

Alarm system to high Temperature

Assignment -2

By

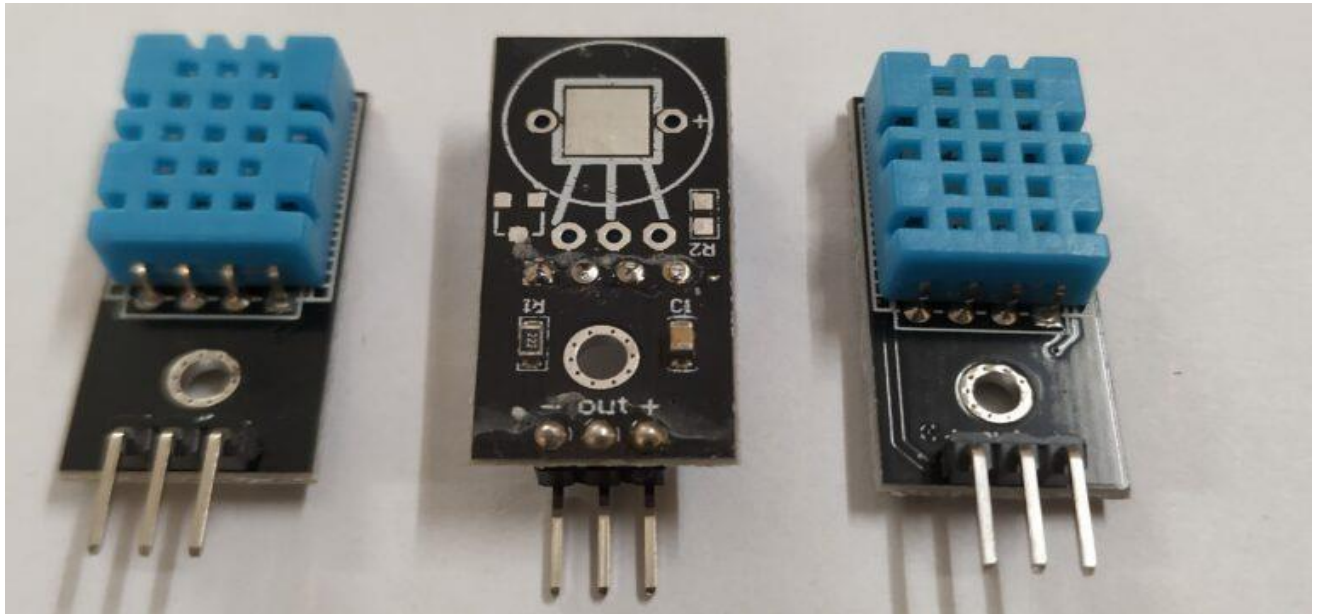
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**BUILD A PYTHON CODE, ASSUME U GET
TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY VALUE AND
WRITE A CONDITION TO CONTINUOUSLY
DETECT ALARM IN CASE OF HIGH
TEMPERATURE:**

This article, we'll discuss interacting DHT11 with Raspberry Pi and see it working using Python code. Also, we'll display real-time Data on the 16×2 LCD. The code and explanation used in the code will be explained further below also all the modules regarding 16×2 LCD will be included with its article home page. So let's begin.

DHT-11



- It is the most common and famous temperature and humidity combined sensor you'll ever come to know. It has many tutorials with boards similar to Arduino.
- You may visit [It's Arduino Tutorial](#) to have a more clear Idea of Its working if you are

working so, here we are giving you the tutorial on how to connect dht11 with Raspberry Pi.

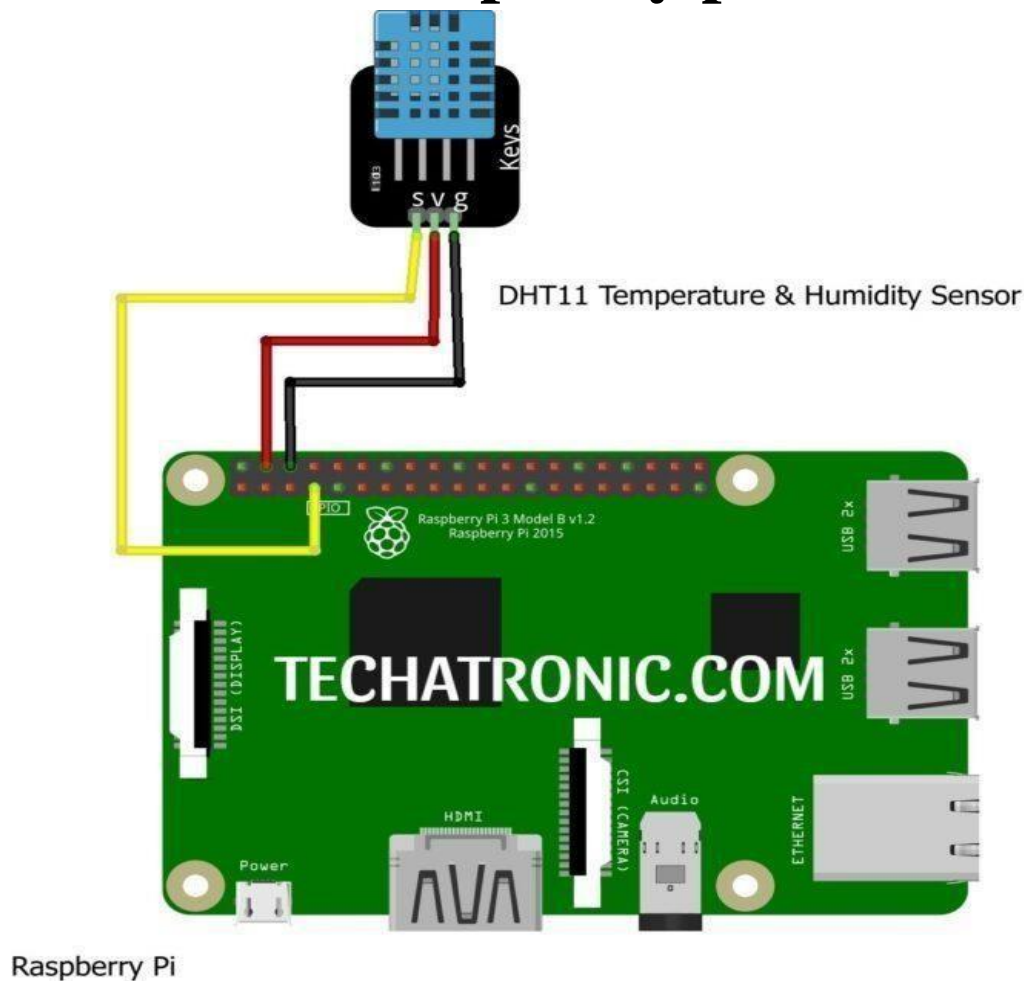
- DHT11 is a simple sensor and has a very simple structure for measuring temperature and humidity. Basically, it is an enclosed structure that consists of two wires which are responsible for checking humidity and temperature.

Material Requirement



- Raspberry Pi with keyboard and mouse.
Or putty terminal.
- Breadboard
- Jumper wires
- DHT11 Sensor

DHT11 with Raspberry pi Circuit Diagram



Import Adafruit_DHT

```
DHT11=Adafruit_DHT.DHT11 #  
Adafruit_DHT.DHT22 for DHT22 sensor.
```

While True:

Try:

```
Temp,humid=Adafruit_DHT.read_retry(DHT  
11,4) # 4 is the GPIO number you can change  
this to your required need
```

```
Print("TEMP={0:0.1f}°C  
HUMIDITY={1:0.1f}%".format(temp,h  
umid))    Except KeyboardInterrupt:
```

```
Break
```

- The first line as we have said we have imported the library for the DHT11 Sensor to work i.e., Adafruit_DHT. You

can use this library with DHT22 also, but you need to change the DHT11 object line.

- Then we create a DHT object which store the DHT11 sensor configuration details and further in code we use this object name to refer to all working statements.
- Next we create an infinite while loop within Try and except method to create a keyboard interrupt terminating condition i.e., Ctrl+C
- In next line we read data from the DHT11 sensor and stores it in two variable as two

values are being received, one for temperature and other for humidity.

CODING:

```
#!/usr/bin/python import struct,  
array, time, io, fcntl
```

```
I2C_SLAVE=0x0703
```

```
# find with  sudo i2cdetect -y 1
```

```
HDC1008_ADDR = 0x40
```

```
bus=1 fr = io.open("/dev/i2c-"+str(bus),  
"rb", buffering=0) fw =  
io.open("/dev/i2c-"+str(bus), "wb",  
buffering=0)  
  
# set device address fcntl.ioctl(fr,  
I2C_SLAVE,  
HDC1008_ADDR)  
  
fcntl.ioctl(fw, I2C_SLAVE,  
HDC1008_ADDR)  
  
time.sleep(0.015) #15ms startup time
```

```
s = [0x02,0x02,0x00] s2 = bytearray( s )
```

```
fw.write( s2 ) #sending config register
```

```
bytes time.sleep(0.015)          # From the  
data sheet
```

```
s = [0x00] # temp s2 = bytearray( s )
```

```
fw.write( s2 ) time.sleep(0.0625)      #
```

From the data sheet

```
data = fr.read(2) #read 2 byte temperature
```

```
data buf = array.array('B', data) print (
```

```
"Temp: %f" % ( (((buf[0]<<8) +
```

```
(buf[1]))/65536.0)*165.0 ) - 40.0 ) )
```

```
time.sleep(0.015)          # From the data
```

```
sheet
```

```
s = [0x01] # hum s2
```

```
= bytearray( s )
```

```
fw.write( s2 )
```

```
time.sleep(0.0625)
```

```
# From the data
```

```
sheet
```

```
data = fr.read(2) #read 2 byte temperature  
data buf = array.array('B', data) print (  
"Humidity: %f" % ( (((buf[0]<<8) +  
(buf[1]))/65536.0)*100.0 ) ) )
```