

PART - 2

IOT
INTERNET
OF THINGS





Part-1

What is iot?

IOT uses and benefits

World wide usege of IOT

IOT advantages and it's applications

What is RASPBERRY PI

Raspberry pi uses

Raspberry pi advantages and
installation process

Disadvantages

Part -2 Agenda

Raspberry Pi accessories

Sense hat

Raspberry pi camera

Gert board

SENSE HAT TUTORIAL :

Displaying text

Displaying images

Setting orientation

Sensing the environment

Detecting movement

PI CAMERA INSTALLATION

IOT ARCHITECTURE

CLOUD COMPUTING

FOG COMPUTING

IOT TAXONOMY



RASPBERRY PI

ACCESSORIES

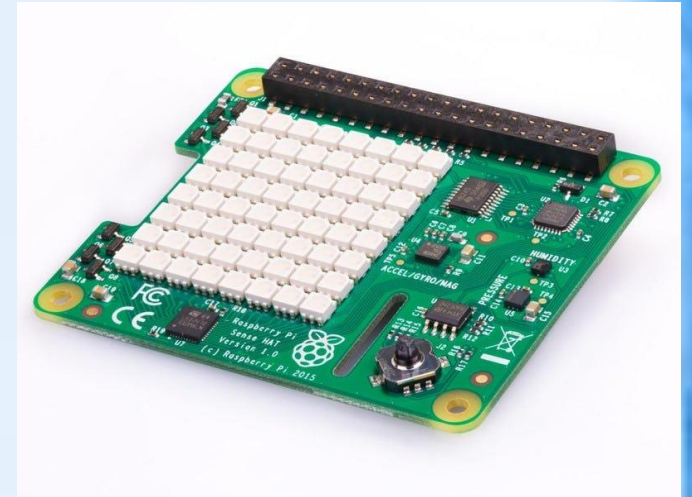
HAT [HARDWARE ATTACHED ON TOP] EXPANSION BOARDS :

Together with the mode B+ , inspired by the Arduino shield boards ,
The interface for hat boards was devised by the **RASPBERRY PI FOUNDATION...**

Here we have *temperature, humidity, pressure* sensors also having
gyroscope &
Joystick

It has **8×8LED** matrix display is present

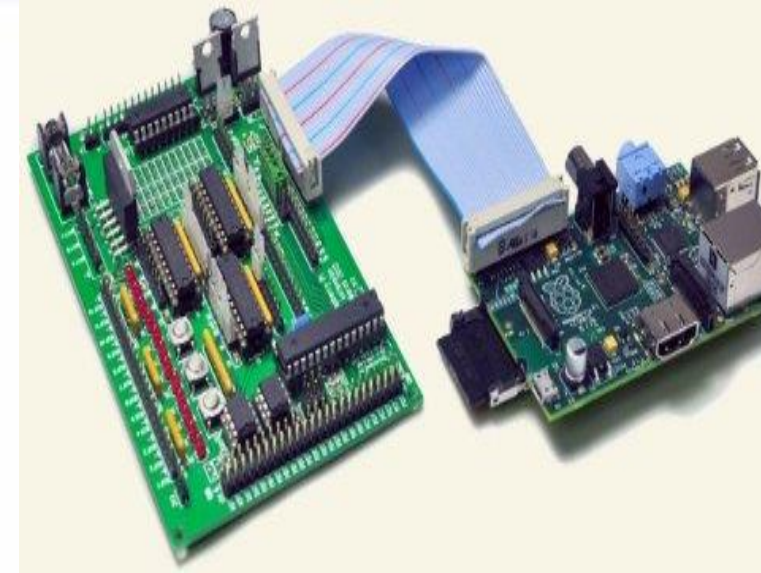
For games purpose , we can use joystick .



➡ CAMERA 📷 :

The Raspberry Pi Camera v2 is a high quality **8 megapixel Sony IMX219** image sensor custom designed add-on board for Raspberry Pi, featuring a fixed focus lens.

➡ ... In terms of still images, the camera is capable of **3280 x 2464** pixel static images, and also supports **1080p30, 720p60 and 640x480p90 video.**



***GERT BOARDS :**

The GERT board is an **add-on GPIO Expansion** board for the RASPBERRY PI COMPUTER .

“It comes with a large variety of components ,including buttons, LEDs, A/D and D/A converters , a motor Controller & an Atmel AVR micro-controller “



ARDUINO :

2KILO BYTES OF RAM

SIMPLE MICRO CONTROLLERS

ARDUINO IDE IS EASIER THAN LINUX

IF U NEED A SIMPLE CONTROL OF WATERING
YOUR GARDEN, ARDUINO WORKS
PERFECTLY

ARDUINO MAKES HARDWARE PROJECTS
SIMPLE

RASPBERRY PI

1 GB RAM

RASPBERRY PI IS ACTUALLY A SMALL COMPUTER

FOR RASPBERRY PI TO ACHIEVE SAME EFFECT, YOU 1ST
NEED TO INSTALL THE SYSTEM AND NECESSARY
LIBRARIES

LOT MORE WORK BUT THE EFFECT WILL BE SAME

RASPBERRY PI IS GOOD AT SOFTWARE APPLICATIONS



VS

***PROGRAMS FOR
OUTPUT IN SENSEHAT***

```
from sense_hat import sense Hat
import time
from time import asctime
```

SENSING ENVIRONMENT :

```
Sense =sense Hat( )
```

While true:

```
Temp = round (sense.get_temperature () *1.8+32
```

```
Humidity = round (sense.get_humidity(1)
```

```
Pressure = round (sense.get_pressure (1)
```

```
Message = 'T=%d F , H=%d , p=%d' %(temp, humidity, pressure)
```

```
Sense.show_message (message, scroll_speed = (0.08) , text_colour=[200, 240,200], back_colour=[0, 0,0]
```

```
Time.sleep(4)
```

```
Log =open (' weather.txt ' , "a")
```

```
now =str(asctime())
```

```
Log . Write (now+ '      '+message+' | n' )
```

```
Print(message)
```

```
Log.close()
```

```
Time.sleep(5)
```


Displaying text

```
From sense_hat import sensehat  
From time import sleep  
From random import randint
```

```
Sense =sensehat ( )
```

```
r = randint ( 0 , 255 )
```

```
Sense.show_letter ("e" , ( r, 0 , 0 ))
```

```
Sleep ( 1 )
```

```
r=randint ( 0,255 )
```

```
Sense.show_letter ("d" , ( 0 , 0 , 0 ))
```

```
Sleep ( 1 )
```

```
Sense.clear ( )
```

DISPLAYING IMAGE

```
From sense_hat import sensehat
Sense = sense_hat()
r= ( 255 , 0 , 0 )
o= ( 255 ,127 ,0 )
y= ( 255 255 ,0 )
g= ( 0 , 255 , 0 )
b= ( 0 , 0 , 255 )
i= ( 75 , 0 , 130 )
v= ( 159,0,255 )
e= ( 0 , 0 , 0 )
Image = [ e, e, e, e, e , e, e, e, e, e, e, r, r, e, e, e, e,
r, r, o, o, r, r, o, o, y, y, o, o, r, o, y, y, g, g, y, y, o, y,
g, g, b, b, g, g, y, b, b, b, l, l, b, b, b, b, i, i, v, v, i, i, b]
Sense.set_pixels( image)
```



SETTING ORIENTATION

```
From sense_hat import senseHat
```

```
Import time
```

```
Sense = senseHat ( )  
Sense.show_letter "J")
```

```
Angles = [0 , 90 , 180 , 270 , 0 , 90 , 180 , 270 ]
```

```
For r in angles
```

```
    Sense. Set_rotation ( r )  
    time. Sleep ( 0.5 )
```



DETECTING THE MOVEMENT

```
From sense_hat import sense Hat
```

```
Sense = sensehat ( )
```

```
While true :
```

```
    Orientation =sense.get orientation
```

```
    Pitch =orientation [ pitch ]
```

```
    roll=orientation [ 'roll ']
```

```
    Yaw =orientation [ 'yaw ']
```

```
Print ( "print ={ 0 } , roll = { 1 } ;
```

```
Yaw= { 2 } format ( pitch , yaw , roll )
```



PI CAMERA INSTALLATION PROCESS

- 1 . Open the camera port on raspberry Pi

On the raspberry pi B+ , 2 &3 , the camera port is between the Audio port and the HDML port

- 2 . Insert the camera cable

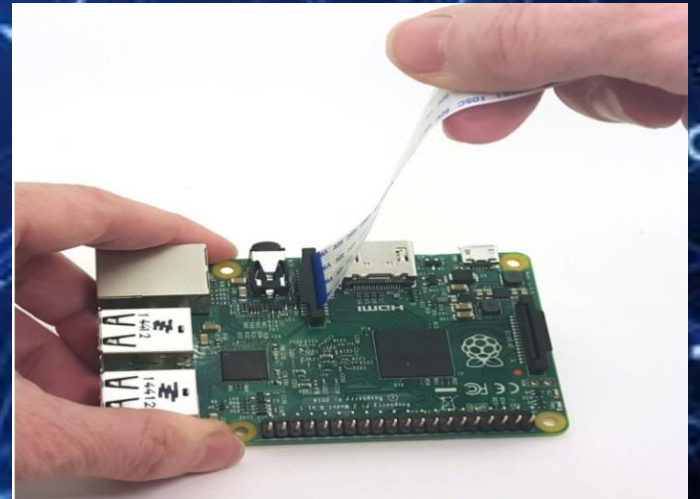
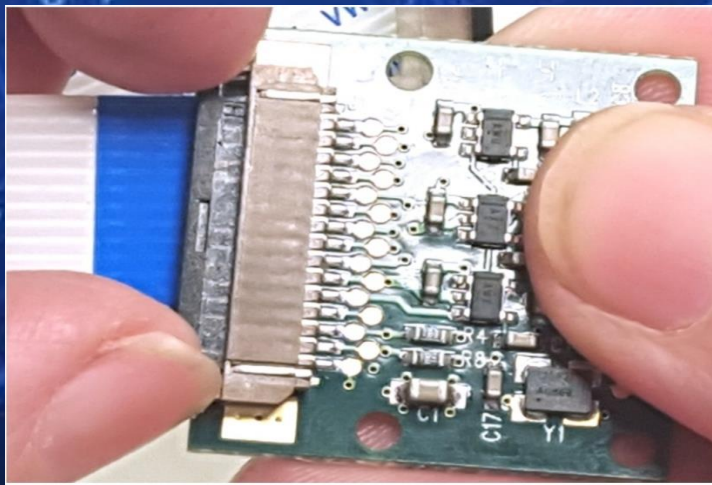
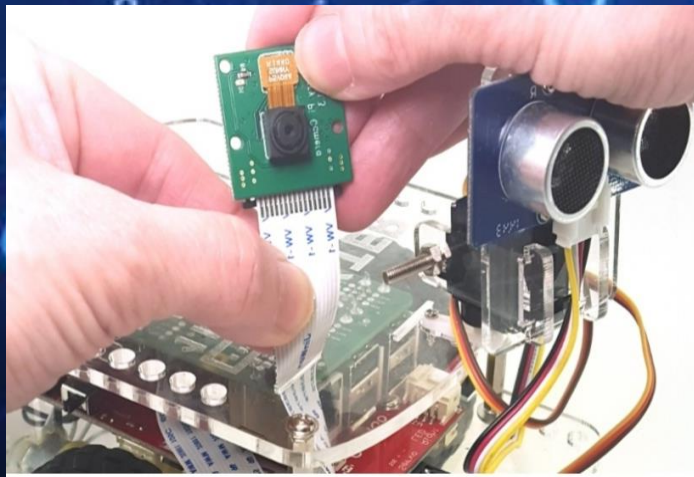
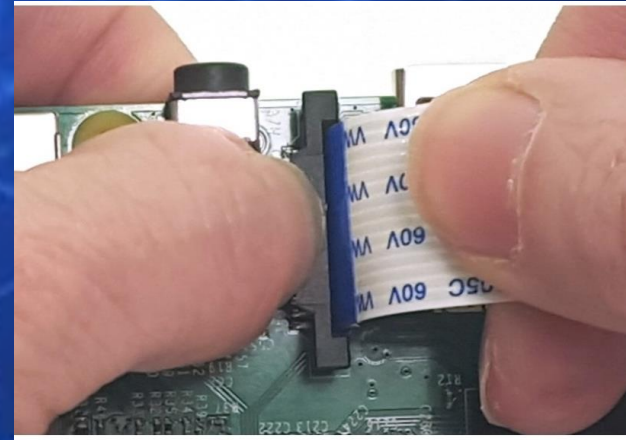
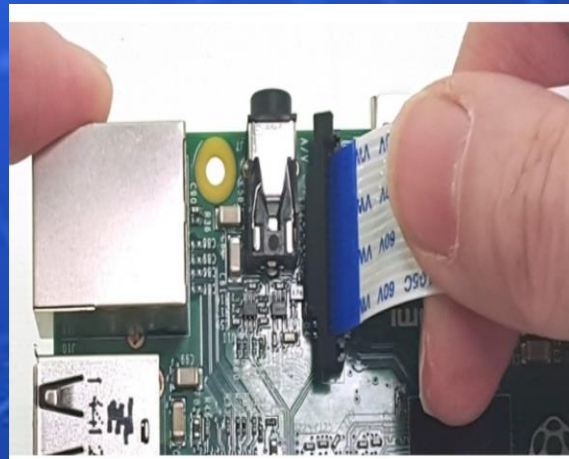
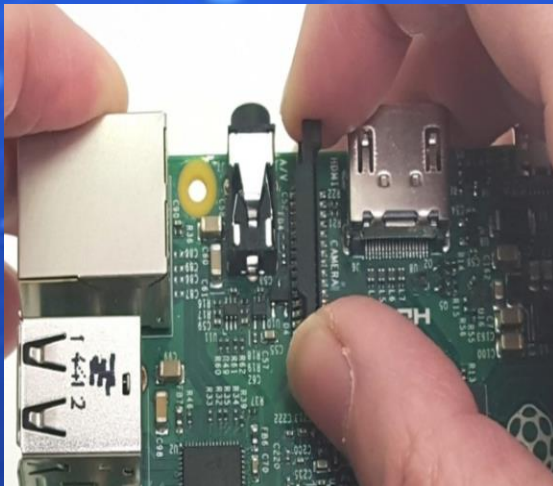
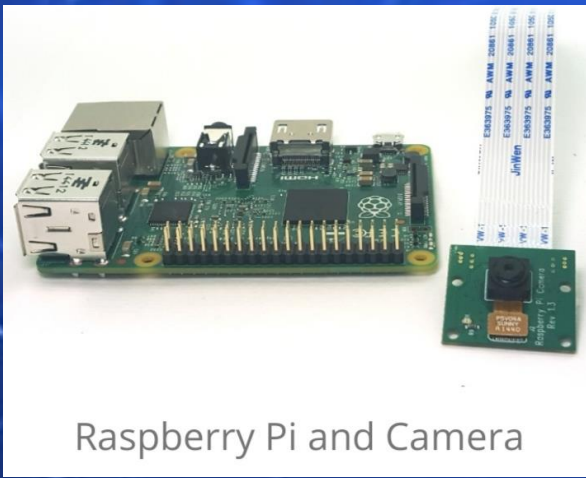
- 3 .Close the camera port

- 4 .verify The connection

- 5 . Removing the cable from the camera itself..

6. GoPiGo installation

7. Grove pi + installation



5 LAYER ARCHITECTURE

1. Business layer :

Manages the whole IOT system, including applications, business and profit Models & user's privacy .

2. Application layer :

Responsible for delivering application specific services to the user .

3. Processing layer :

*Stores , analysis huge amounts of data.
Employs databases , cloud computing & big data processing modules .*

4. Transport layer :

5. *Transfers the sensor data between the different layer through network such as wireless , LAN , Bluetooth, RFID & NFC .*

5. Perception layer :

*Sensors sense and gather information about the environment .
Sensors physical parameters or identifies other objects in the environment*

CLOUD COMPUTING

Cloud computing is the on-demand availability of computer system resources, especially data storage and computing power, without direct active management by the user. The term is generally used to describe data centers available to many users over the Internet.

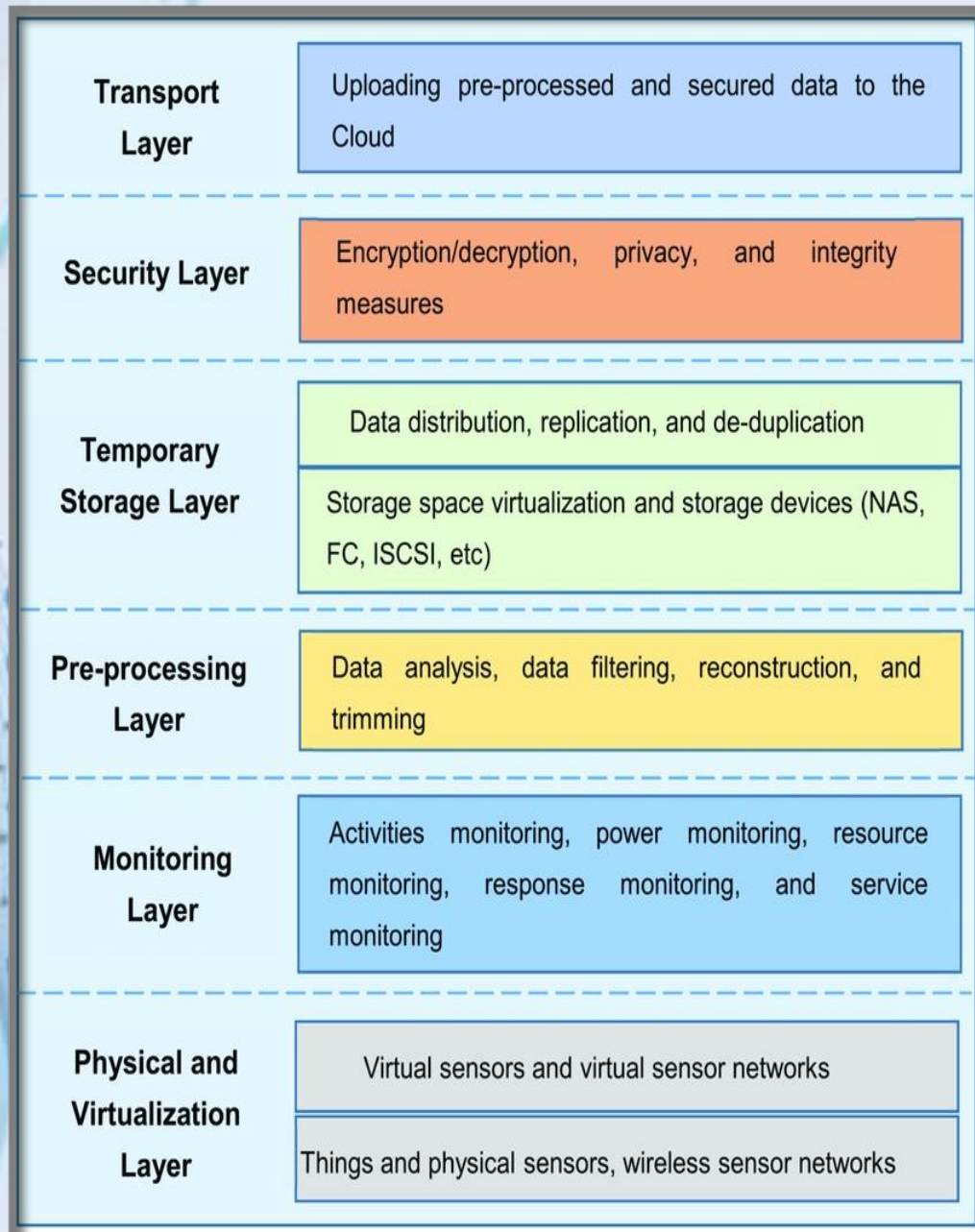
I can do the things Which doesn't require any immediate action

Cloud centric architecture keeps the cloud at the centre ,

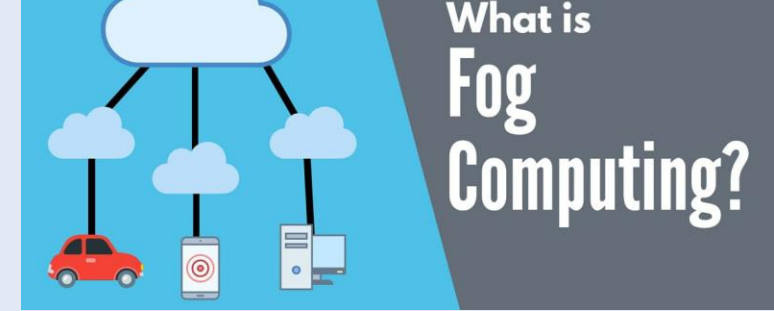
applications above it and network of small things below it...

What is Cloud Computing?





FOG COMPUTING



Fog architecture presents a layered approach, which inserts monitoring, processing storage and layers between the physical and transport layer .

IOT TAXONOMY

The diagram illustrates the interaction between an IOT taxonomy and a five-layer architecture. On the left, a stack of three pink rectangles is labeled 'IOT TAXONOMY'. A large pink double-headed arrow points from this stack towards a vertical stack of five rounded rectangular layers on the right. The layers are: 'PERCEPTION LAYER' (orange), 'PRE-PROCESSING LAYER' (yellow), 'Communication layer' (light blue), 'MIDDLE WARE LAYER' (light orange), and 'APPLICATIONS LAYER' (teal). The background is a dark blue geometric pattern.

PERCEPTION LAYER

PRE-PROCESSING LAYER

Communication layer

MIDDLE WARE LAYER

APPLICATIONS LAYER

PERCEPTION LAYER :

1

- Environmental sensors

2

- Medical sensors

3

- Infrared sensors

5

- Mobile sensors

6

- Neural seniors

- RFID

PRE-PROCESSING LAYER

Mobility :

Smart devices are mobile , &changing network conditions makes communication Difficult ..

Reliable &real time actuation :

Latency Sensitive applications need real time responses..

Scalability :

Multiple devices increases the latency ..

Imagine,

There is a need to construct a smart cities,

Here, we uses **SMART GATEWAYS**

COMMUNICATION
LAYER

WIRELESS
SENSORS
NETWORK

Low power link layer
Adaption layer
Routing protocol
Application protocol

INTERNET
PROTOCOL FOR
SMART
OBJECTIVES

NEAR FIELD
COMMUNICATION

RFID & WSN
INTEGRATION

LOWE POWER
TECHNOLOGIES

Blue tooth low enery
Low power WiFi
Zigbee



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