Prelab 1.1 IoT Sensor Data Collection 1 - Humidity and Temperature Sensor

Learning Goals

- Students will be able to prepare the basic software requirements in Raspberry Pi to measure sensor data.
- Students will be able to code using basic python functions related to date and time
- Students will be able to create a flow chart that defines the steps to save data into a csv file

1.1 Introduction

In Lab 1, we will use a digital temperature and humidity sensor, DHT11 module (https://components101.com/sensors/dht11-temperature-sensor, available on Jan. 13, 2023), to measure atmospheric temperature and humidity. It uses a capacitive humidity sensor and a thermistor to measure the surrounding air and splits out a digital signal on the digital pin.

The DHT11 module is simple to use but requires careful timing to grab data.

Warning! The only real downside of this sensor is you can only get new data from it once every 2 seconds.

There are many applications using the humidity and temperature sensor, such as HVAC (Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning), testing and inspection equipment, consumer goods, automotive, automatic control, data loggers, humidity regulator, and so on.

Prelab 1 is to prepare the DHT11 module use for Lab 1 and to get familiar with Python. In all lab manuals, Python means Python3 if no further descriptions. We will use Raspberry Pi and Python. Lab manuals will mainly describe the use of 'Terminal'. However, if you are a beginner of Python, you can also use Thonny IDE, the default software of Raspberry Pi OS 11. If you are interested, visit and follow this tutorial (https://roboticsbackend.com/thonny-ide-raspberry-pi-os/, available on Jan. 13, 2023).

1.2 Python Package Installation

At the first, you need to make Raspberry Pi the latest packages.

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

To install Python additional packages, we will use 'pip' package. The 'pip' is the standard package manager for Python. It enables you to install and manage additional packages that are not part of Python library. Let's install 'pip' package first.



sudo apt install python3-pip

To check 'pip' version, you can use the command 'pip --version' in 'Terminal'. To see all installed Python packages and versions, use 'pip list' in 'Terminal' as below.

Raspberry Pi - Terminal

pip --version

pip list

```
pi@johndoe: ~/ME597/lab1 $ pip --version
pip 22.3.1 from /home/pi/.local/lib/python3.7/site-packages/pip (python 3.7)
pi@johndoe: ~/ME597/lab1 $
```

Figure 1 Terminal window to check pip version

Task 1.1

Capture your terminal window as Figure 1 after checking pip version and attach it to the report below:

```
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
pi@junyiyuan:~ $ pip --version
pip 18.1 from /usr/lib/python2.7/dist-packages/pip (python 2.7)
pi@junyiyuan:~ $ pip list
                Version
Package
arandr
               0.1.9
asn1crypto
                0.24.0
automationhat
               0.2.0
                1.4
blinkt
                0.1.2
buttonshim
                0.0.2
Cap1xxx
              0.1.3
               2018.8.24
certifi
chardet
                3.0.4
Click
              7.0
               0.3.7
colorama
configparser
                3.5.0b2
cookies
                2.2.1
cryptography
                2.6.1
drumhat
                0.1.0
entrypoints
                0.3
enum34
                1.1.6
envirophat
                1.0.0
ExplorerHAT
                0.4.2
Flask
                1.0.2
fourletterphat 0.1.0
funcsigs
                1.0.2
gpiozero
                1.6.2
idna
                2.6
ipaddress
              1.0.17
RPi.GPIO
                0.7.0
RTIMULib
                7.2.1
scrollphat
                0.0.7
scrollphathd
                1.2.1
SecretStorage
                2.3.1
sense-hat
               2.2.0
setuptools
                40.8.0
simplejson
                3.16.0
                1.12.0
skywriter
                0.0.7
sn3218
                1.2.7
spidev
touchphat
                0.0.1
twython
                3.7.0
unicornhathd
               0.0.4
urllib3
                1.24.1
Werkzeug
               0.14.1
wheel
                0.32.3
pi@junyiyuan:~ $
```

To read DHT11 sensor data, we will use the Python packages developed by Adafruit. Visit and look over the webpage (https://learn.adafruit.com/dht-humidity-sensing-on-raspberry-pi-with-gdocs-logging/python-setup, available on Jan. 13, 2023). Let's install the relevant Python packages as followed.

Raspberry Pi - Terminal

sudo pip3 install adafruit-blinka

#pip3 means pip for Python3. adafruit-blinka will install requirements
for adafruit-python-shell if you got error.

sudo pip3 install adafruit-python-shell
sudo pip3 install adafruit-circuitpython-dht

sudo apt install libgpiod2

sudo reboot

After rebooting Raspberry Pi, you are all set. Let's check installed packages using 'pip3 list' command in 'Terminal' as followed.

Raspberry Pi - Terminal

pip3 list

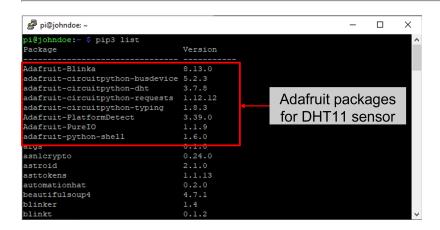


Figure 2 Terminal window to check installed Python packages

Task 1.2

Capture your terminal window as Figure 2 to see the installed packages and attach it to the report below:

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE	TERMINAL JUPYTER
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.	
Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by applicable law. Last login: Wed Jan 25 12:57:41 2023 pi@junyiyuan:~ \$ pip3 list	
Package	Version
Adafruit-Blinka adafruit-circuitpython-busdevice adafruit-circuitpython-dht adafruit-circuitpython-requests adafruit-circuitpython-typing Adafruit-PlatformDetect	3.7.8
Adafruit-PureIO adafruit-python-shell args	1.1.9 1.6.0 0.1.0
asn1crypto astroid asttokens	0.24.0 2.1.0 1.1.13

Finally, install 'matplotlib' Python package by using 'pip3' command. We will use 'matplotlib' package to visualize data in the following lab sessions.

Please continue to Prelab 1.2 here.