

SPRINT DELIVERY – 4

Team ID	PNT2022TMID41919
Project Name	SmartFarmer - IoT Enabled Smart Farming Application
Date	10 November 2022

Receiving commands from IBM cloud using Python program:

```
import time
import sys
import ibmiotf.application
import ibmiotf.device
import random
#Provide your IBM Watson Device Credentials
organization = "5myh1a" #replace the ORG ID
deviceType = "iot_device"#replace the Device type wi
deviceId = "12344321"#replace Device ID
authMethod = "token"
authToken = "1234567890" #Replace the authtoken
# Initialize GPIO
#Receives Command from Node-red
def myCommandCallback(cmd):
    print ("Command received: %s" % cmd.data['command'])
    status=cmd.data['command']
    if status=="motoron":
        print ("motor is on")
    elif status == "motoroff" :
        print ("motor is off")
try:
    deviceOptions = {"org": organization, "type": deviceType, "id": deviceId, "auth-method":
authMethod, "auth-token":
    authToken}
    deviceCli = ibmiotf.device.Client(deviceOptions)
except Exception as e:
    print("Caught exception connecting device: %s" % str(e))
    sys.exit()
    # Connect and send a datapoint "hello" with value "world" into the cloud as an event of
type "greeting" 10 times
deviceCli.connect()
while True:
```

```

#Get Sensor Data from DHT11
temp=random.randint(0,100)
Humid=random.randint(0,100)
soilmoisture=random.randint(0,100)
data = { 'temp' : temp, 'Humid': Humid, 'soilmoisture': soilmoisture }
#print data
def myOnPublishCallback():
    print ("Published Temperature = %s C" % temp, "Humidity = %s %" % Humid,
"soilmoisture = %s %" % soilmoisture, "to IBM Watson")
    success = deviceCli.publishEvent("IoTSensor", "json", data, qos=0,
on_publish=myOnPublishCallback)
    if not success:
        print("Not connected to IoT")
        time.sleep(5)
    deviceCli.commandCallback = myCommandCallback
# Disconnect the device and application from the cloud
deviceCli.disconnect()

```

The image shows a screenshot of a Python script editor and a terminal window. The script, named 'smart agriculture.py', is located at 'C:\Users\prakesh\Desktop\smart agriculture.py (3.7.6)'. It imports necessary modules and sets up IBM Watson IoT credentials. The script enters a loop where it generates random sensor data (temperature, humidity, soil moisture) and publishes it to the cloud using the 'myOnPublishCallback' function. The terminal window, titled 'Python 3.7.6 Shell', shows the execution output, including a restart message and a series of log entries indicating successful data publication to IBM Watson.

```

smart agriculture.py - C:\Users\prakesh\Desktop\smart agriculture.py (3.7.6)
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help

import time
import sys
import ibmiotf.application
import ibmiotf.device
import random
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#Receives Command from Node-red
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try:
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authToken}
    deviceCli = ibmiotf.device.Client(deviceOptions)
except Exception as e:
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    sys.exit()
# Connect and send a datapoint "hello" with value "world" into the cloud
deviceCli.connect()
while True:
    #Get Sensor Data from DHT11
    temp=random.randint(0,100)
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    data = { 'temp' : temp, 'Humid': Humid, 'soilmoisture': soilmoisture }
#print data
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"soilmoisture = %s %" % soilmoisture, "to IBM Watson")
        success = deviceCli.publishEvent("IoTSensor", "json", data, qos=0, on_pu
        if not success:
            print("Not connected to IoT")
            time.sleep(5)
        deviceCli.commandCallback = myCommandCallback
# Disconnect the device and application from the cloud

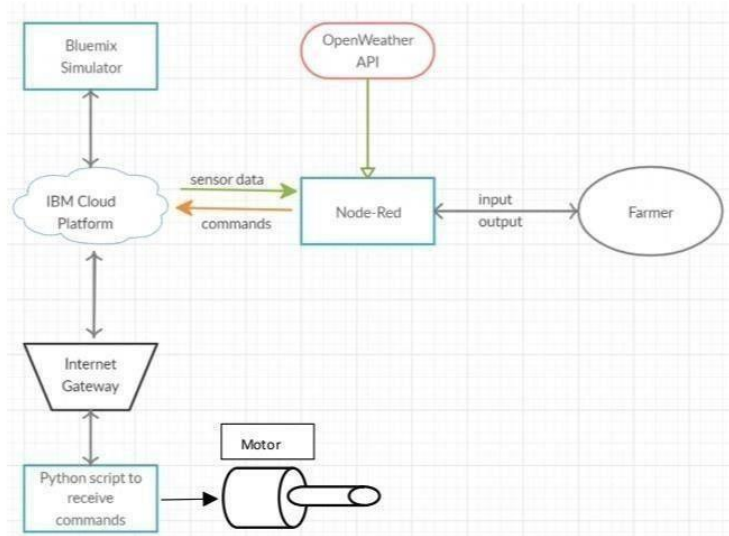
```

```

Python 3.7.6 Shell
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
Python 3.7.6 (tags/v3.7.6:43364a7ae0, Dec 18 2019, 23:46:00) [MSC v.1916 32 bit
(Intel)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
===== RESTART: C:\Users\prakesh\Desktop\smart agriculture.py =====
2022-11-22 21:32:54,035 ibmiotf.device.Client INFO Connected successfu
lly: d:5myhla:iot_device:12344321
Published Temperature = 8 C Humidity = 92 % soilmoisture = 80 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 31 C Humidity = 30 % soilmoisture = 57 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 61 C Humidity = 23 % soilmoisture = 74 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 23 C Humidity = 90 % soilmoisture = 29 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 35 C Humidity = 54 % soilmoisture = 9 % to IBM Watson
Ln: 11 Col: 0
Ln: 8 Col: 51

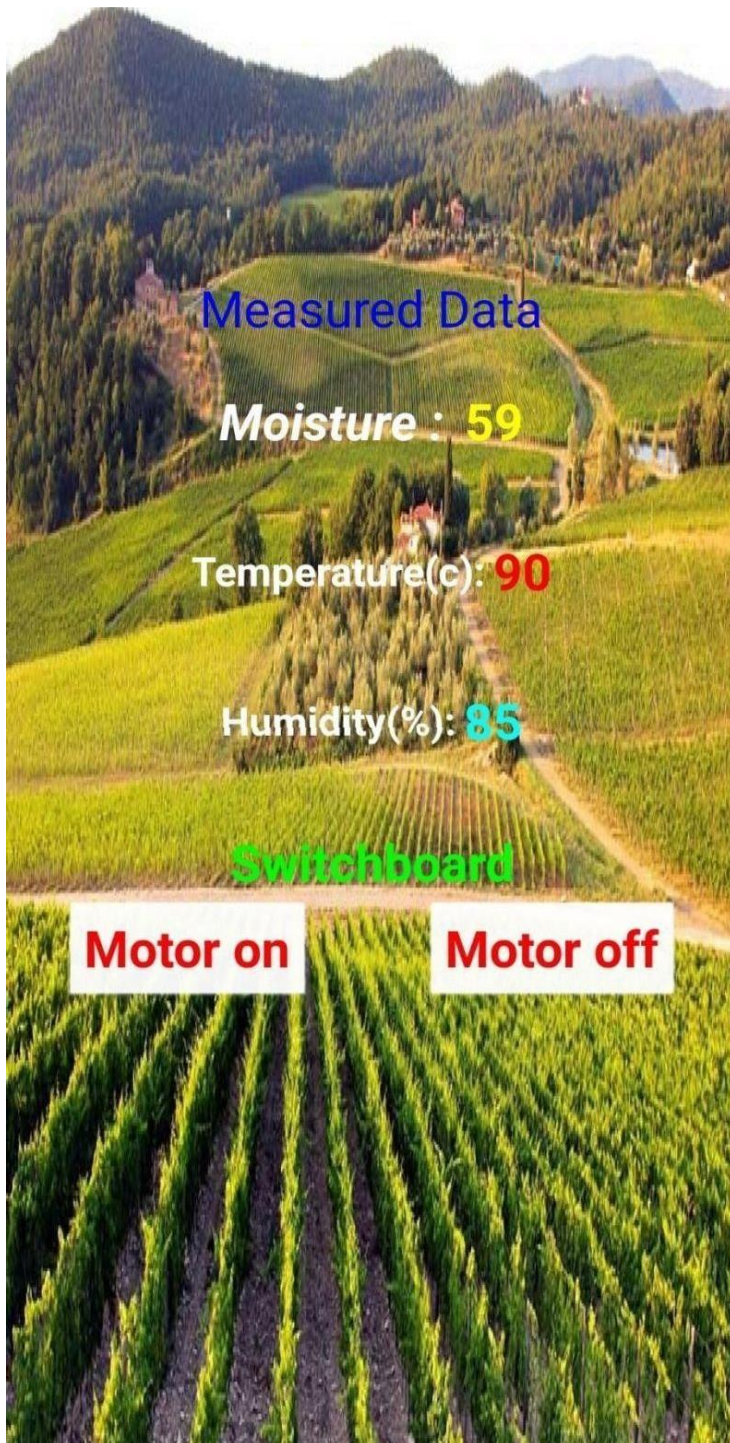
```

6. Flow Chart



7. Observations & Results

```
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File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
Python 3.7.6 (tags/v3.7.6:43364a7ae0, Dec 18 2019, 23:46:00) [MSC v.1916 32 bit (Intel)] on win32
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Published Temperature = 21 C Humidity = 39 % soilmoisture = 87 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 82 C Humidity = 48 % soilmoisture = 88 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 76 C Humidity = 55 % soilmoisture = 15 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 38 C Humidity = 18 % soilmoisture = 61 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 55 C Humidity = 98 % soilmoisture = 88 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 16 C Humidity = 42 % soilmoisture = 28 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 65 C Humidity = 35 % soilmoisture = 70 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 8 C Humidity = 64 % soilmoisture = 87 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 17 C Humidity = 53 % soilmoisture = 60 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 52 C Humidity = 12 % soilmoisture = 79 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 20 C Humidity = 30 % soilmoisture = 70 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 9 C Humidity = 13 % soilmoisture = 14 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 78 C Humidity = 22 % soilmoisture = 9 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 41 C Humidity = 76 % soilmoisture = 7 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 37 C Humidity = 4 % soilmoisture = 7 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 4 C Humidity = 23 % soilmoisture = 58 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 39 C Humidity = 58 % soilmoisture = 37 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 30 C Humidity = 95 % soilmoisture = 74 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 0 C Humidity = 98 % soilmoisture = 23 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 2 C Humidity = 3 % soilmoisture = 94 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 90 C Humidity = 10 % soilmoisture = 30 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 96 C Humidity = 15 % soilmoisture = 34 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 39 C Humidity = 1 % soilmoisture = 9 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 39 C Humidity = 64 % soilmoisture = 94 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 30 C Humidity = 7 % soilmoisture = 18 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 66 C Humidity = 16 % soilmoisture = 81 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 26 C Humidity = 64 % soilmoisture = 95 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 85 C Humidity = 49 % soilmoisture = 18 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 11 C Humidity = 70 % soilmoisture = 2 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 59 C Humidity = 3 % soilmoisture = 11 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 4 C Humidity = 38 % soilmoisture = 28 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 57 C Humidity = 29 % soilmoisture = 28 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 50 C Humidity = 70 % soilmoisture = 30 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 42 C Humidity = 42 % soilmoisture = 6 % to IBM Watson
```



Measured Data

Moisture : 59

Temperature(c): 90

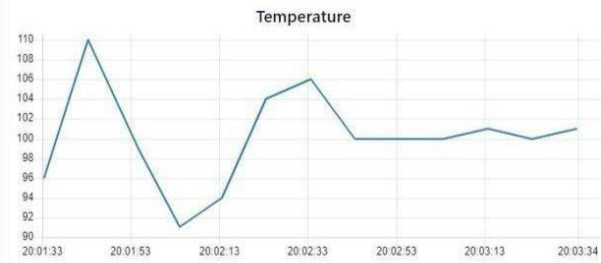
Humidity(%): 85

Switchboard

Motor on

Motor off

Farming Measure Data



Switchboard

MOTOR SWITCH ON

MOTOR SWITCH OFF

8. Advantages & Disadvantages Advantages:

- Farms can be monitored and controlled remotely.
- Increase in convenience to farmers.
- Less labor cost.
- Better standards of living.

Disadvantages:

- Lack of internet/connectivity issues.
- Added cost of internet and internet gateway infrastructure.
- Farmers wanted to adapt the use of Mobile App.

9. Conclusion

Thus the objective of the project to implement an IOT system in order to help farmers to control and monitor their farms has been implemented successfully.