After some time you will receive one OTP. Enter the OTP. Click on Enter.
- After Creating account on Mailgun go to the overview option. Click on API and Click on Python.
- After doing this so you will receive API Key and Sandbox URL. Save this both credentials somewhere you will be further using in this project.

## **Step 4: Creating an account on Bolt Cloud and Bolt Android App and Link the Bolt Module to Cloud.**

- Visit <https://cloud.boltiot.com>.

- Create account using Email-Id and password.(Use the same email which was used to order hardware kit also use same email for app for linking the hardware to cloud.)
- After creating account on cloud. Then Download Bolt Android App from playstore.
- Create a account on the Bolt app with the same email-Id then use the mobile hotspot for linking the Bolt WiFi module to cloud.
- After successful linking of the device to the cloud then go to the cloud website. The Bolt device will show the device as online.
- Go to API section make the API as enable. Copy the API and save somewhere.
- Also copy the Bolt Device Id which is present on Bolt IoT dashboard and save it somewhere.

## **Step 5: Coding**

### **Step 5.1: Writing the code in the Arduino IDE**

- Open the Arduino IDE(Downloaded from the above section).
- Click on new file. Choose the correct file path to save the file. Give appropriate name to the file and add .ino extension to the file and save the file.
- Now the core part of the project is writing code for Arduino Uno. Below this line complete code is given.

```
//IOT Based Flood Monitoring And Alerting System.
#include<LiquidCrystal.h>
LiquidCrystal lcd(2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7);
const int in = 8;
const int out = 9;
```

```
const int green = 10;
const int orange = 11;
const int red = 12;
const int buzz = 13;
void setup()
{ Serial.begin(9600);
  lcd.begin(16, 2);
  pinMode( in , INPUT);
  pinMode(out, OUTPUT);
  pinMode(green, OUTPUT);
  pinMode(orange, OUTPUT);
  pinMode(red, OUTPUT);
  pinMode(buzz, OUTPUT);
  digitalWrite(green, LOW);
  digitalWrite(orange, LOW);
  digitalWrite(red, LOW);
  digitalWrite(buzz, LOW);
  lcd.setCursor(0, 0);
  lcd.print("Flood Monitoring");
  lcd.setCursor(0, 1);
  lcd.print("Alerting System");
  delay(5000); lcd.clear();
}
void loop()
{ long dur;
  long dist;
  long per;
  digitalWrite(out, LOW);
  delayMicroseconds(2);
  digitalWrite(out, HIGH);
  delayMicroseconds(10);
  digitalWrite(out, LOW);
  dur = pulseIn( in , HIGH);
  dist = (dur * 0.034) / 2;
```

```

per = map(dist, 10.5, 2, 0, 100);
#map function is used to convert the distance into percentage.
if(per < 0)
{ per = 0; }
if (per > 100)
{ per = 100; }
Serial.println(String(per));
lcd.setCursor(0, 0);
lcd.print("Water Level:");
lcd.print(String(per));
lcd.print("% ");
if (per >= 80)
#MAX Level of Water--Red Alert!
{ lcd.setCursor(0, 1);
  lcd.print("Red Alert! ");
  digitalWrite(red, HIGH);
  digitalWrite(green, LOW);
  digitalWrite(orange, LOW);
  digitalWrite(buzz, HIGH);
  delay(2000);
  digitalWrite(buzz, LOW);
  delay(2000);
  digitalWrite(buzz, HIGH);
  delay(2000);
  digitalWrite(buzz, LOW);
  delay(2000); }
else if (per >= 55)
  #Intermedite Level of Water--Orange Alert!
{ lcd.setCursor(0, 1);
  lcd.print("Orange Alert! ");
  digitalWrite(orange, HIGH);
  digitalWrite(red, LOW);
  digitalWrite(green, LOW);
  digitalWrite(buzz, HIGH);

```

```

delay(3000);
digitalWrite(buzz, LOW);
delay(3000); }
else
#MIN / NORMAL level of Water--Green Alert!
{ lcd.setCursor(0, 1);
  lcd.print("Green Alert! ");
  digitalWrite(green, HIGH);
  digitalWrite(orange, LOW);
  digitalWrite(red, LOW);
  digitalWrite(buzz, LOW);
} delay(15000); }

```

## Step 5.2: Writing the code in Python IDE.

- For writing python code we will be using python IDE.
- In this project we will be making two python files. One will be saved in the name of conf.py and other will be main.py.
- The purpose of making two files is to make the code understandable. Also this both python files will be usefull in sending sms and emails alerts to users.
- Now the most important part is arrived writing code in Python IDE. The full code is divided into two parts. The detailed code is given below.
- Open Python 3.7 IDE(Downloaded from the above section).
- Click on new file. Save the file in the name conf.py.
- **conf.py:** The file consists of important Api keys, Device id of Bolt IoT WiFi Module. Also it consists of important keys of Twilio and Mailgun respectively which will be further usefull in this project.

```

#twilio details for sending alert sms SID = 'You can find SID in your Twilio
Dashboard' AUTH_TOKEN = 'You can find on your Twilio Dashboard'
FROM_NUMBER = 'This is the no. generated by Twilio. You can find this

```



on your Twilio Dashboard' TO\_NUMBER = 'This is your number. Make sure you are adding +91 in beginning' #bolt iot details API\_KEY = 'XXXXXXXXXX' #This is your Bolt cloud API Key. DEVICE\_ID = 'BOLTXXXXXXXXXX' #This is the ID of your Bolt device. #mailgun details for sending alert E-mails MAILGUN\_API\_KEY = 'This is the private API key which you can find on your Mailgun Dashboard' SANDBOX\_URL= 'You can find this on your Mailgun Dashboard' SENDER\_EMAIL = 'test@ + SANDBOX\_URL' # No need to modify this. The sandbox URL is of the format test@YOUR\_SANDBOX\_URL RECIPIENT\_EMAIL = 'Enter your Email ID Here'

- After writing the conf.py now the last part is to write the main.py code. This code will be helpfull to send sms and email alerts when the water level crosses the threshold.
- Open the Python IDE.
- Click on new file. Save the file in the name main.py. Save the file in the same path where conf.py is saved.
- **main.py:** This file consists of the main coding facility. Discussed earlier it will be used to send sms and emails alerts. It will be also helpfull to keep close monitor on water level to send alerts whenever required.
- Below is the complete code of main.py.

```
import conf
from boltiot import Sms, Email, Bolt
import json, time
```

```
intermediate_value = 55
max_value = 80
```

```
mybolt = Bolt(conf.API_KEY, conf.DEVICE_ID)
```

```
sms = Sms(conf.SID, conf.AUTH_TOKEN, conf.TO_NUMBER,
conf.FROM_NUMBER)
mailer = Email(conf.MAILGUN_API_KEY, conf.SANDBOX_URL,
conf.SENDER_EMAIL, conf.RECIPIENT_EMAIL)
```

```
def twillo_message(message):
    try:
        print("Making request to Twilio to send a SMS")
        response = sms.send_sms(message)
        print("Response received from Twilio is: " + str(response))
        print("Status of SMS at Twilio is : " + str(response.status))
    except Exception as e:
        print("Below are the details")
        print(e)
```

```
def mailgun_message(head,message_1):
    try:
        print("Making request to Mailgun to send an email")
        response = mailer.send_email(head,message_1)
        print("Response received from Mailgun is: " + response.text)
    except Exception as e:
        print("Below are the details")
        print(e)
```

```
while True:
    print ("Reading Water-Level Value")
    response_1 = mybolt.serialRead('10')
    response = mybolt.analogRead('Ao')
    data_1 = json.loads(response_1)
    data = json.loads(response)
    Water_level = data_1['value'].rstrip()
    print("Water Level value is: " + str(Water_level) + "%")
    sensor_value = int(data['value'])
    temp = (100*sensor_value)/1024
```

```

temp_value = round(temp,2)
print("Temperature is: " + str(temp_value) + "°C")
try:

    if int(Water_level) >= intermediate_value:
        message = "Orange Alert!. Water level is increased by "
+str(Water_level) + "% at your place. Please be Safe. The current
Temperature is " + str(temp_value) + "°C."
        head="Orange Alert"
        message_1="Water level is increased by " + str(Water_level)
+ "% at your place. Please be Safe. The current Temperature is " +
str(temp_value) + "°C."
        twillo_message(message)
        mailgun_message(head,message_1)

    if int(Water_level) >= max_value:
        message = "Red Alert!. Water level is increased by " +
str(Water_level) + "% at your place. Please Don't move out of the
house. The Current Temperature is " + str(temp_value) + "°C"
        head="Red Alert!"
        message_1="Water level is increased by " + str(Water_level)
+ "% at your place. Please Don't move out of the house. The Current
Temperature is " + str(temp_value) + "°C."
        twillo_message(message)
        mailgun_message(head,message_1)

except Exception as e:
    print ("Error occured: Below are the details")
    print (e)
time.sleep(15)

```

Working flow chart

