ASSIGNMENT – 1 HOME AUTOMATION

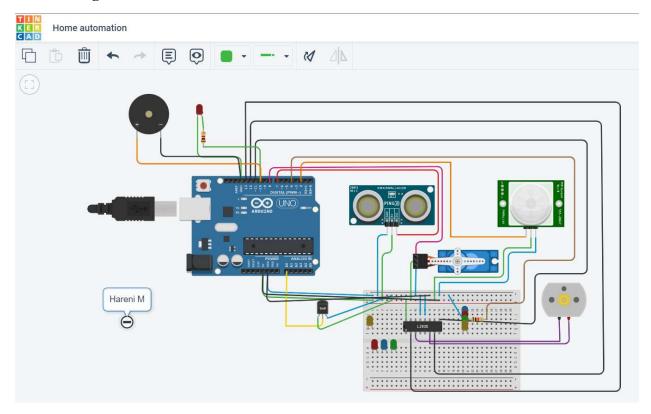
Assignment Date	19 September, 2022
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Maximum Marks	2 marks

Question 1:

Build a smart home in Tinkercad with 2 sensors, an Led and a buzzer

Solution:

Circuit Diagram:



```
Source code:
```

```
#include<Servo.h>
const int pingPin = 7;
int servoPin = 8;
Servo servo1;
void setup() {
 // initialize serial communication:
 Serial.begin(9600);
 servo1.attach(servoPin);
 pinMode(2,INPUT);
 pinMode(4,OUTPUT);
 pinMode(11,OUTPUT);
 pinMode(12,OUTPUT);
 pinMode(13,OUTPUT);
 pinMode(A0,INPUT);
 digitalWrite(2,LOW);
 digitalWrite(11,HIGH);
 pinMode(2, INPUT);
 pinMode(10,OUTPUT);
void loop() {
 long duration, inches, cm;
```

```
pinMode(pingPin, OUTPUT);
digitalWrite(pingPin, LOW);
delayMicroseconds(2);
digitalWrite(pingPin, HIGH);
delayMicroseconds(5);
digitalWrite(pingPin, LOW);
// The same pin is used to read the signal from the PING))): a HIGH pulse
// whose duration is the time (in microseconds) from the sending of the ping
// to the reception of its echo off of an object.
pinMode(pingPin, INPUT);
duration = pulseIn(pingPin, HIGH);
// convert the time into a distance
inches = microsecondsToInches(duration);
cm = microsecondsToCentimeters(duration);
//Serial.print(inches);
//Serial.print("in, ");
//Serial.print(cm);
//Serial.print("cm");
//Serial.println();
//delay(100);
servo1.write(0);
if(cm < 40)
```

```
servo1.write(90);
 delay(2000);
else
 servo1.write(0);
// PIR with LED starts
int pir = digitalRead(2);
if(pir == HIGH)
 digitalWrite(4,HIGH);
 delay(1000);
else if(pir == LOW)
 digitalWrite(4,LOW);
//burglar alarm
Serial.println(digitalRead(2));
if (digitalRead(2) == 1) {
 digitalWrite(10, HIGH);
} else {
 digitalWrite(10, LOW);
delay(10);
```

```
//temp with fan
 float value=analogRead(A0);
 float temperature=value*0.48;
 Serial.println("temperature");
 Serial.println(temperature);
 if(temperature > 20)
  digitalWrite(12,HIGH);
  digitalWrite(13,LOW);
 else
  digitalWrite(12,LOW);
  digitalWrite(13,LOW);
long microsecondsToInches(long microseconds) {
 return microseconds / 74 / 2;
}
long microsecondsToCentimeters(long microseconds) {
return microseconds / 29 / 2;
}
```