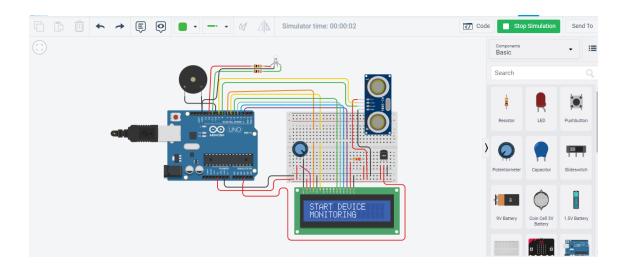
# Assignment -1

#### Design a TinkerCad Circuit for Smart Home



#### **PROGRAM**

```
#include <LiquidCrystal.h>
LiquidCrystal lcd(7,6, 5, 4, 3, 2);
#define echoPin 8
#define trigPin 9

long duration;
int distance;

void setup()
{
   pinMode(10,OUTPUT);
   lcd.begin(16, 2);
   lcd.setCursor(0,0);
   lcd.print("KARTHIGA");
```

```
lcd.setCursor(0,1);
lcd.print("PROJECT 1");
 delay(1000);
lcd.clear();
 lcd.setCursor(0,0);
lcd.print("START DEVICE ");
lcd.setCursor(0,1);
 lcd.print("MONITORING");
 delay(1000);
 lcd.clear();
 pinMode(echoPin,INPUT);
 pinMode(trigPin,OUTPUT);
 pinMode(10,OUTPUT);
 pinMode(11,OUTPUT);
 pinMode(12,OUTPUT);
 Serial.begin(9600);
}
void loop()
{
 digitalWrite(trigPin, LOW);
 delayMicroseconds(2);
// Sets the trigPin HIGH (ACTIVE) for 10 microseconds
 digitalWrite(trigPin, HIGH);
 delayMicroseconds(10);
 digitalWrite(trigPin, LOW);
// Reads the echoPin, returns the sound wave travel time in microseconds
 duration = pulseIn(echoPin, HIGH);
 // Calculating the distance
```

```
distance = duration * 0.034 / 2;
int signal=analogRead(A3);
float voltage=(signal*5.0)/1024;
float temC=(voltage-0.5)*100;
lcd.setCursor(0,0);
lcd.print("Temperature:");
lcd.print(temC);//temprature moniter
Serial.print("Distance: ");
Serial.print(distance);
Serial.println(" cm");
lcd.setCursor(0,1);
lcd.print("O-distance:");
lcd.print(distance);
if (temC>100){
digitalWrite(12,HIGH);
digitalWrite(10,HIGH);
}
else{
digitalWrite(12,LOW);
digitalWrite(10,LOW);
digitalWrite(11,HIGH);
}
if (distance<100){
digitalWrite(12,HIGH);
digitalWrite(10,HIGH);
```

```
}
else{
digitalWrite(12,LOW);
digitalWrite(10,LOW);
digitalWrite(11,HIGH);
}
```

#### **Assignment 2**

Build a python code ,Assume a get temprature and humiddity values and write a condition to continuosly detect alarm in case of high temprature.

```
# import standard python modules.
import time

# import adafruit dht library.
import Adafruit_DHT

# import Adafruit IO REST client.
from Adafruit_IO import Client, Feed

# Delay in-between sensor readings, in seconds.
DHT_READ_TIMEOUT = 5

# Pin connected to DHT22 data pin
DHT_DATA_PIN = 26

# Set to your Adafruit IO key.
# Remember, your key is a secret,
```

```
# so make sure not to publish it when you publish this code!
ADAFRUIT_IO_KEY = 'YOUR_AIO_KEY'
# Set to your Adafruit IO username.
# (go to https://accounts.adafruit.com to find your username).
ADAFRUIT_IO_USERNAME = 'YOUR_AIO_USERNAME'
# Create an instance of the REST client.
aio = Client(ADAFRUIT_IO_USERNAME, ADAFRUIT_IO_KEY)
# Set up Adafruit IO Feeds.
temperature_feed = aio.feeds('temperature')
humidity_feed = aio.feeds('humidity')
# Set up DHT22 Sensor.
dht22_sensor = Adafruit_DHT.DHT22
while True:
  humidity, temperature = Adafruit_DHT.read_retry(dht22_sensor, DHT_DATA_PIN)
  if humidity is not None and temperature is not None:
    print('Temp={0:0.1f}*C Humidity={1:0.1f}%'.format(temperature, humidity))
    # Send humidity and temperature feeds to Adafruit IO
    temperature = '%.2f'%(temperature)
    humidity = '%.2f'%(humidity)
    aio.send(temperature_feed.key, str(temperature))
    aio.send(humidity_feed.key, str(humidity))
  else:
    print('Failed to get DHT22 Reading, trying again in ', DHT_READ_TIMEOUT, 'seconds')
  # Timeout to avoid flooding Adafruit IO
```

### Assignment 3

## Write a Python code for blinking LED and Traffic lights using Raspberry Pi

#### Blinking LED

```
import time
import RPi.GPIO as GPIO
                           ## Import GPIO library
GPIO.setmode(GPIO.BOARD)
                              ## Use board pin
numbering
GPIO.setup(11, GPIO.OUT)
                         ## Setup GPIO Pin 11 to
OUT
while True:
    GPIO.output(11,True) ## Turn on Led
    time.sleep(1)
                          ## Wait for one second
    GPIO.output(11,False) ## Turn off Led
    time.sleep(1)
                           ## Wait for one second
Traffic Lights
from gpiozero import LED
red = LED(22)
amber = LED(27)
green = LED(17)
red.blink(1, 1)
amber.blink(2, 2)
green.blink(3, 3)
```