



# SmartFarmer - IoT Enabled Smart Farming Application

Team id: PNT2022TMID08745

## SUBMITTED BY

Santhoshkumar S	727619BEC041
Sethuram R	727619BEC081
Nesamani S	727620BEC309
Hari Krishna R	727620BEC323

**In partial fulfilment for the award of the degree of  
BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING  
in**

**ELECTRONICS AND COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING**

**Dr . MAHALINGAM COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY An  
Autonomous Institution Affiliated to ANNAUNIVERSITY CHENNAI – 600 025**

1. **INTRODUCTION**
  - 1.1 Project Overview
  - 1.2 Purpose
2. **LITERATURE SURVEY**
  - 2.1 Existing problem
  - 2.2 References
  - 2.3 Problem Statement Definition
3. **IDEATION & PROPOSED SOLUTION**
  - 3.1 Empathy Map Canvas
  - 3.2 Ideation & Brainstorming
  - 3.3 Proposed Solution
  - 3.4 Problem Solution fit
4. **REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS**
  - 4.1 Functional requirement
  - 4.2 Non-Functional requirements
5. **PROJECT DESIGN**
  - 5.1 Data Flow Diagrams
  - 5.2 Solution & Technical Architecture
  - 5.3 User Stories
6. **PROJECT PLANNING & SCHEDULING**
  - 6.1 Sprint Planning & Estimation
  - 6.2 Sprint Delivery Schedule
  - 6.3 Reports from JIRA
7. **CODING & SOLUTIONING**
  - 7.1 Feature 1
  - 7.2 Feature 2
8. **TESTING**
  - 8.1 Test Cases
  - 8.2 User Acceptance Testing
9. **RESULTS**
  - 9.1 Performance Metrics
10. **ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES**
11. **CONCLUSION**
12. **FUTURE SCOPE** 13. **APPENDIX**
  - Source Code
  - GitHub & Project Demo Link

## **1.INTRODUCTION :**

### **1.1 Project Overview**

IoT-based agriculture system helps the farmer in monitoring different parameters of his field like soil moisture, temperature, and humidity using some sensors. Farmers can monitor all the sensor parameters by using a web or mobile application even if the farmer is not near his field. Watering the crop is one of the important tasks for the farmers. They can make the decision whether to water the crop or postpone it by monitoring the sensor parameters and controlling the motor pumps from the mobile application itself. Agriculture implements IoT through the use of robots, drones, sensors, and computer imaging integrated with analytical tools for getting insights and monitoring the farms. Placement of physical equipment on farms monitors and records data, which is then used to get valuable insights.

### **1.2 Purpose**

Smart farming is a management concept focused on providing the agricultural industry with the infrastructure to leverage advanced technology – including big data, the cloud and the internet of things (IoT) – for tracking, monitoring, automating and analyzing operations.

## **2. LITERATURE SURVEY**

**Zuraida Muhammad, Muhammad Azri Asyraf Mohd Hafez, Nor Adni MatLeh, Zakiah Mohd Yusoff, Shabinar Abd Hamid [1]** The term "Internet of Things" refers to the connection of objects, equipment, vehicles, and other electronic devices to a network for the purpose of data exchange (IoT). The Internet of Things (IoT) is increasingly being utilised to connect objects and collect data. As a result, the Internet of Things' use in agriculture is crucial. The idea behind the project is to create a smart agriculture system that is connected to the internet of things. The technology is combined with an irrigation system to deal with Malaysia's variable weather. This system's microcontroller is a Raspberry Pi 4 Model B. The temperature and humidity in the surrounding region, as well as the moisture level of the soil, are monitored using the DHT22 and soil moisture sensor. The data will be available on both a smartphone and a computer. As a result, Internet of Things (IoT) and Raspberry Pi-based Smart Agriculture Systems have a significant impact on how farmers work. It will have a good impact on agricultural productivity as well. In Malaysia, employing IoT-based irrigation systems saves roughly 24.44 percent per year when compared to traditional irrigation systems. This would save money on labour expenditures while also preventing water waste in daily needs.

**Divya J., Divya M.,Janani V. [2]** Agriculture is essential to India's economy and people's survival. The purpose of this project is to create an embedded-based soil monitoring and irrigation system that will reduce manual field monitoring and provide information via a mobile app. The method is intended to help farmers increase their agricultural output. A pH sensor, a temperature sensor, and a humidity sensor are among the tools used to examine the soil. Based on the findings, farmers may plant the best crop for the land. The sensor data is sent to the field manager through Wi-Fi, and the crop advice is created with the help of the mobile app. When the soil temperature is high, an automatic watering system is used. The crop image is gathered and forwarded to the field manager for pesticide advice.

## 2.1 Existing Problem

As we can see, the use cases for IoT in agriculture are endless. There are many ways smart devices can help you increase your farm's performance and revenue. However, agriculture IoT apps development is no easy task.

## 2.2 References

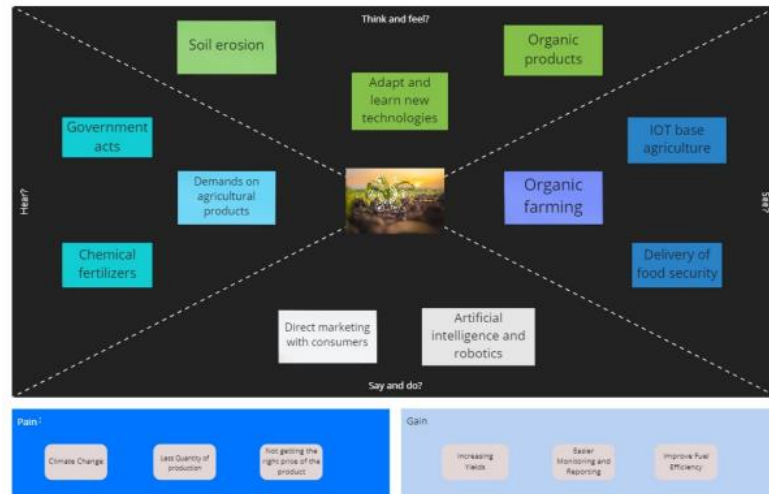
- [1] [https://www.ws.com/analytics/tfarming powered by analytics/](https://www.ws.com/analytics/tfarming_powered_by_analytics/).
- [2] <https://www.ibm.com/case-studies/smartrural-cloud-analystics-farming>
- [3] <https://www.ibm.com/case-studies/farming-watson-cloud>
- [4] <http://www.ewaterautosys.com/water-automation-system.html>
- [5] <http://www.wplawinc.com/agricultural-irrigation-blog/the-most-common-problems-with-farm-irrigationsystems>
- [6] <https://www.pwc.com/us/en/increasing-it-effectiveness/assets/future-of-the-internet-of-things.pdf>
- [7] [IOT based Smart Irrigation System SrishtiRawalDepartment of Computer Science, VIT University rawal-2017-ijca-913001.pdf](#)
- [8] [Thingspeak : https:// thingspeak.com](#)

## 2.3 Problem Statement Definition

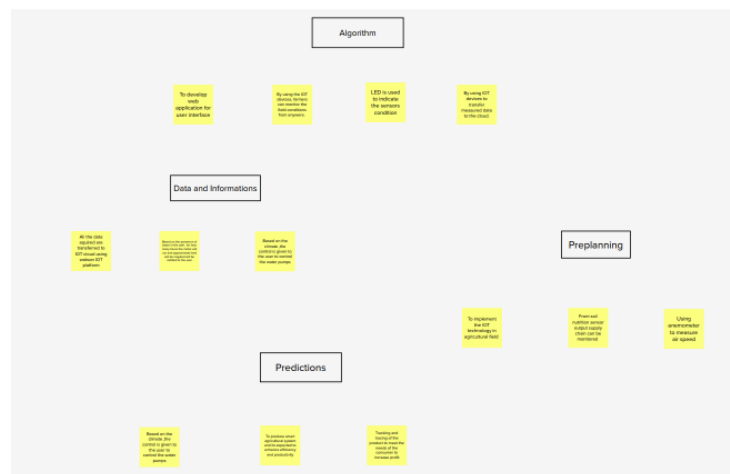
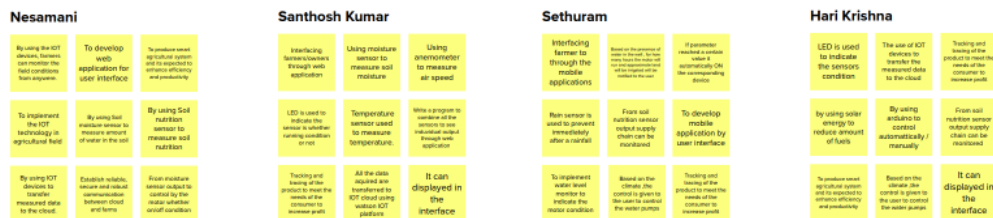
The sensor near a crop will help us to identify and alert the user whether it needs any more water or fertilizer at that moment monitored through application. Thus increasing difficulties in farming leads to the way of inventing many new technologies that will help the farmers to take some precautions to avoid losses in cultivation.

### 3.IDEATION AND PROPOSED SOLUTION

#### 3.1 Empathy Map Canvas



#### 3.2 Ideation and Brainstorming





### 3.4 Problem Solution Fit

<b>CUSTOMER SEGMENT</b>  Farmers and Green house management	<b>CUSTOMER CONSTRAINTS</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is impossible to regularly irrigate a field.</li> <li>Agriculturalist was unaware of soil nutrients and soil moisture</li> <li>Insect and disease attacks have not been previously reported</li> </ul>	<b>AVAILABLE SOLUTION</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Numerous smartphone applications are available to track crop wealth.</li> <li>GSM-based method for water irrigation</li> </ul>
<b>JOBS-TO-BE-DONE / PROBLEMS</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring the pH level and soil fertility</li> <li>moister in the soil is to be maintained</li> <li>keeping an eye on the weather</li> </ul>	<b>PROBLEM ROOT CAUSE</b>  Wastage of water, Affection of disease to plants, Unknown level of feeding fertilization its leads to dramatic loss for both agricultural field and farmer	<b>BEHAVIOUR</b>  Focus their major concentrate on crop yields. Avoid unwanted loss such as water, fertilizers, Time
<b>TRIGGERS</b>  Crop production falls due to unavoidable situations <b>BEFORE:</b> Insecure, Wastage, Physical Monitoring <b>AFTER:</b> Secure, Savings, Report acknowledgement	<b>YOUR SOLUTION</b>  Using NKP sensor the nutrients of soil can be monitor periodically. pest detection sensor periodically watch over the plants to find insect. if any one is diseased it will be notified to farmers immediately . Soil moister sensor used to water irrigate the crops whenever needed.	<b>CHANNELS of BEHAVIOUR</b> <b>ONLINE :</b> Information will be conveyed rapidly to avoid further loss <b>OFFLINE :</b> Acknowledgement is difficult but flow of process goes on

## 4. REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

### 4.1 Functional Requirements

#### Functional Requirements:

Following are the functional requirements of the proposed solution.

FR No.	Functional Requirement (Epic)	Sub Requirement (Story / Sub-Task)
FR-1	User Registration	Registration through Form Registration through Gmail Registration through LinkedIn
FR-2	User Confirmation	Confirmation via Email Confirmation via OTP
FR-3	IoT Kit	Wi-Fi module (ESP 232)
FR-4	Sensors	Soil moisture sensor, temperature and humidity sensor, Light sensor.
FR-5	Power supply	Switched Mode Power supply (SMPS)



## 4.2 Non-Functional Requirements

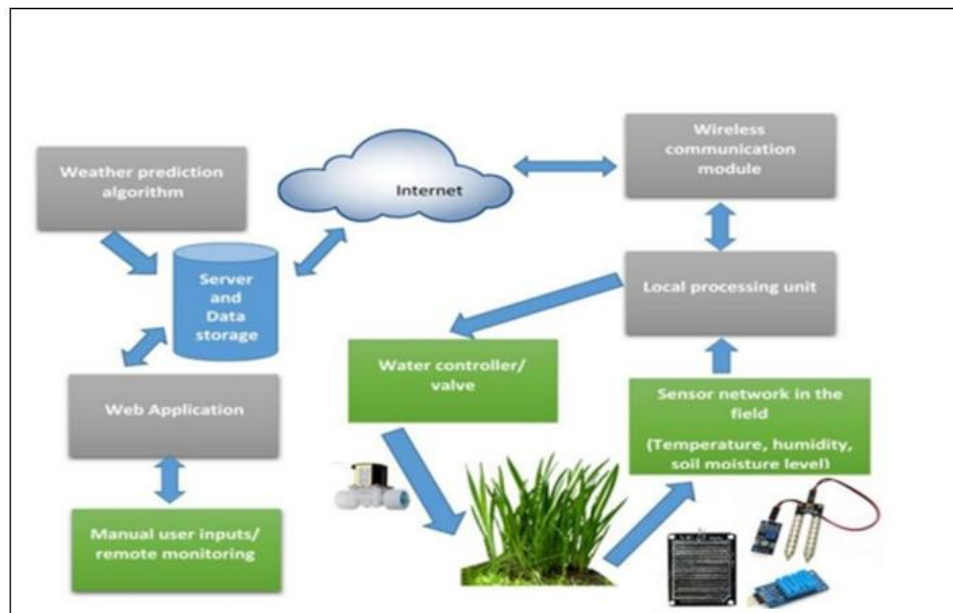
### Non-functional Requirements:

Following are the non-functional requirements of the proposed solution.

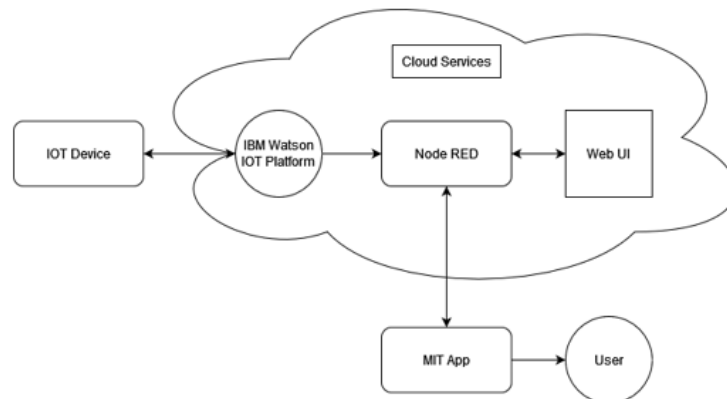
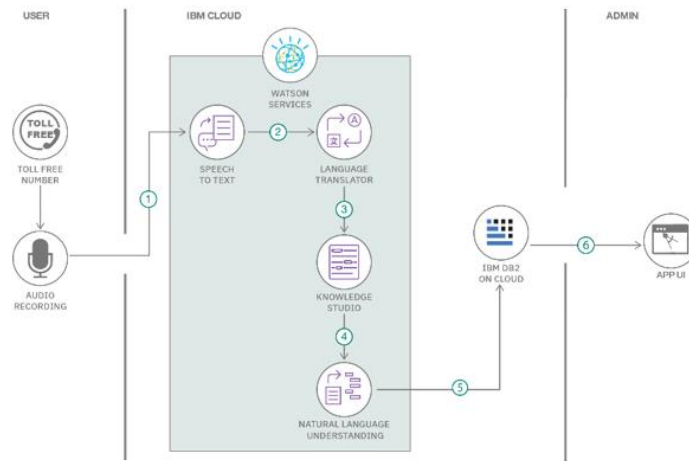
FR No.	Non-Functional Requirement	Description
NFR-1	Usability	The project is portable.
NFR-2	Security	It has user authentication.
NFR-3	Reliability	Made of reliable components and IoT material.
NFR-4	Performance	The project has very high performance.
NFR-5	Availability	Most of the sensors are available in the market.

## 5. PROJECT DESIGN

### 5.1 Data Flow Diagrams



## 5.2 Solution & Solution Architecture



## 5.3 User Stories

User Type	Functional Requirement (Epic)	User Story Number	User Story / Task	Acceptance criteria	Priority	Release
Customer (Mobile user)	Registration	USN-1	As a user, I can register for the application by entering my email, and password, and confirming my password.	I can access my account/dashboard	High	Sprint-1
		USN-2	As a user, I will receive a confirmation email once I have registered for the application	I can receive a confirmation email & click confirm	High	Sprint-1
		USN-3	As a user, I can register for the application through Facebook	I can register & access the dashboard with Facebook Login	Low	Sprint-2
		USN-4	As a user, I can register for the application through Gmail		Medium	Sprint-1
	Login	USN-5	As a user, I can log into the application by entering email & password		High	Sprint-1
	Dashboard					
Customer (Web user)	Login page	USN-6	The user can log in to the web page using their password and user name.		High	Sprint-2
Customer Care Executive	Contact	USN-7	If there is any issue faced by the user, they can raise a quire in the contact or support section.		High	Sprint-1
Administrator	Admin Login	USN-8	The admin can login to see the activities of the website.		Medium	Sprint-2

## 6.PROJECT PLANNING AND SCHEDULING

### 6.1 Sprint Planning and Estimation

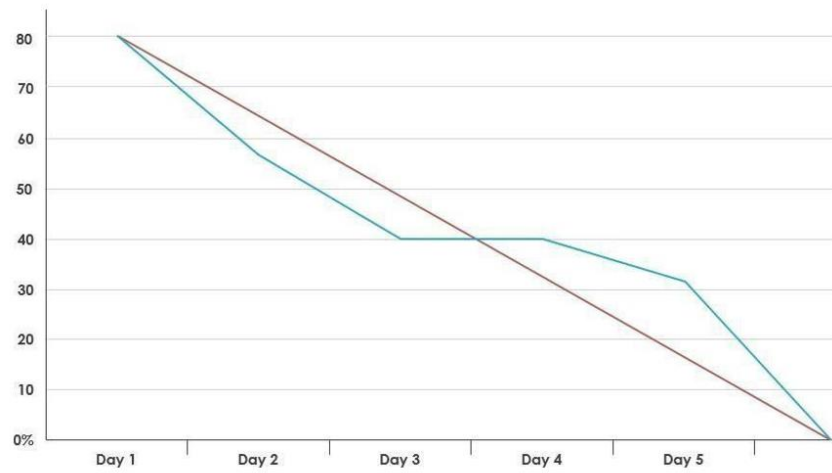
Sprint	Functional Requirement (Epic)	User Story Number	User Story /Task	Story Points	Priority	Team Member
<b>Sprint-1</b>	Registration (Farmer Mobile User)	USN-1	As a user, I can register for the application by entering my email, password, and confirming <u>my</u> password.	2	High	NESAMANI S
<b>Sprint-1</b>	Login	USN-2	As a user, I will receive confirmation email once I have registered for the application	1	High	SETHURAM R

<b>Sprint-2</b>	User Interface	USN-3	As a user, I can register for the application through Facebook	3	Low	SANTHOSH KUMAR S
<b>Sprint-1</b>	Data Visualization	USN-4	As a user, I can register for the application through GMAIL	2	Medium	HARI KRISHNA R
<b>Sprint-3</b>	Registration (Farmer - Web User)	USN - 1	As a user, I can log into the application by entering email and password	3	High	NESAMANI S
<b>Sprint - 2</b>	Login	USN - 2	As a registered user, I need to easily login log into my registered account via the web page in minimum time	3	High	SETHURAM R
<b>Sprint - 4</b>	Web UI	USN - 3	As a user, I need to have a friendly user interface to easily view and access the resources	3	Medium	SANTHOSH KUMAR S
<b>Sprint - 1</b>	Registration (FERTILIZER Manufacturer - Web user)	USN - 1	As a new user, I want to first register using my organization email and create a password for the account.	2	High	HARI KRISHNA R

## 6.2 Sprint Delivery Plan

<b>Sprint</b>	<b>Total Story Points</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Sprint Start Date</b>	<b>Sprint End Date (Planned)</b>	<b>Story Points Completed (as on Planned End Date)</b>	<b>Sprint Release Date (Actual)</b>
Sprint-1	12	6 Days	24 Oct 2022	29 Oct 2022	20	02 NOV 2022
Sprint-2	6	6 Days	31 Oct 2022	05 Nov 2022	20	07 NOV 2022
Sprint-3	6	6 Days	07 Nov 2022	12 Nov 2022	20	16 NOV 2022
Sprint-4	6	6 Days	14 Nov 2022	19 Nov 2022	20	17 NOV 2022

## 6.2 Reports From JIRA



## 7.CODING AND SOLUTIONING

### 7.1 Feature 1

- IOT Device
- IBM Watson Platform
- Node red
- Cloudant DB
- Web UI
- MIT App
- Python Code

### 7.2 Feature 2

- Registration Farmer User
- Registration Fertilizer User
- Farmer User Login
- Fertilizer User Login
- Verification

```

#include <WiFi.h>

#include <PubSubClient.h>
#include "DHT.h"

#define DHTPIN 15

#define DHTTYPE DHT22

#define LED 2


DHT dht (DHTPIN, DHTTYPE); void callback(char* subscribetopic,
byte* payload, unsigned int payloadLength);

#define ORG "tu4jce"//IBM ORGANITION ID

#define DEVICE_TYPE "NodeMCU"//Device type

#define DEVICE_ID "12345"//Device ID

#define TOKEN "2W?*d5U83t+ICiNhyJ"
//Token String data3; float h, t; char server[] =
ORG ".messaging.internetofthings.ibmcloud.com";
char publishTopic[] = "iot-2/evt/Data/fmt/json";

char subscribetopic[] = "iot-

2/cmd/command/fmt/String"; char authMethod[] =

"use-token-auth"; char token[] = TOKEN; char

clientId[] = "d:" ORG ":" DEVICE_TYPE ":"

DEVICE_ID;

//-----

WiFiClient wifiClient;

```

```
PubSubClient client(server, 1883, callback
,wifiClient); void setup()
{
    Serial.begin(115200);
    dht.begin();
    pinMode(LED,OUTPUT);
    delay(10);
    Serial.println();
    wificonnect();
    mqttconnect();
}
```

```
void loop()
```

```
{

    h = dht.readHumidity();  t
    = dht.readTemperature();

    Serial.print("temp:");
    Serial.println(t);

    Serial.print("Humid:");
    Serial.println(h);
```

```

PublishData(
t,      h);
delay(1000);
if
(!client.loop(
))      {
mqttconnect(
);
}

}

```

```

void PublishData(float temp,
float humid) {  mqttconnect();
String payload = "{\"temp\":";
payload += temp; payload += ","
"\Humid\":";    payload +=
humid; payload += "}";

```

```

Serial.print("Sending payload: ");
Serial.println(payload);

```

```

if (client.publish(publishTopic, (char*)
payload.c_str())) {

    Serial.println("Publish ok");
} else {

    Serial.println("Publish failed");
}

}

```

```

void mqttconnect() {  if
(!client.connected()) {

    Serial.print("Reconnecting client to ");
Serial.println(server);

```



```

    while (!!!client.connect(clientId, authMethod,
token)) {    Serial.print(".");    delay(500);

    }

    initManagedDevice();

    Serial.println();

} }

void wificonnect() {

Serial.println();

Serial.print("Connecting to ");

    WiFi.begin("Wokwi-GUEST",
"", 6);    while (WiFi.status() !=
WL_CONNECTED)        {
    delay(500);
        Serial.print(".");    }

Serial.println("");

Serial.println("WiFi connected");
Serial.println("IP address: ");
Serial.println(WiFi.localIP());

}

void initManagedDevice() {    if

(client.subscribe(subscribetopic)) {

Serial.println((subscribetopic));

    Serial.println("subscribe to cmd OK");
    } else {

    Serial.println("subscribe to cmd FAILED");
    }
}

```

```

}

void callback(char* subscribetopic, byte* payload, unsigned int payloadLength)

{
    Serial.print("callback invoked for topic: ");
    Serial.println(subscribetopic);  for (int i =

0; i < payloadLength; i++) {

//Serial.print((char)payload[i]);    data3 +=

(char)payload[i];

    }

    Serial.println("data: "+ data3);

    if(data3=="lighton")

    {

Serial.println(data3);

digitalWrite(LED,HIGH);

    }

    else

    {

Serial.println(data3);

digitalWrite(LED,LOW);

    }

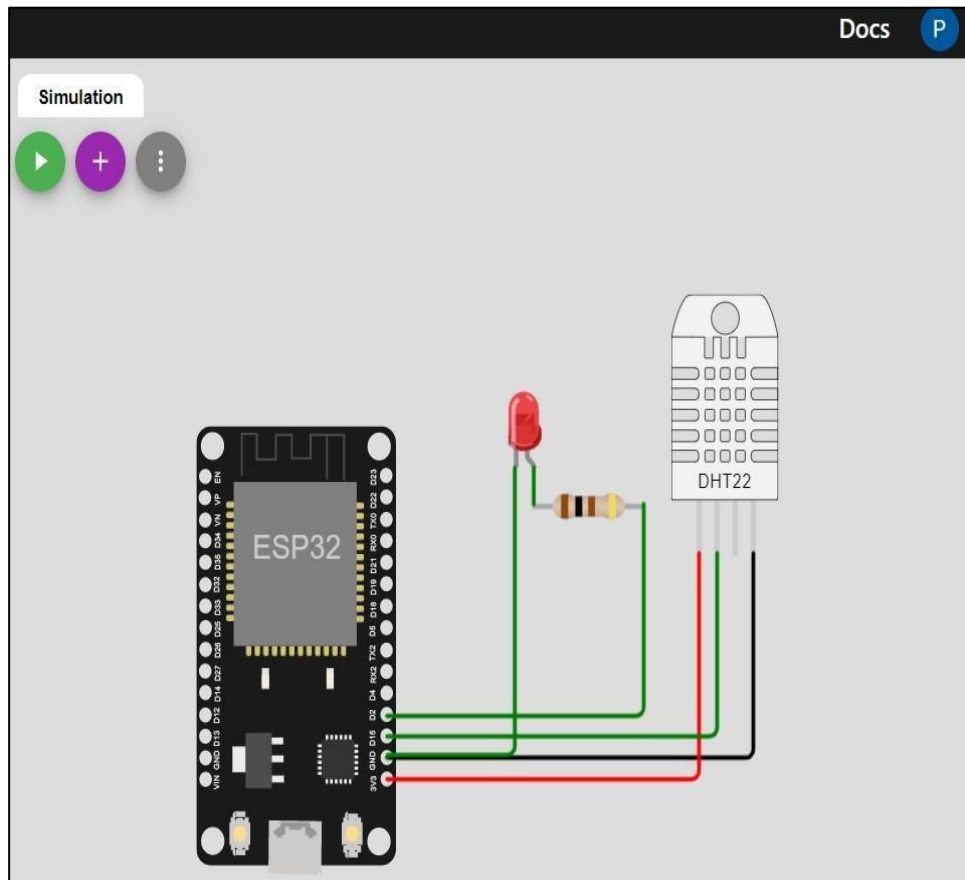
    data3="";

}

```

## 8. Test Case

### 8.1 Test Case 1



## SERIALMONITOR

```
Connecting to ...  
WiFi connected  
IP address:  
10.10.0.2  
Reconnecting client to tu4jce.messaging.internetofthings.ibmcloud.com  
iot-2/cmd/command/fmt/String  
subscribe to cmd OK
```

Connecting to IBM Watson IoT platform

```
temp:24.00
Humid:40.00
Sending payload: {"temp":24.00,"Humid":40.00}
Publish ok
temp:24.00
Humid:40.00
Sending payload: {"temp":24.00,"Humid":40.00}
Publish ok
```

**Publishing temperature and humidity values to the IBM Watson IoT platform**

**IBM Watson IoT platform:**

The screenshot displays the IBM Watson IoT Platform web interface. At the top, the header shows the user's email (pradeipsk17@gmail.com) and ID (tu4jce). The main navigation bar includes 'Browse', 'Action', 'Device Types', and 'Interfaces'. A sidebar on the left contains various icons for device management. The central area features a search bar and a table of devices. One device, with ID 12345, is highlighted, showing a 'Connected' status. Below the table, a detailed view of the device is shown, including its identity, device information, recent events, state, and logs. The device information section lists the Device ID (12345), Device Type (NodeMCU), Date Added (Nov 15, 2022 11:11 AM), Added By (pradeipsk17@gmail.com), and Connection Status (Connected). The connection status section provides additional details: Connection Time (Nov 15, 2022 2:51 PM) and Client Address (185.178.200.130 Insecure).

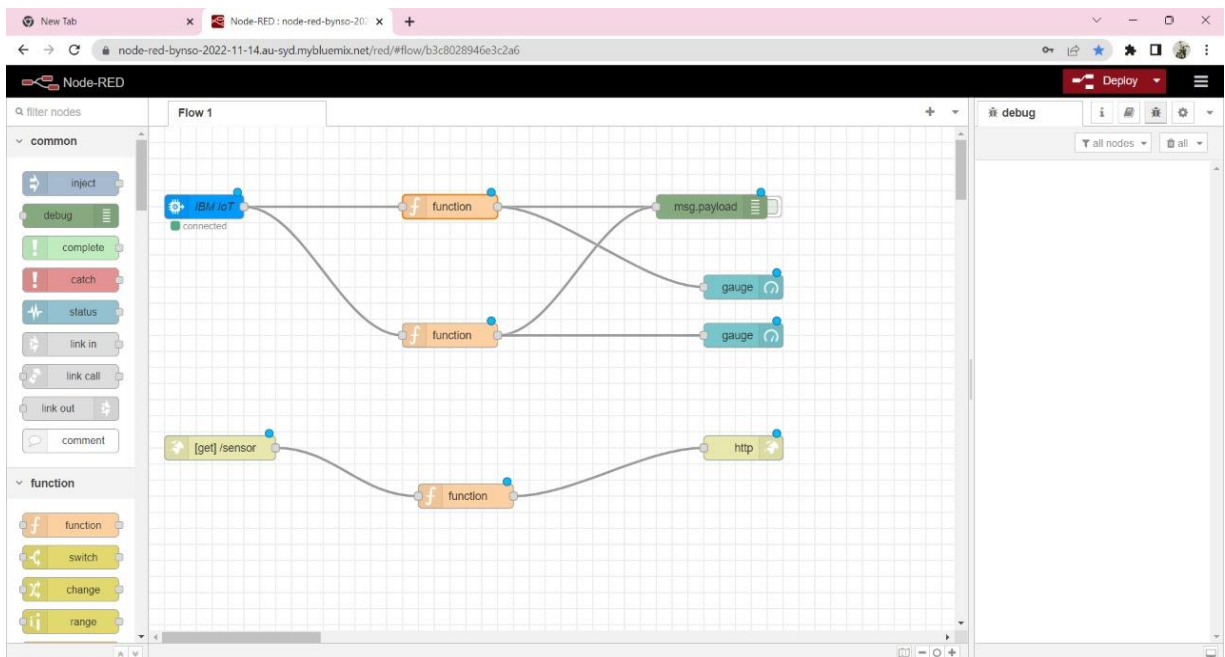
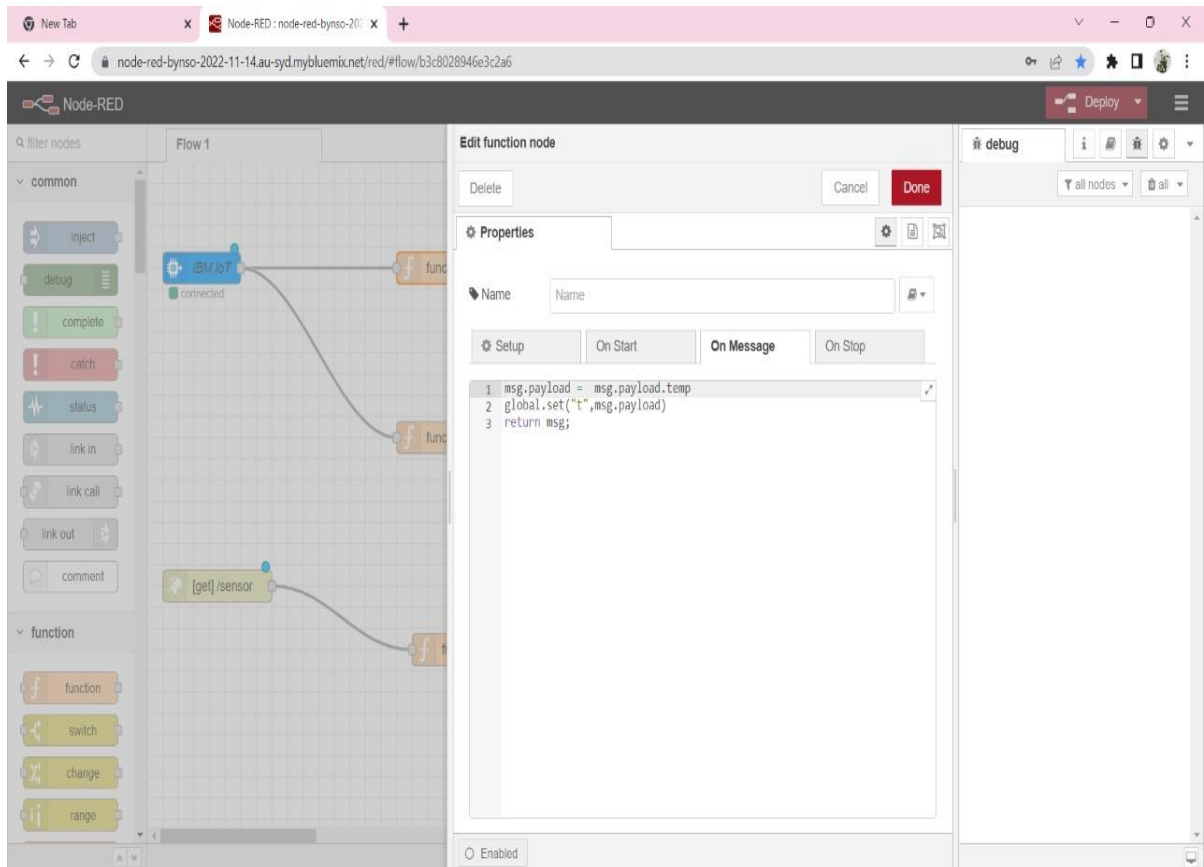
Device ID	Status	Device Type	Class ID	Date Added	Descriptive Location
12345	Connected	NodeMCU	Device	Nov 15, 2022 11:11 AM	

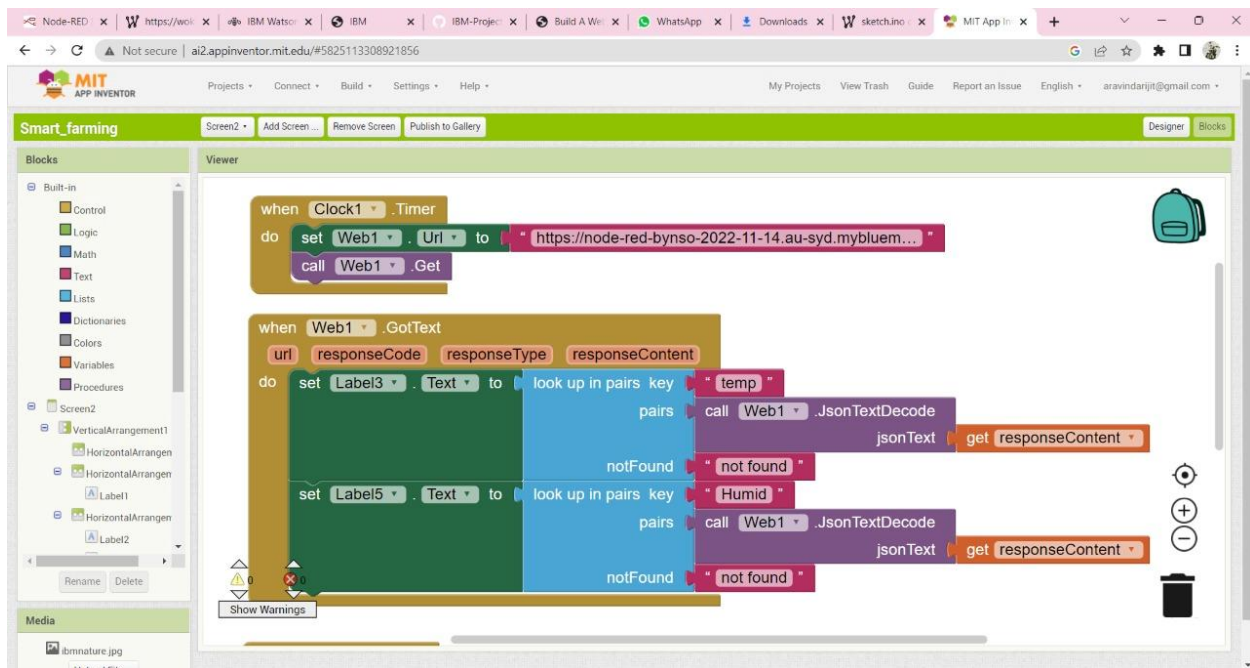
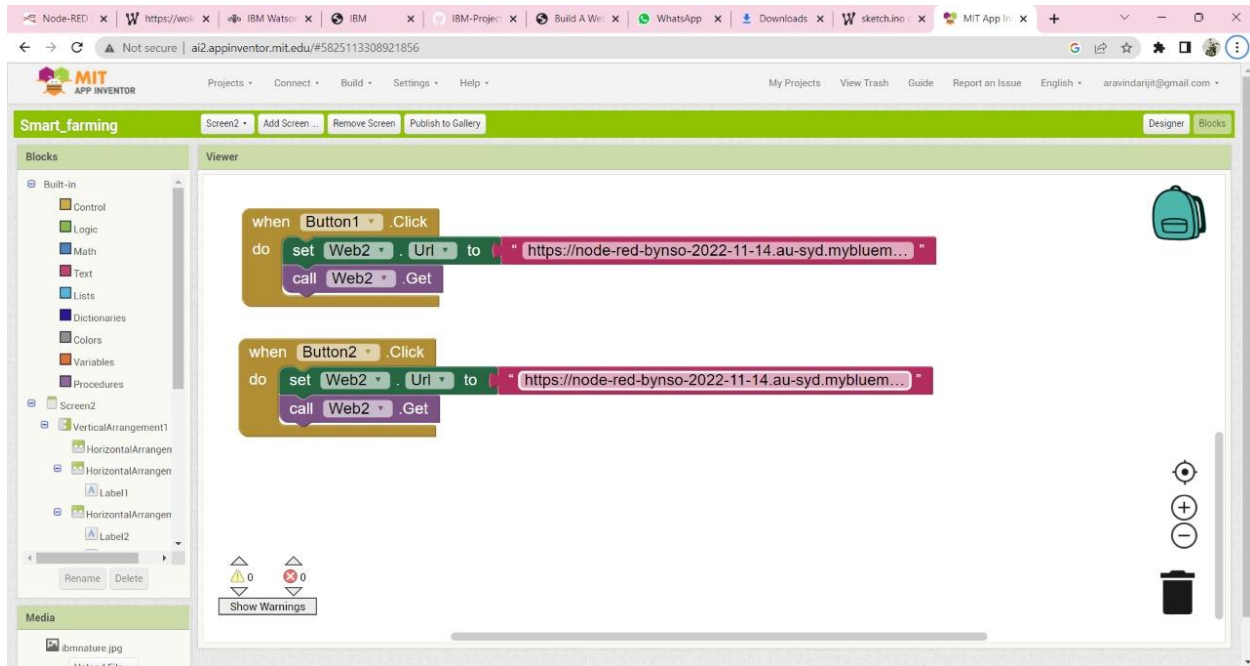
Identity	Device Information	Recent Events	State	Logs
Device ID	12345			
Device Type	NodeMCU			
Date Added	Nov 15, 2022 11:11 AM			
Added By	pradeipsk17@gmail.com			
Connection Status	Connected			
	Connection Time: Nov 15, 2022 2:51 PM			
	Client Address: 185.178.200.130 Insecure			

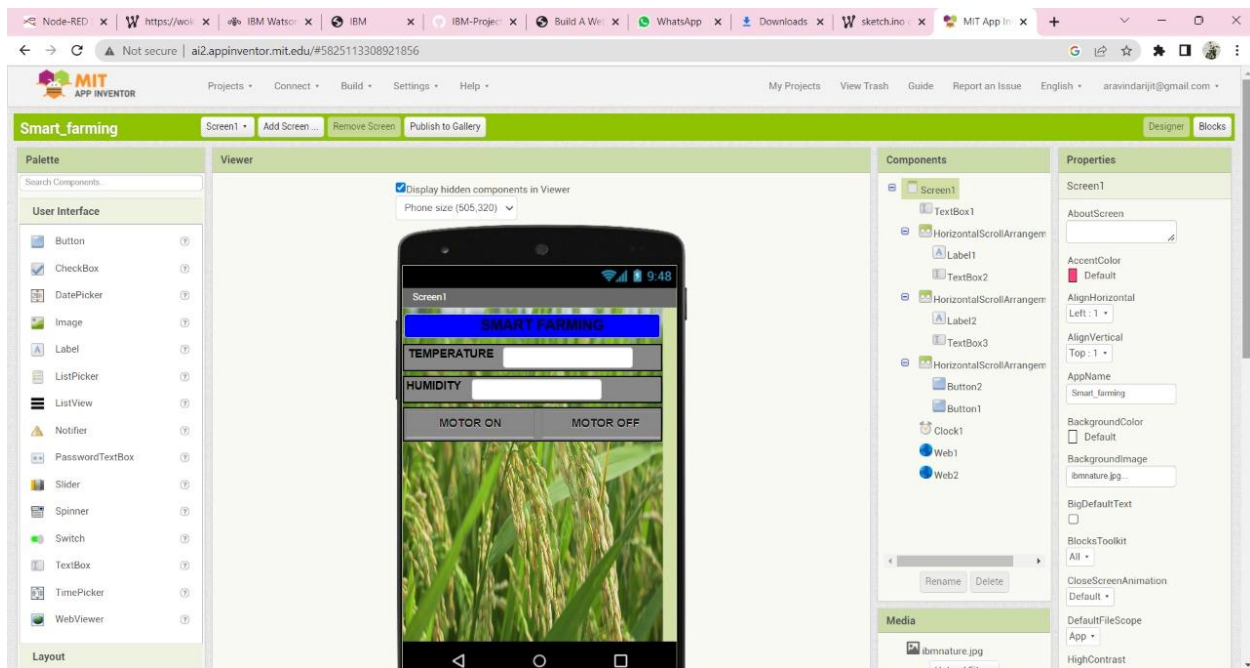
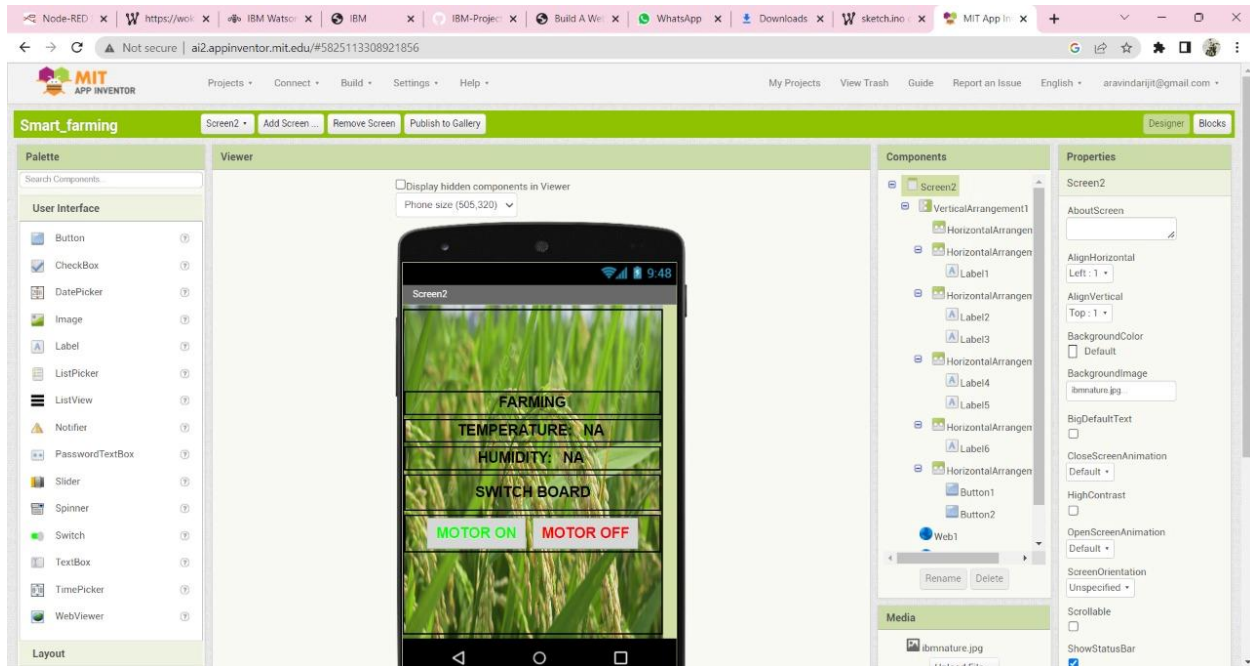
**Connected Status in IBM Watson IoT platform**



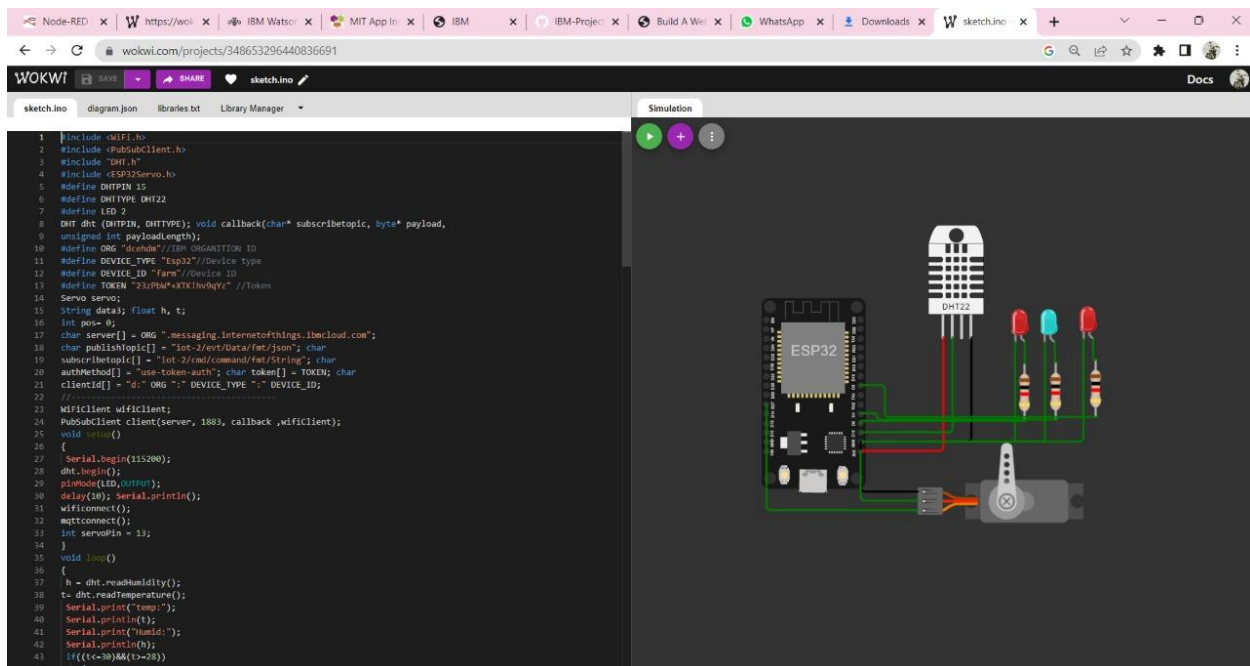
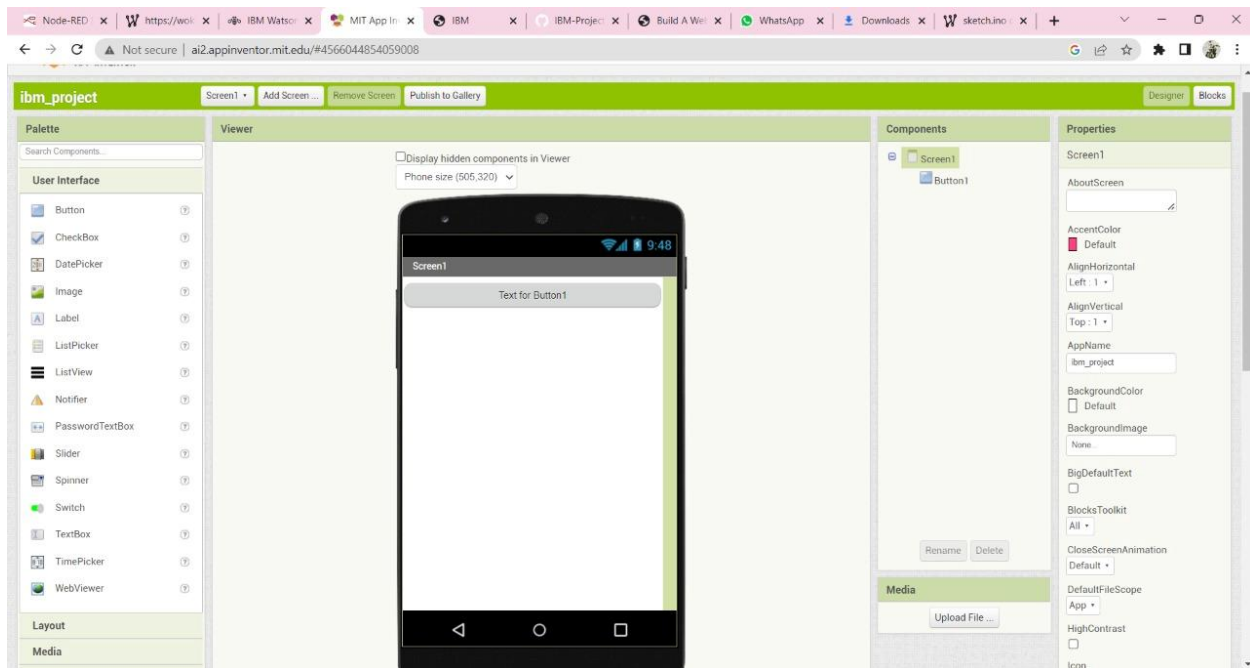
## 9. Results











Node-RED interface showing a flow with an IBM IoT node and a function node. The function node is being edited.

**Flow 1:**

- IBM IoT node (connected) → function node
- [get]/sensor node → function node

**Edit function node:**

Properties: Name

Setup | On Start | **On Message** | On Stop

```
1 msg.payload = {"temp":global.get("t"),"Humid":global.get("h")}
2 return msg;
```

Enabled

Node-RED interface showing a flow with an IBM IoT node and a function node. The function node is being edited.

**Flow 1:**

- IBM IoT node (connected) → function node
- [get]/sensor node → function node

**Edit function node:**

Properties: Name

Setup | On Start | **On Message** | On Stop

```
1 msg.payload = msg.payload.Humid
2 global.set("h",msg.payload)
3 return msg;
```

Enabled

8:27

Volt 1.37 4G+ 58%  
LTE KB/s

Screen2

**FARMING**  
**TEMPERATURE: 24.4**  
**HUMIDITY: 48**

**SWITCH BOARD**

**MOTOR ON**

**MOTOR OFF**



## **10. Advantages and Disadvantages**

### **10.1 Advantages of Smart Agriculture**

- It allows farmers to maximize yields using minimum resources such as water, fertilizers, seeds etc.
- Solar powered and mobile operated pumps save cost of electricity.
- Smart agriculture use drones and robots which helps in many ways. These improves data collection process and helps in wireless monitoring and control.
- It is cost effective method.
- It delivers high quality crop production.

### **10.2 Drawbacks or disadvantages of Smart Agriculture**

- Automated irrigation system uses only two parameters of soil like soil moisture and temperature other parameters humidity, light, air moisture, soil ph value not taken for decision making.
- Excessive seepage and leakage of water forms marshes and ponds all along the channels. The marshes and the ponds in course of time become the colonies of the mosquito, which gives rise to a disease like malaria.
- The smart agriculture needs availability of internet continuously. Rural part of most of the developing countries do not fulfil this requirement. Moreover internet connection is slower.

- The smart farming based equipments require farmers to understand and learn the use of technology. This is major challenge in adopting smart agriculture farming at large scale across the countries.

## **11. Conclusion**

A system to monitor temperature, humidity, moisture levels in the soil was designed and the project provides an opportunity to study the existing systems, along with their features and drawbacks. Agriculture is one of the most water-consuming activities. The proposed system can be used to switch the motor (on/off) depending on favourable condition of plants i.e sensor values, thereby automating the process of irrigation. which is one of the most time efficient activities in farming, which helps to prevent over irrigation or underirrigation of soil thereby avoiding crop damage. The farm owner can monitor the process online through a android App. Though this project can be concluded that there can be considerable development in farming with the use of IOT and automation.

## **12. Future Scope**

- The performance of the system can be further improved in terms of the operating speed, memory capacity, and instruction cycle period of the microcontroller by using other high end controllers. The number of channels can be increased to interface more number of sensors which is possible by using advanced versions of controllers.
- The system can be modified with the use of a data logger and a graphical LCD panel showing the measured sensor data over a period of time. A speaking voice alarm could be used. The device can be made to perform better by providing the power supply with the help of renewable source. Time bound administration of fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides can be introduced.

## 13. Appendix

### 13.1 Source Code

```
#include <WiFi.h>

#include <PubSubClient.h>

#include "DHT.h"

#include <ESP32Servo.h>

#define DHTPIN 15

#define DHTTYPE DHT22

#define LED 2

DHT dht (DHTPIN, DHTTYPE); void callback(char* subscribetopic, byte* payload,
unsigned int payloadLength);

#define ORG "dcehdm"//IBM ORGANITION ID

#define DEVICE_TYPE "Esp32"//Device type

#define DEVICE_ID "farm"//Device ID

#define TOKEN "23zPbW*+XTK!hv9qYz" //Token

Servo servo;

String data3; float h, t;

int pos= 0;

char server[] = ORG ".messaging.internetofthings.ibmcloud.com";

char publishTopic[] = "iot-2/evt/Data/fmt/json"; char

subscribetopic[] = "iot-2/cmd/command/fmt/String"; char

authMethod[] = "use-token-auth"; char token[] = TOKEN; char

clientId[] = "d:" ORG ":" DEVICE_TYPE ":" DEVICE_ID;
```

```
//-----  
  
WiFiClient wifiClient;  
  
PubSubClient client(server, 1883, callback ,wifiClient);  
  
void setup()  
{  
  
  Serial.begin(115200);  
  
  dht.begin();  
  
  pinMode(LED,OUTPUT);  
  
  pinMode(2,OUTPUT);//red  
  
  pinMode(4,OUTPUT); //blue  
  
  pinMode(5,OUTPUT); //green  
  
  delay(10); Serial.println();  
  
  wificonnect();  
  
  mqttconnect();  
  
  const int servoPin = 18;  
  
  servo.attach(servoPin, 500, 2400);  
  
}  
  
void loop()  
{  
  
  h = dht.readHumidity();  
  
  t= dht.readTemperature();  
  
  Serial.print("temp:");  
  
  Serial.println(t);
```

```
Serial.print("Humid:");  
  
Serial.println(h);  
  
if((t<=40)&&(t>=25))  
{  
    pos=90;  
  
    servo.write(pos);  
  
    digitalWrite(4, HIGH);  
  
    digitalWrite(2, LOW);digitalWrite(5, LOW);  
  
}  
  
if(t>40)  
{  
    pos=180;  
  
    servo.write(pos);  
  
    digitalWrite(2, HIGH);  
  
    digitalWrite(4, LOW);digitalWrite(5, LOW);  
  
}  
  
if(t<25)  
{  
    pos=0;  
  
    servo.write(pos);  
  
    digitalWrite(5, HIGH); digitalWrite(2, LOW); digitalWrite(4, LOW);  
  
}
```



```
PublishData(t, h);

delay(1000);

if(!client.loop()) {

mqttconnect();

} }

void PublishData(float temp, float humid) {

mqttconnect();

String payload = "{\"temp\":"; payload += temp;

payload += "," "\"Humid\":"; payload += humid;

payload += "}";


Serial.print("Sending payload: ");

Serial.println(payload);


if (client.publish(publishTopic, (char*) payload.c_str())) {

Serial.println("Publish ok");

} else {

Serial.println("Publish failed");

}}

void mqttconnect() {

    if(!client.connected()) {

Serial.print("Reconnecting client to ");

Serial.println(server);
```

```

while (!!!client.connect(clientId, authMethod, token)) {

Serial.print("."); delay(500);

}

initManagedDevice();

Serial.println();

} }

void wificonnect()

{

Serial.println();

Serial.print("Connecting to ");

WiFi.begin("Wokwi-GUEST", "", 6);

while(WiFi.status() != WL_CONNECTED) {

delay(500);

Serial.print(".");

} Serial.println("");

Serial.println("WiFi connected");

Serial.println("IP address: ");

Serial.println(WiFi.localIP());

}

void initManagedDevice() {

if(client.subscribe(subscribetopic)) {

Serial.println((subscribetopic));

Serial.println("subscribe to cmd OK");

```

```
    } else {  
  
        Serial.println("subscribe to cmd FAILED");  
  
    } }  
  
void callback(char* subscribetopic, byte* payload, unsigned int payloadLength)  
{  
  
    Serial.print("callback invoked for topic: ");  
  
    Serial.println(subscribetopic);  
  
    for (int i = 0; i < payloadLength; i++) {  
  
        //Serial.print((char)payload[i]); data3 +=  
  
        (char)payload[i];  
  
    }  
  
    Serial.println("data: "+ data3);  
  
    if(data3=="lighton")  
  
    {  
  
        Serial.println(data3);  
  
        digitalWrite(LED,HIGH);  
  
    }  
  
    else  
  
    {  
  
        Serial.println(data3); digitalWrite(LED,LOW);  
  
    }  
  
    data3="";  
  
}
```

### **13.2 Github link**

<https://github.com/IBM-EPBL/IBM-Project-6571-1658831935>

### **13.3 Project demo link**

[https://github.com/IBM-EPBL/IBM-Project-6571-](https://github.com/IBM-EPBL/IBM-Project-6571-1658831935/blob/master/Final%20Deliverables/final%201%20video.mp4)

[1658831935/blob/master/Final%20Deliverables/final%201%20video.mp4](https://github.com/IBM-EPBL/IBM-Project-6571-1658831935/blob/master/Final%20Deliverables/final%201%20video.mp4)