

GROUP ASSIGNMENT (PRACTICAL)

How IOT contribute to agriculture development

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Contents

I.	Summary.....	3
a.	Introduction	3
b.	Topic background	3
c.	Proposed system	5
II.	Conceptual Design	7
a.	Block diagrams	7
b.	UML diagram.....	9
III.	Task Breakdown	12
IV.	Implementation	13
a.	Sensors	13
b.	Actuators.....	13
c.	Software/Libraries	13
d.	Edge servers and Cloud Connectivity.....	14
e.	Cloud Computing.....	14
f.	Communication protocols	14
g.	Website	14
h.	Database	15
i.	Tinkercad Model.....	15
j.	Evidence of building system	16
k.	Rule Chains for triggering alarm	17
l.	ThingsBoard Dashboard	18
V.	User Manual	19
VI.	Limitations.....	43
VII.	Resources	45
VIII.	Appendix	46

I. Summary

a. Introduction

As the global population burgeons and environmental concerns loom large, the need for more effective, sustainable, and data-centric farming methods becomes increasingly evident. The focus is on how IoT technologies empower farmers to monitor their land and crops remotely, accessing crucial information and insights on their smartphones or other personal devices.

This report examines a proposed smart farming system that goes beyond the conventional, integrating cloud computing for data analysis and utilizing IoT sensors for real-time data collection. The system comprises sensors for environmental data, an edge server for real-time processing, and a database for storing the collected information. Clients interact with the system through web browsers, enabling real-time monitoring, distributed architecture, and scalability. The incorporation of cloud technology adds a layer of sophistication, enabling alarms, triggers, and management through cloud servers. The utilization of ThingsBoard further enhances the system's capabilities, providing a comprehensive solution for modernizing agriculture practices.

b. Topic background

An age of transformation has begun with the rise of the Internet of Things (IoT), which is changing industries all over the world. Agriculture is one industry that has been significantly affected. Data-driven practices and gadget connectivity are transforming conventional farming techniques. In this regard, my survey article explores the consequences of IoT innovation in agriculture, ranging from sustainable practices to precision farming, and its multifarious influence.

Agriculture has always been associated with manual work and tradition. But as the world's population has increased and environmental concerns have grown, it is becoming more and more clear that farming needs to adopt more effective, sustainable, and data-driven methods. IoT integration in agriculture opens a new technological frontier that tackles long-standing issues. This study investigates how farmers may monitor their land and crops from a distance using the Internet of Things, getting vital information and insights on their cellphones or other personal

devices. Due to the extraordinary control and reactivity that this degree of connectivity provides, both farmers and residents can take prompt action to reduce possible risks and losses.

The adoption of IoT technologies has brought in a new era of agricultural efficiency and management in farming techniques. The Internet of Things has greatly enhanced sustainable farming operations. IoT-enabled continuous environmental condition monitoring helps with illness prevention and pest management.

The advantages and disadvantages of a suggested smart agriculture system for cornfields that makes use of drones and wireless sensor networks are examined. Even while drones have the potential to increase crop yields, there are certain obstacles, like the necessity for numerous sensors and their high cost.

The survey concludes by examining a smart farming system that uses cloud computing for analysis and Internet of Things sensors for data collection. Farmers receive recommendations from machine intelligence on how to increase agricultural yields while lessening their impact on the environment. highlighting how IoT devices can collect data in real-time and use that data to help farmers make decisions that will increase crop yields, save costs, and protect the environment. The survey report acknowledges the transformative potential of IoT, but it also points out the obstacles that still need to be overcome before it can be widely used in agriculture, including high costs and complexity. IoT is expected to play an increasingly important role in agriculture as it develops, making farming and industry's future more profitable, sustainable, and efficient.

c. Proposed system

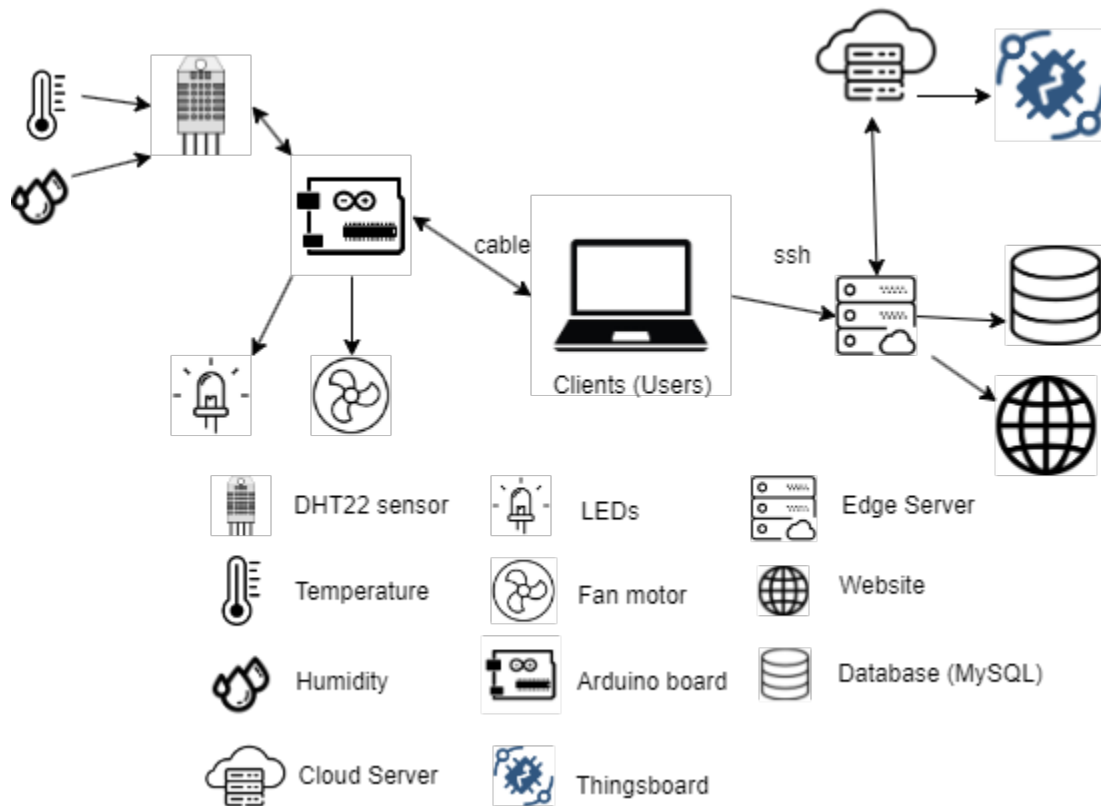


Figure 1: Sketch of proposed system

The following elements make up the suggested system:

- **Sensors:** These devices gather environmental data, including humidity and temperature.
- **Actuators:** These devices will work based on the conditions of the system.
- **Edge server:** The edge server gathers and processes sensor data instantly. Moreover, serial input can be written to the Arduino board using this method.
- **Database:** The information gathered by the edge server and sensors is kept in the database.
- **Cloud server:** This will show the data visualization get from Arduino and sound an alarm.
- **Website:** This will show the data got from the sensors and will interact with Arduino.

Clients can use web browsers to communicate with the system. The networked architecture, scalability, and real-time monitoring of this suggested system are just a few advantages. With the

ability to monitor in real-time and detect changes instantly, the system may react to changes swiftly and sound a warning via actuators. The system's dispersed components contribute to its scalability and dependability, and it may be expanded with the addition of more sensors and actuators. This system can assist in the monitoring and management of agricultural equipment, including greenhouses and irrigation systems. To manage humidity, temperature, and the current time stamp, this system also uses MySQL storage.

DHT22 is a good fit for this use case as the sensor for measuring temperature and humidity, however humidity will be primarily utilized for system management. According to PLNTS.com (2021), plants prefer a humidity of between 60% and 80%. However, for this project, I will adjust the humidity based on trigger circumstances to make humidity variations easier to control.

The edge server, responsible for instant data processing from the sensors, utilizes MQTT to securely transmit this processed data to the cloud server. This enables the cloud server to receive real-time updates on environmental conditions, such as humidity and temperature, captured by the sensors in the agricultural setting.

Once the cloud server receives the data, it engages with ThingsBoard. Through ThingsBoard, the cloud server not only displays data visualization but also triggers alarms based on predefined conditions. This integration enhances the system's responsiveness, allowing for timely alerts and notifications in the event of significant changes in the monitored conditions.

In essence, the MQTT communication protocol establishes a robust link between the edge and cloud servers, enabling a continuous flow of data that contributes to the overall effectiveness of the smart farming system. Through this interconnected architecture, the system achieves a harmonious coordination between on-site data processing and centralized management, ultimately optimizing agricultural operations for enhanced efficiency and sustainability.

II. Conceptual Design

a. Block diagrams

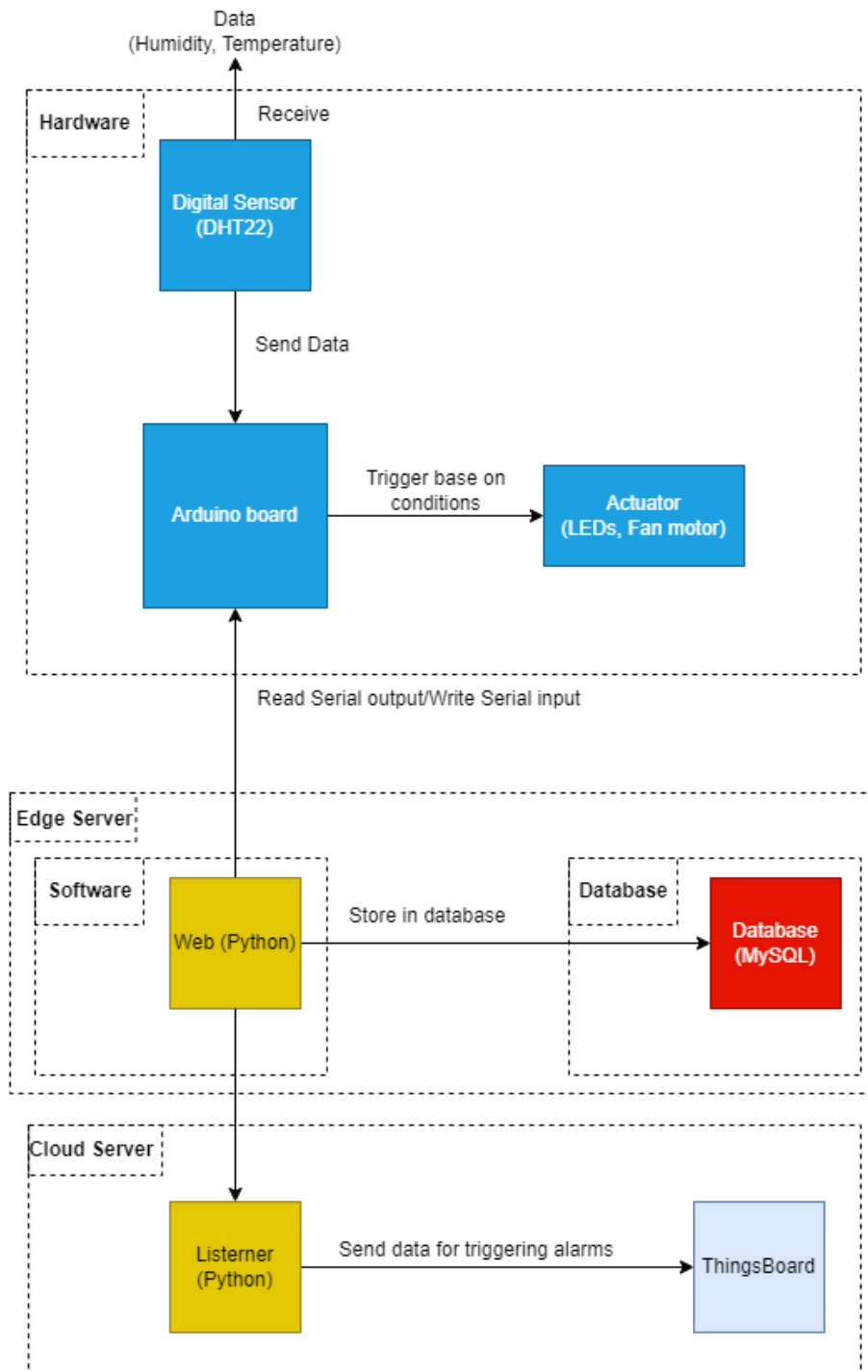


Figure 2: Block diagram for proposed system

In the initial phase of data acquisition, the digital sensor (DHT11) actively gathers environmental data, specifically humidity and temperature, from its surroundings. This collected data is then transmitted to the Arduino board, serving as the central processing unit for the smart farming system. The Arduino board interprets the received data and, when necessary, activates the actuators. This real-time interaction between the sensor, Arduino board, and actuators forms a responsive loop that promptly communicates changes in environmental conditions to the user.

Simultaneously, the web application serves as the user interface, providing a graphical representation of the gathered data. The application reads the serial output from the Arduino board and displays the information in an easily understandable format for users. Depending on user preferences, the web application offers functionality to store this data in a MySQL database, facilitating long-term data storage and analysis.

In the subsequent phase, the system introduces a mode triggered by the user to autonomously send data to a cloud server. Upon enabling this mode, the system seamlessly transfers the gathered data to ThingsBoard—an IoT platform designed for data visualization and management. This transition to the cloud enhances the system's capabilities by providing a centralized and accessible repository for agricultural data.

Within ThingsBoard, users can visualize the environmental data in a dynamic and interactive manner. Moreover, the platform is configured to respond to set conditions, triggering alarms or notifications when specific thresholds are crossed. This integration with ThingsBoard not only enhances data visualization but also introduces an additional layer of intelligence, allowing for real-time alerts and alarms based on user-defined criteria.

b. UML diagram

1. Diagram for how Arduino work

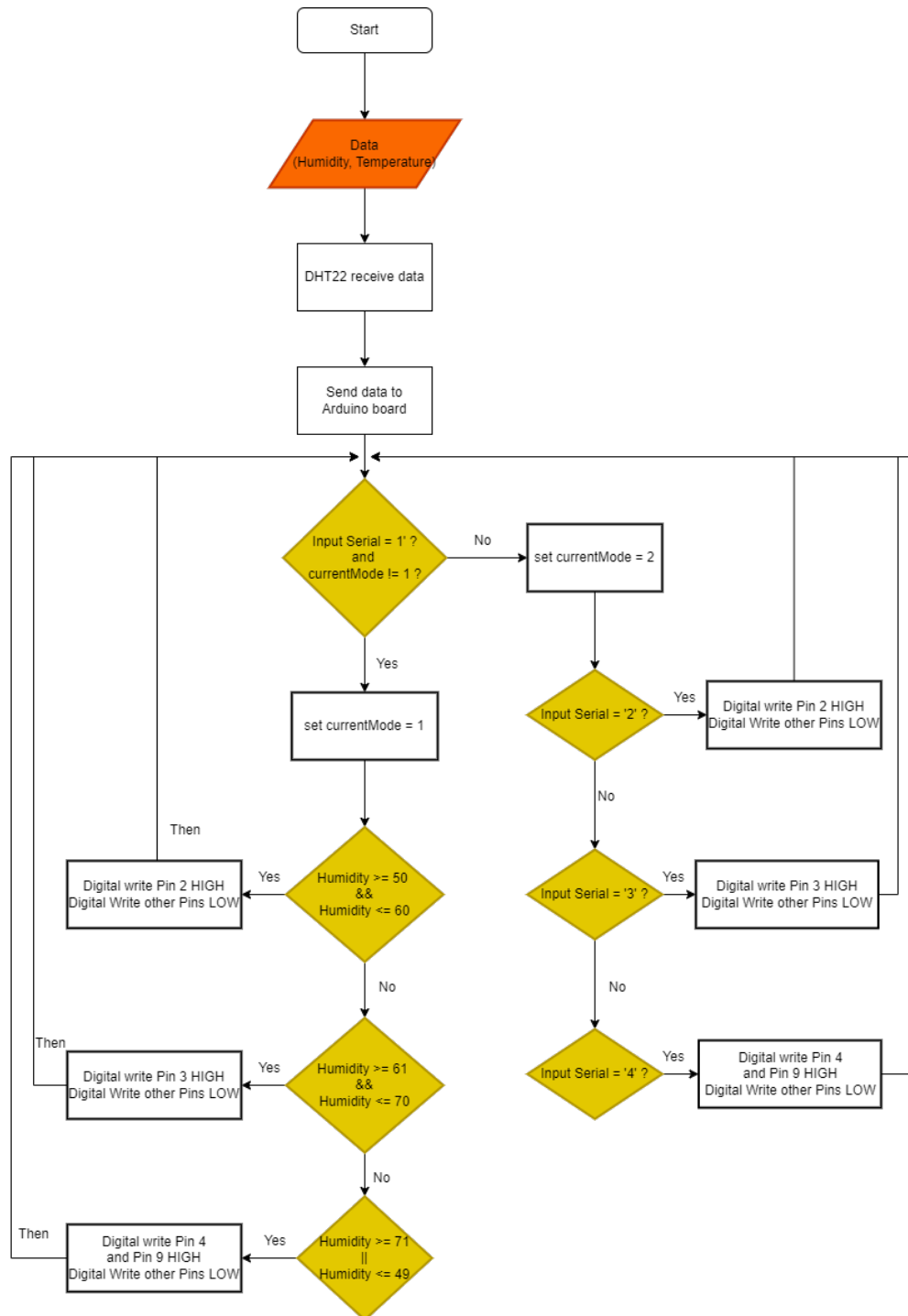


Figure 3: Flow chart for how the Arduino work

In the operational sequence depicted in the chart, the Arduino code functions in a continuous loop, perpetually executing the designated commands. The primary data inputs for this code consist of humidity and temperature readings acquired from the DHT22 sensor.

The code operates in two distinct modes: In the first mode, triggered when the user inputs '1' to the Arduino, the code autonomously initiates and undertakes the task of monitoring and analyzing the humidity data received from the DHT22 sensor. This automated process ensures continuous surveillance of environmental conditions, providing valuable insights into humidity variations.

On the other hand, if the user inputs '2,' '3,' or '4' to the Arduino, the code seamlessly transitions to the second mode. In this mode, the code executes specific actions, notably setting the corresponding pins to a HIGH state while simultaneously setting other pins to a LOW state. This dynamic mode-switching mechanism enables the user to customize and control the behavior of the system based on the input provided, facilitating a flexible and user-driven experience.

2. Diagram for how the Python code work for sending request from the web:

For the below image, the description of the system is visualized. First, when the user accesses the web, the webpage will display and then when the user requests the data, the data will be fetched by Python and display back in the web. The user can choose whenever the Arduino runs automatically or manually for managing the state. If the user chooses to run automatically, the back end of the website will write the Serial input to the Arduino board and the program will auto run (refer to Figure 3). However, if the user chooses to run manually, the user can choose whenever to store the data in the database or not. In both cases, the first thing the backend of the web does is to read the data (humidity and temperature) from the Serial output. If the user chooses to store, the backend of the web will store the data (humidity, temperature) in the database include the time and date of the current request. the backend of the web will send Serial input '2' to the Arduino code and then the Arduino board will trigger the suitable pin to alert (refer to Figure 4).

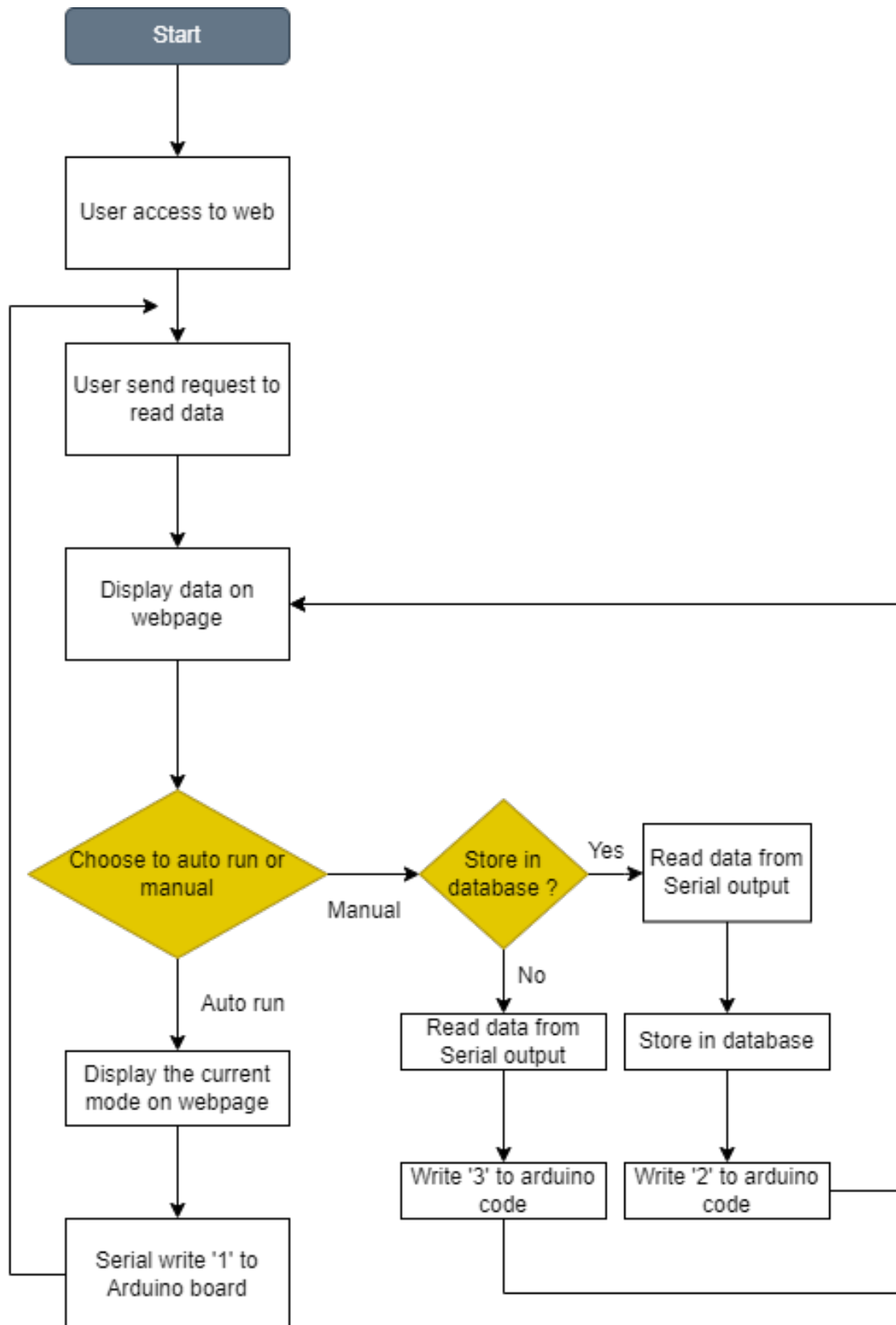


Figure 4: Flow chart for how the python program works and send request.

III. Task Breakdown

Name of Contributors	Specific Work Done
Tran Thanh Minh	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Design system- Code for both Cloud and Edge server to run.- Report

IV. Implementation

The Arduino operates as a pivotal node in this interconnected system, tasked with the collection and initial processing of data from the DHT22 sensor. The DHT22 sensor serves as a reliable source for monitoring the ambient temperature and humidity, providing essential insights for applications such as climate control and data logging. Integrated with the Arduino, the DHT22 delivers sensor values, which are then transmitted as Serial output in a customized format. Arduino can execute actions based on this data, serving as a crucial link between the physical environment and the digital realm.

a. Sensors

DHT22 is a type of sensor that measures the ambient temperature and humidity. DHT22 is utilized in this project to keep an eye on the surrounding circumstances. This is critical for applications where temperature and humidity information are required, including data logging or climate management. The Arduino module is integrated with the DHT22, allowing it to read sensor data and print serial output in a format of choice. Based on the information obtained, it is capable of acting.

b. Actuators

Within the system, actuators play a dynamic role in responding to environmental conditions. LEDs serve as visual indicators, signaling specific conditions based on received data, such as illuminating when a predetermined temperature threshold is reached. Meanwhile, the fan motor serves a practical purpose by regulating humidity levels. Triggered by DHT22 readings, the fan motor engages when humidity surpasses a set point, providing automated humidity control. This functionality is paramount for real-world applications, especially in scenarios requiring efficient cooling systems.

c. Software/Libraries

Python takes the reins as the primary programming language in this project, collaborating with essential libraries like MySQLdb, serial, Flask, and render_template. Python's versatility is harnessed for data processing, communication, and front-end development. Through serial

communication, Python interacts with the Arduino, retrieving sensor data and storing it in a MySQL database. Flask, in conjunction with `render_template`, facilitates the creation of a user-friendly web interface. Users can monitor and control the system by sending requests to programmed endpoints, ensuring a seamless and interactive experience.

d. Edge servers and Cloud Connectivity

Beyond local processing, an edge server powered by Python and Flask further refines the data before communicating with a high-level system. This server also plays a pivotal role in integrating the system with cloud servers and ThingsBoard. Communication protocols, such as MQTT, facilitate seamless interaction between the edge server and Arduino, enabling the transfer of processed data to the cloud.

e. Cloud Computing

Cloud computing adds a layer of sophistication to the system, allowing for centralized storage, processing, and accessibility of data. The cloud server, connected via MQTT, receives data from the edge server and triggers alarms based on set conditions using ThingsBoard. This integration enhances the system's capabilities, providing users with a comprehensive platform for data visualization, real-time monitoring, and intelligent alerts, fostering a holistic approach to managing environmental conditions.

f. Communication protocols

The MQTT communication protocol connects the edge and cloud servers seamlessly. This protocol ensures efficient and reliable data transfer between these components, forming a cohesive system architecture.

g. Website

The user interface is realized through a web application. Flask and `render_template` enable the creation of a user-friendly website, offering a platform for users to interact with and monitor the system. This website facilitates the seamless exchange of requests, enhancing the user experience.

h. Database

MySQL assumes the role of the database system, efficiently storing and managing sensor data. This relational database structure allows for streamlined information retrieval, incorporating crucial time and date information. The database becomes a repository for all records, enabling comprehensive analysis of temperature and humidity patterns over time.

i. Tinkercad Model

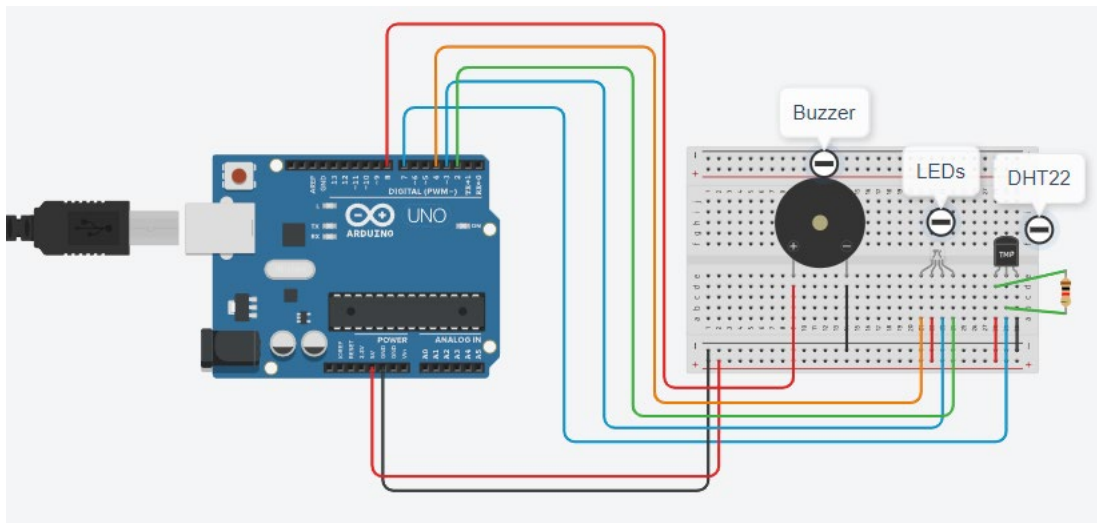


Figure 6: Tinkercad Model of proposed system

Since Tinkercad does not offer the right motor for my suggested design, I have substituted the buzzer for the display. The functionality remains unchanged, though. The criteria specified in the code will cause the system to alert. The circuit's logic is shown in the schematic image below.

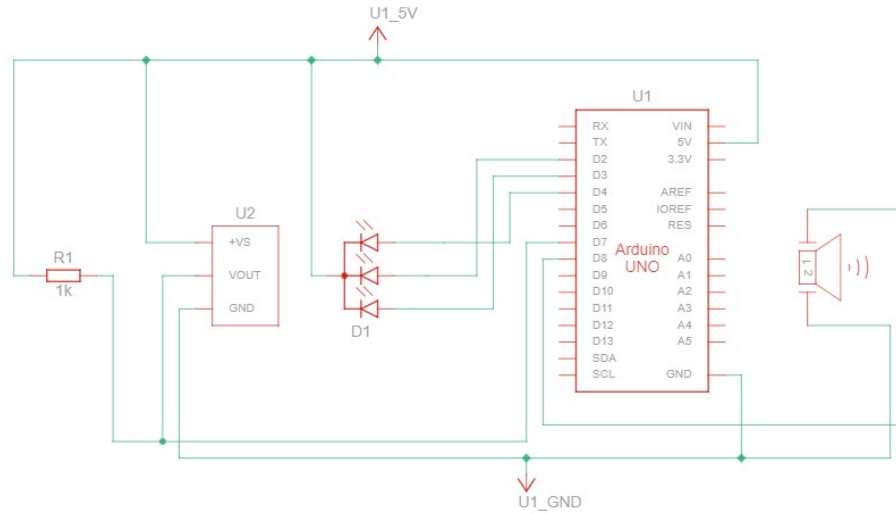


Figure 7: Schematic view of Tinkercad

j. Evidence of building system

Here are 2 figures that show how I has routed the wired to make the connection between my personal device and the Arduino.

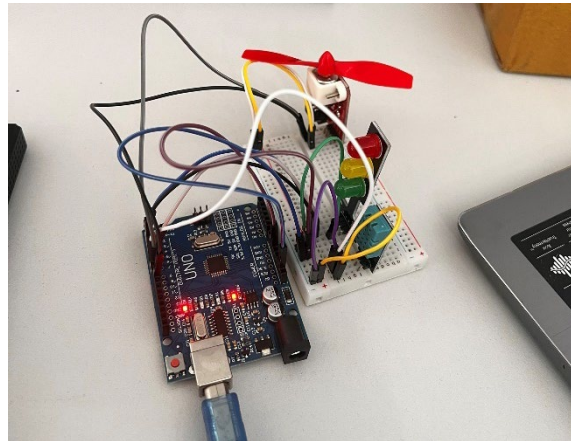


Figure 8: Side view of proposed system

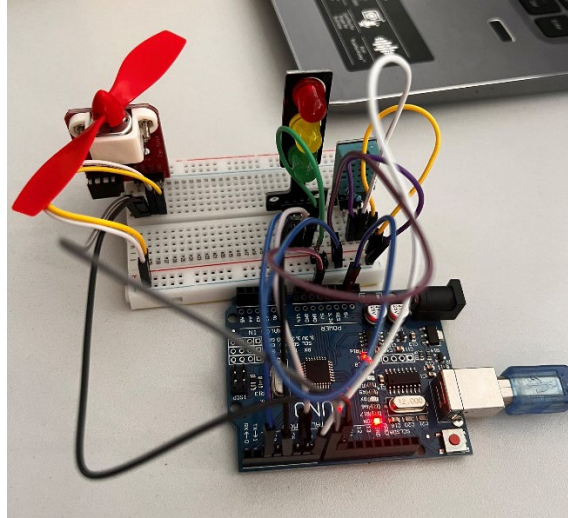


Figure 9: Front view of proposed system

k. Rule Chains for triggering alarm

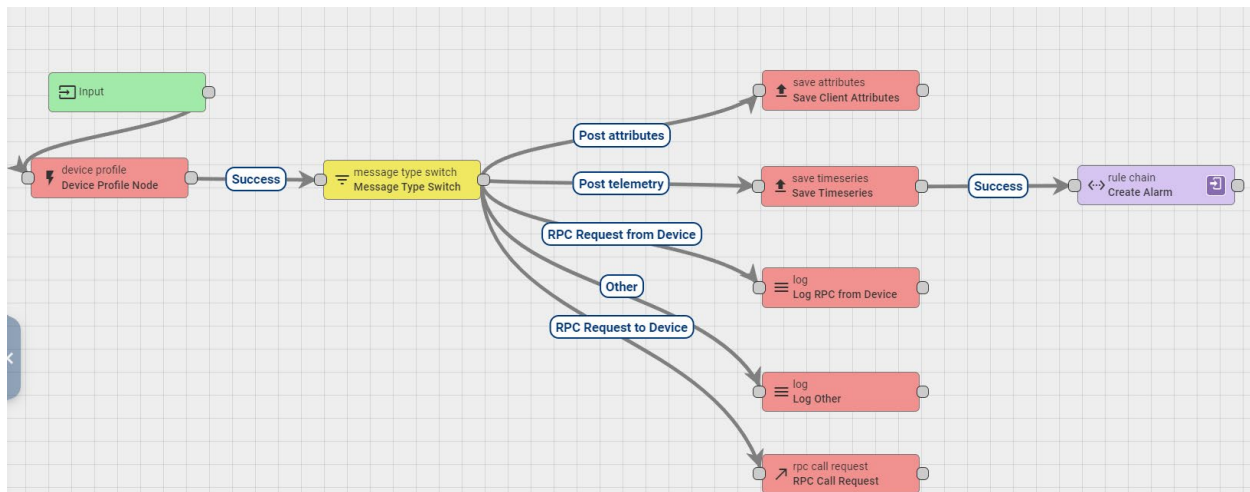


Figure 10: Root Rule Chain

The input data will be received from the device, this data will be in the form of telemetry data. The create alarm component is used to create alarms based on telemetry data, so that when the humidity exceeds a certain threshold then it will trigger alarms.

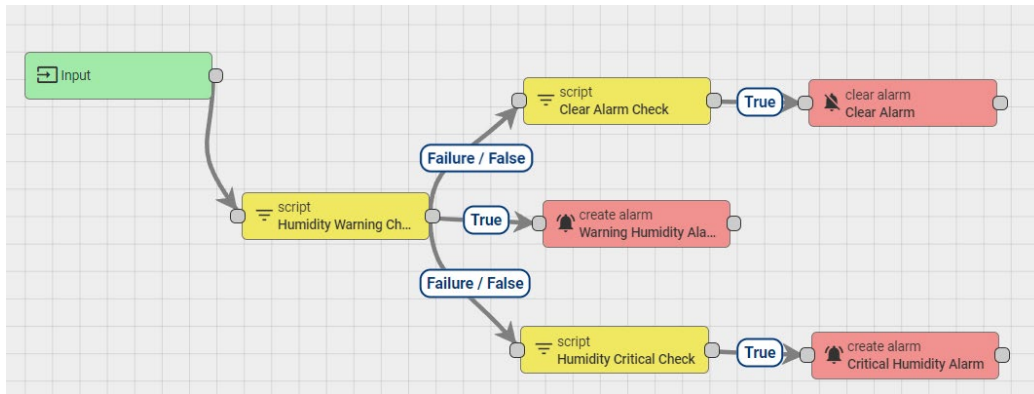


Figure 11: Rule Chain for Creating Alarm

This image shows the process of input is read from device. Then it will check whenever the temperature is in range from 61 – 70 or above 71 or below 50, then it will trigger the suitable alarm.

I. ThingsBoard Dashboard

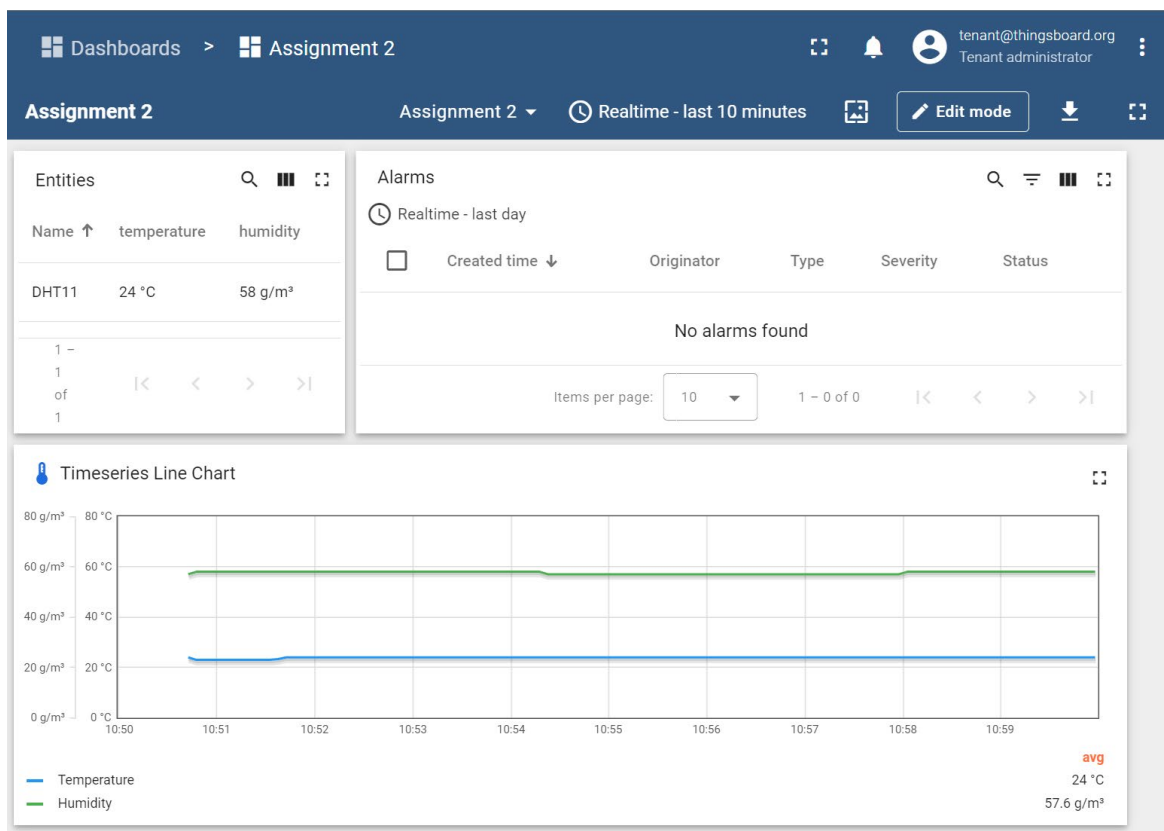


Figure 12: Assignment 2 Dashboard

V. User Manual

1. Installation:

Install the VMware from this link : [Download VMware for Windows](#)

Then, you need to install the Raspberry Pi OS for Windows: [Download Rasp Pi OS](#)

2. Setting up VMware:

Import the file Rasp Pi OS ISO to VMware twice, the first one is for the Edge Server, the second one is for Cloud Server.

Then you need to upgrade for both 2 servers by using these commands:

- `sudo apt update`
- `sudo apt upgrade`

Then, you need to configure so that it can be connected through SSH by the following commands:

- `sudo systemctl enable ssh.service`
- `sudo systemctl start ssh.service`

3. Configure Ports on both servers:

Go to the settings for both servers.

For Edge server, you need to enable Serial Ports, Port 1. Then enable Port Number COM1 (so this port will display as `/dev/ttyUSB0` in Linux)

For Cloud server, you need to disable Serial Port so that it only allows the connection from Edge server through MQTT.

4. Install packages for servers

Edge server:

First, you need to install the packages for Python and MySQL with these command lines:

- `sudo apt-get install mariadb-server`

- `sudo apt-get install python-pymysql python3-pymysql`

With the above packages, the user can use Python to interact with database.

Then, you need to install flask package for using library Flask by using the command line:

- `sudo apt-get install python-flask`

We need to install the client mosquito on edge server by using command line:

- `sudo apt-get install mosquito-clients`

We also need to install MQTT client library paho-mqtt for sending data through cloud server by using command:

- `sudo apt-get install python3-paho-mqtt`

Cloud server:

First, we need to install the MQTT broker and client for cloud server:

- `sudo apt-get install mosquito mosquito-clients`

We also need to allow the anonymous connections by opening config file:

- `sudo nano /etc/mosquito/mosquito.conf`

and then add the following lines to the end of it:

- `allow_anonymous true`
- `listener 1884 192.168.153.196`

We also need to install mosquito and enable it by using the command line:

- `sudo systemctl start mosquito.service`
- `sudo systemctl enable mosquito.service`

5. Install ThingsBoard on Cloud Server:

First, you need to install java 11 by using this command line:

- `sudo apt install openjdk-11-jdk`

You need to install the suitable PostgreSQL with the following command lines:

- `wget --quiet -O - https://www.postgresql.org/media/keys/ACCC4CF8.asc | sudo apt-key add -`
- `echo "deb https://apt.postgresql.org/pub/repos/apt/ $(lsb_release -cs)-pgdg main" | sudo tee /etc/apt/sources.list.d/pgdg.list`
- `sudo apt update`
- `sudo apt -y install postgresql-12`
- `sudo service postgresql start`

Once the PostgreSQL installation is done then you need to use the following command for creating new user and configuring your password:

- `sudo su - postgres`
- `psql`
- `\password`
- `\q`

Then you need to connect to database to create thingsboard database with the following commands:

- `psql -U postgres -d postgres -h 127.0.0.1 -W`
- `CREATE DATABASE thingsboards;`
- `\q`

Then you need to configure ThingsBoard file:

- `sudo nano /etc/thingsboard/conf/thingsboard.conf`

Then you need to add the following lines to that file and replace with the PASSWORD that you previously set:

- `export DATABASE_TS_TYPE=sql`
- `export SPRING_DATASOURCE_URL=jdbc:postgresql://localhost:5432/thingsboard`
- `export SPRING_DATASOURCE_USERNAME=postgres`

- export SPRING_DATASOURCE_PASSWORD=PASSWORD
- export SQL_POSTGRES_TS_KV_PARTITIONING=MONTHS

Then you need to run the installation script for ThingsBoard:

- sudo /usr/share/thingsboard/bin/install/install.sh --loadDemo

Lastly, you can start the ThingsBoard with the command:

- sudo service thingsboard start

After starting, you can go to the web UI with the link: <http://localhost:8080/>

Or you can go to the web UI from your device with the IP address of the cloud server:

<http://192.168.153.131:8080/> (in this case 192.168.153.131)

Then, you need to log in with these credentials:

- Username: tenant@thingsboard.org
 - Password: tenant
6. Create Dashboard for the system:

Firstly, you need to add a new customer. By going to the “Customers” category on the side bar, you can add a new customer with the information from the Figure 12.

Add Customer ? X

Title*
Thanh Minh

Description
Customer for Assignment 3

Country
Viet Nam

City State / Province Zip / Postal Code

Address

Address 2

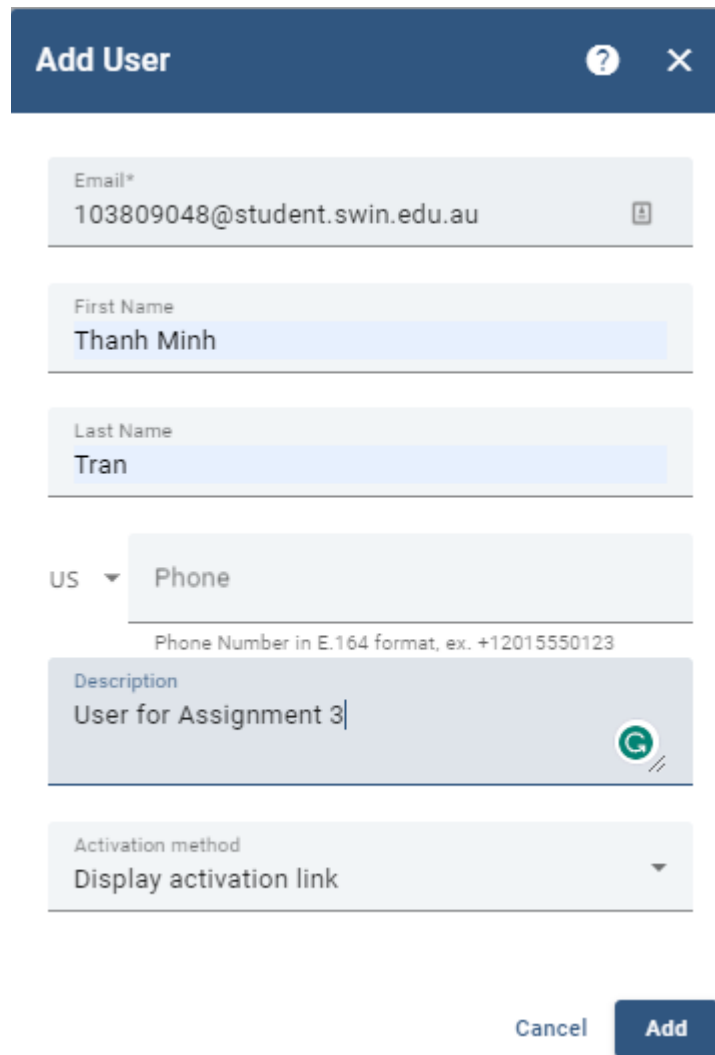
US Phone
Phone Number in E.164 format, ex. +12015550123

Email

Cancel Add

Figure 12: Add new customer Thanh Minh

Then, you need to open the customer you have just created and go to “Manage users”. Then, you need to click the “+” to add new user with the following detail:



The screenshot shows a web form titled "Add User" with a dark blue header bar containing a question mark icon and a close button (X). The form fields are as follows:

- Email***: A text input field containing "103809048@student.swin.edu.au" with a small icon to the right.
- First Name**: A text input field containing "Thanh Minh".
- Last Name**: A text input field containing "Tran".
- Phone**: A section with a dropdown menu showing "US" and a text input field. Below the input field is a hint: "Phone Number in E.164 format, ex. +12015550123".
- Description**: A text input field containing "User for Assignment 3" with a green circular icon to the right.
- Activation method**: A dropdown menu with "Display activation link" selected.

At the bottom right of the form are two buttons: "Cancel" and "Add".

Figure 13: Assign user to customer.

After that, you will get an activation link to set your password and you can login to see the assigned dashboard.

Secondly, you need to create a device. After logging in as tenant administrator, on the left side, you will see "Devices" in the Entities category. You can add the new input device with the "+" button with the following details:

Add new device ? X

1 Device details

Credentials
Optional

Name*
DHT11

Label

Device profile*
default

Is gateway

Assign to customer
Thanh Minh

Description
Device for Assignment 3

Next: Credentials

Cancel Add

Figure 14: DHT11 device for assignment 3

Then you will get instructions of how to interact with ThingsBoard through MQTT protocol from Linux clients.

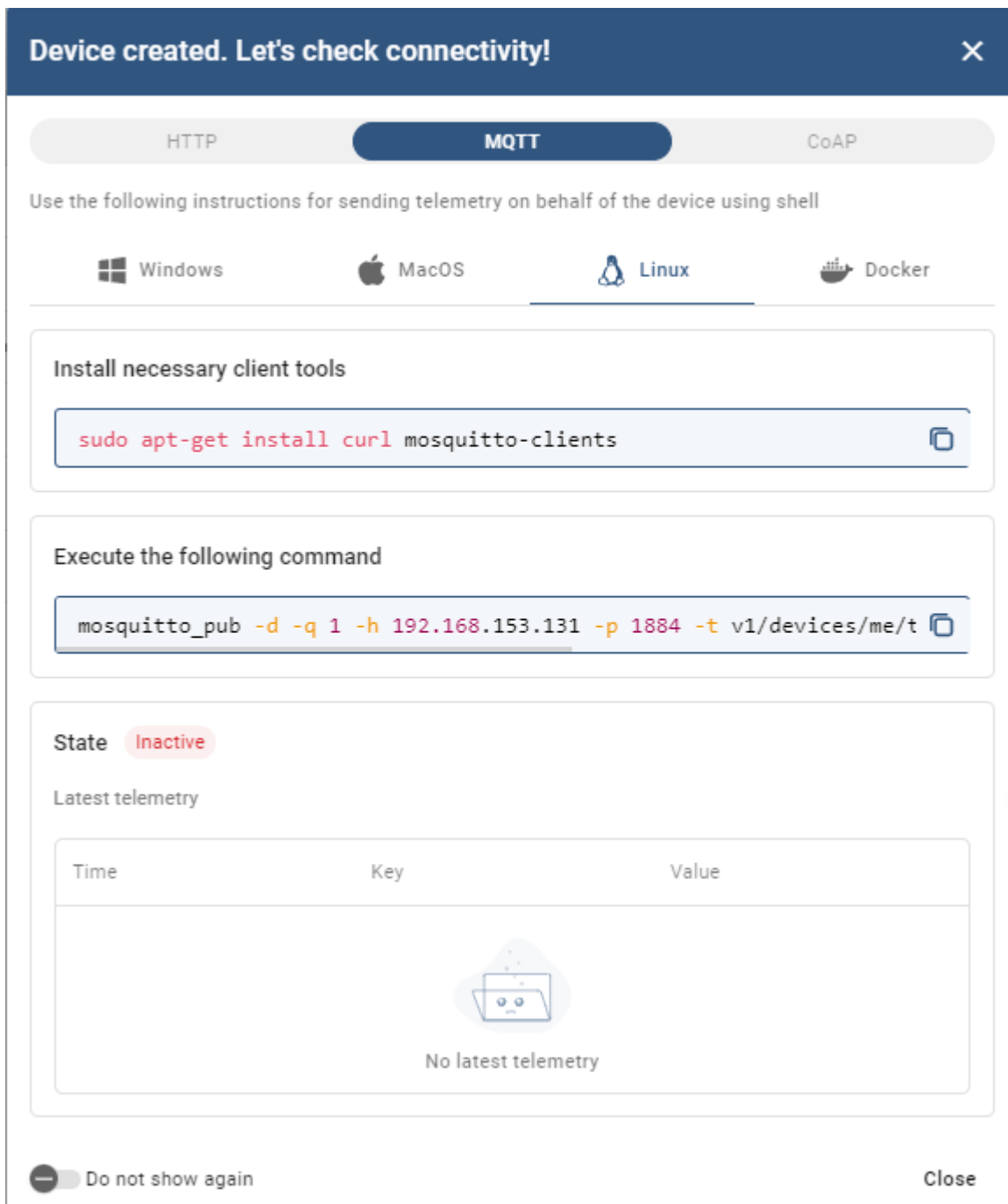


Figure 15: Instruction of interacting with ThingsBoard

Remember the command from Figure 15 so that later on we will convert it into Python code for interacting from the web to the ThingsBoard.

Here is the explanation for the command line `mosquitto_pub -d -q 1 -h 192.168.153.131 -p 1884 -t v1/devices/me/telemetry -u OwvtaAzFoOYeUU1WSILH -m "{temperature:25, humidity: 50}"`:

- **mosquitto_pub**: This is the command itself, indicating that you are using the Mosquitto MQTT publish tool.
- **-d**: This flag stands for "debug" mode. When this flag is used, the command runs in the foreground, and it prints debugging information to the console.
- **-q 1**: This sets the Quality of Service (QoS) level for the message to 1. QoS levels in MQTT represent the delivery guarantees for a message. QoS 1 ensures that the message is delivered at least once.
- **-h 192.168.153.131**: This specifies the MQTT broker's host address, in this case, the IP address is 192.168.153.131.
- **-p 1884**: This sets the port number for the MQTT broker to 1884. MQTT brokers typically listen on port 1883, but in this case, it's using a different port, 1884.
- **-t v1/devices/me/telemetry**: This sets the MQTT topic to which the message will be published. Topics in MQTT are used to categorize messages. In this case, the topic is set to v1/devices/me/telemetry.
- **-u OwvtaAzFoOYeUU1WSILH**: This provides the MQTT username for authentication. MQTT brokers can be configured to require a username and password for clients to connect.
- **-m "{temperature:25, humidity: 50}"**: This is the message payload that will be sent to the specified topic. In this example, it's a JSON-formatted message with a temperature value of 25 and humidity value of 50.

Then, you need to create a dashboard for the user with this information:

Add Dashboard

Title*
Assignment 3

Description
Dashboard for Assignment 3

Mobile application settings

Dashboard image

Drag & Drop
or **Browse**

Maximum upload file size: 512.0 KB

☐ Hide dashboard in mobile application

Dashboard order in mobile application

Cancel Add

Figure 16: Creating dashboard for Assignment 3

Then, you need to enter the edit mode to add widget to the dashboard.

Click to Add Widget -> Table -> Entities table

Then create the Entities table widget for the dashboard with the following information:

Add Widget: Entities table

BasicAdvanced?X

Datasource

DeviceEntity alias

Device*
DHT11

Columns

Key	Label	Units	Decimals	
<div>Ⓜ name ✎ ✕</div>	<div>Name</div>			<div>⚙️ 🗑️ ⋮</div>
<div>📶 temperature ✎ ✕</div>	<div>temperature</div>	<div>°C</div>	<div>0</div>	<div>⚙️ 🗑️ ⋮</div>
<div>📶 humidity ✎ ✕</div>	<div>humidity</div>	<div>g/m³</div>	<div>0</div>	<div>⚙️ 🗑️ ⋮</div>

Add column

Card appearance

🔴

🟢

Card title

Entities

A

🎨

Cancel

Preview

Add

Figure 17: Creating Entities table widget

Then, you need to create the timeseries Line Chart widget in dashboard for visualizing the data with the following steps: Search for Timeseries Line Chart -> Add the following information :

Add Widget: Timeseries Line Chart Basic Advanced ? X

Timewindow Use dashboard timewindow Use widget timewindow

☒ Display timewindow Realtime - last minute

Datasource Device Entity alias

Device*
DHT11

Series

Key	Label	Color	Units	Decimals	
temperature	Temperature	■	°C	0	⚙️ 🗑️ ⋮
humidity	humidity	■	g/m³	0	⚙️ 🗑️ ⋮

Add series

Cancel Preview Add

Figure 17: Creating Timeseries Line Chart

Then, you need to creating the alarms table by selecting the alarm widgets -> alarms table.

Then choose the following categories for the alarm table:

Add Widget: Alarms table
Basic
Advanced
?
X

Timewindow

Use dashboard timewindow
Use widget timewindow

☒ Display timewindow

Realtime - last day

Filter
Reset

Alarm status list

☒ Active
☒ Cleared
☒ Acknowledged
☐ Unacknowledged

Alarm severity list

☒ Critical
☐ Major
☐ Minor
☒ Warning
☐ Indeterminate

Alarm type list

Any type

Assignee

All

☐ Search propagated alarms

Alarm source

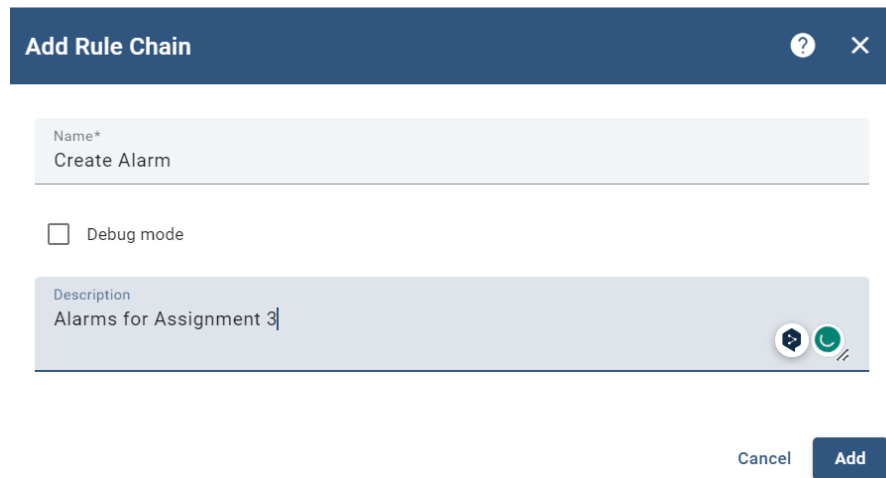
Device
Entity alias

Cancel
Preview
Add

Figure 18: Creating Alarm Table widget.

7. Configure the Alarm

Now, from the ThingsBoard main menu, select the Rule Chains, then create a new Rule Chain:



Add Rule Chain

Name*
Create Alarm

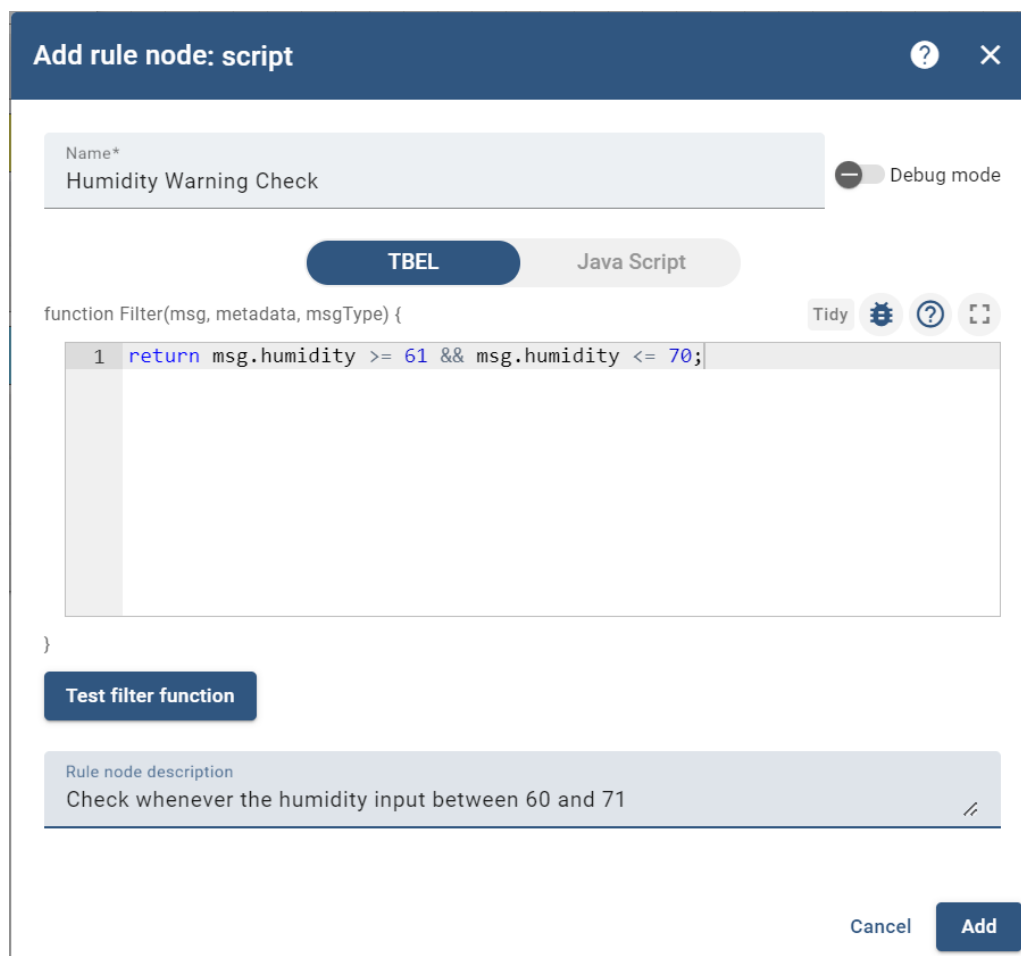
☐ Debug mode

Description
Alarms for Assignment 3

Cancel Add

Figure 19: Create Rule Chain named Create Alarm

Then, you need to search for the “script” node and configure like the image below:



Add rule node: script

Name*
Humidity Warning Check

☐ Debug mode

TBEL Java Script

```
function Filter(msg, metadata, msgType) {  
1 return msg.humidity >= 61 && msg.humidity <= 70;  
}
```

Tidy ? [Full Screen]

Test filter function

Rule node description
Check whenever the humidity input between 60 and 71

Cancel Add

Figure 20: Create rule node: script for checking the Humidity Warning range.

Then you need to search for node “create alarm” and add the following information to create it:

Add rule node: create alarm ? X

Name*
Warning Humidity Alarm

Debug mode

☐ Use message alarm data

TBEL Java Script

```
function Details(msg, metadata, msgType) {  
  1 var details = {};  
  2 if (metadata.prevAlarmDetails != null) {  
  3   details = JSON.parse(metadata.prevAlarmDetails);  
  4 }  
  5  
  6  
  7 return details;  
}
```

Tidy ?

Test details function

Alarm type*
General Alarm

Use \${metadataKey} for value from metadata, \${messageKey} for value from message body.

☐ Use alarm severity pattern

Alarm severity*
Warning

☐ Propagate alarm to related entities

☒ Propagate alarm to entity owner (Customer or Tenant)

☒ Propagate alarm to Tenant

Rule node description
Alarm when the humidity get in range from 61-70

Cancel Add

Figure 21: Create alarm for warning when humidity get in range warning

Then, we need to create for another script that used for checking whenever the humidity is too high or too low:

Add rule node: script ? X

Name*
Critical Humidity Check

Debug mode

TBEL Java Script

```
function Filter(msg, metadata, msgType) {  
1 return msg.humidity >= 71 || msg.humidity <= 49;  
}
```

Tidy ?

Test filter function

Rule node description
Check whenever the humidity is too low or too high

Cancel Add

Figure 22: Critical Humidity Check node

Then, we also need to add the alarm for alerting the critical:

Add rule node: create alarm
?
X

Name*
Critical Humidity Alarm
Debug mode

☐ Use message alarm data

TBEL
Java Script

function Details(msg, metadata, msgType) {
Tidy
1
var details = {};
2
if (metadata.prevAlarmDetails != null) {
3
details = JSON.parse(metadata.prevAlarmDetails);
4
}
5
6
7
return details;
}

Test details function

Alarm type*
General Alarm
Use \${metadataKey} for value from metadata, \${messageKey} for value from message body.
☐ Use alarm severity pattern

Alarm severity*
Critical

☒ Propagate alarm to related entities
Relation types to propagate
Relation types to propagate
If Propagate relation types are not selected, alarms will be propagated without filtering by relation type.
☒ Propagate alarm to entity owner (Customer or Tenant)
☒ Propagate alarm to Tenant

Rule node description

Cancel
Add

Figure 23: Adding the Critical Humidity Alarm

Then, you need to add script for checking the alarm is normal or not so it will automatically clear all the alarm:

Add rule node: script?×




Name*
Clear Alarm Check

☐ Debug mode

TBEL

Java Script

function Filter(msg, metadata, msgType) {

Tidy   

1 return msg.humidity >= 51 && msg.humidity <= 60;

}

Test filter function

Rule node description

Check if the humidity is suitable for plant

Cancel

Add

Figure 24: Creating node for checking the humidity is suitable for plants.

Then, you need to create the node for clearing all the alarm:

Add rule node: clear alarm

Clear Alarm

☐ Debug mode

TBEL

JavaScript

function Details(msg, metadata, msgType) {

1 var details = {};

2 if (metadata.prevAlarmDetails != null) {

3 details = JSON.parse(metadata.prevAlarmDetails);

4 }

5

6

7 return details;

}

Test details function

Alarm type*

General Alarm

Use \${metadataKey} for value from metadata, \${messageKey} for value from message body.

Rule node description

Clear Alarm

Cancel

Add

Figure 25: Adding the clear alarm node.

Lastly, you need to drag and drop the entities with the suitable conditions to be triggered when needed like the image:

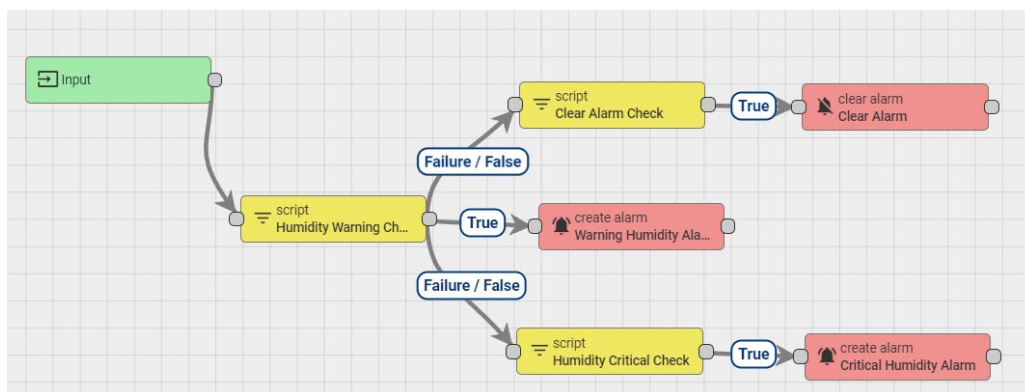
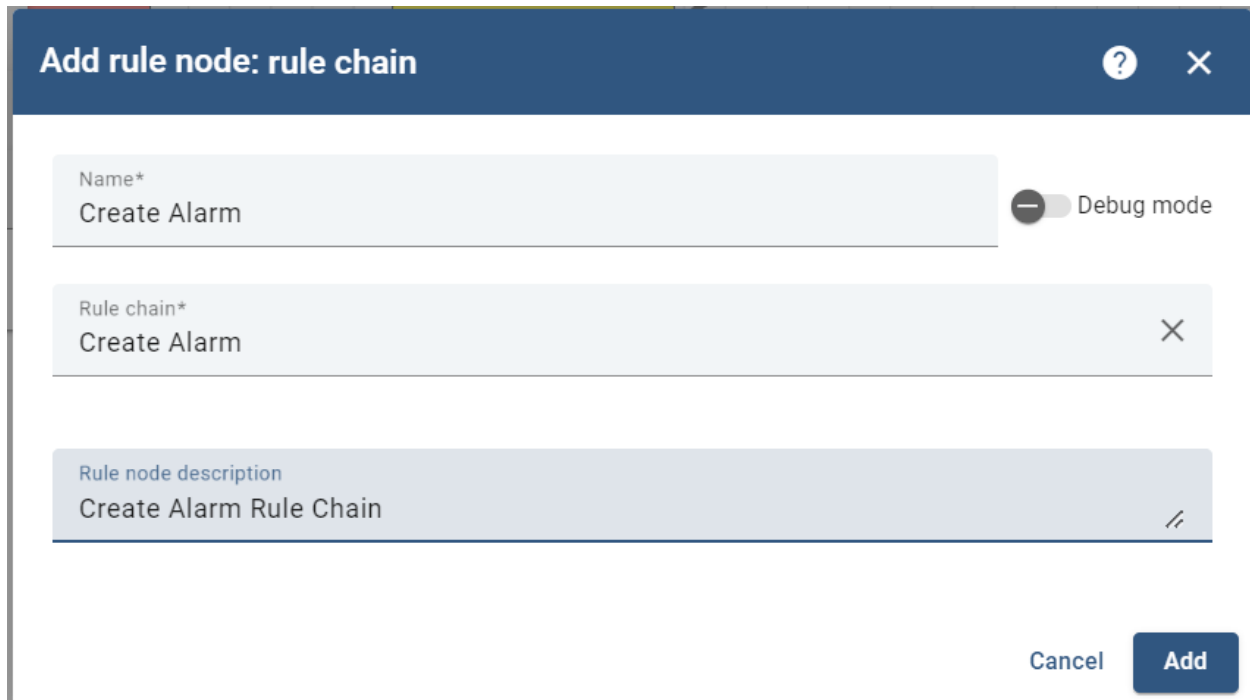


Figure 26: Create Alarm Rule Chain

Then, you need to enter the Root Rule Chain (which is created by default) and adding the “rule chain” node with the following information:



Add rule node: rule chain

Name*
Create Alarm

Rule chain*
Create Alarm

Rule node description
Create Alarm Rule Chain

Debug mode

Cancel Add

Figure 27: Adding the Creating Alarm Rule Chain Node to Root Rule Chain

Then, you will need to drag and drop and configure the conditions same with the below image:

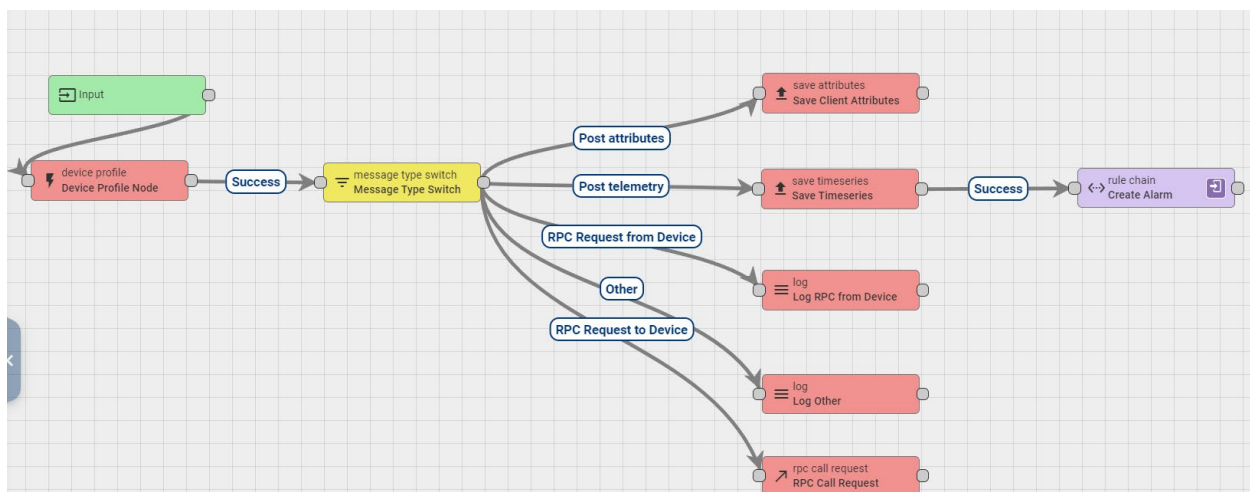


Figure 28: Root Rule Chain

8. Uploading code to server and Arduino

First, you need to transfer the Arduino code from your personal device to the Arduino Uno board.

Then, you need to transfer the files to both server with the command line from your terminal:

- `scp C:\Users\YourUsername\Documents\example.txt
user@your_server_ip:/home/user/documents/`

In my case I run the following command lines to import code to the Edge server:

- `scp ./led_backend.py pi@192.168.153.132:~/webserver/`
- `scp ./led_backend.py pi@192.168.153.132:~/webserver/templates/`

Then, we need to enter the password of the edge server machine to import successfully import the code to the edge server.

9. Interacting with the web UI

Base URL: <http://192.168.153.132/>

Command:

Note: If there is any process fail, the Arduino will receive the Serial input 4 and will trigger red light for alerting the error.

- Get current data. (URL/getData)
 - This will get the current data from the sensor and display it on the web.

Arduino Web Server

Get the Data

Get the current data

Humidity: 73.0


Temperature: 25.0

Figure 29: Get current data command.

- Run automatically. (URL/automatically)
 - This will write the Serial input 1 into the Arduino code and the system will run automatically based on the logic configured .
 - This also will automatically send the data to Cloud server foreach 2 seconds

Run Automatically

Note: Database won't be stored if it is automatically run



Run Automatically

Figure 30: Automatically run command.


- Get data and store data into database. (URL/storeData)
 - This will include getting current data and storing it into the database. It also will write the Serial input 2 into the Arduino board and trigger green light.

Database

is currently **on**



Store Data



No Store Data

Figure 31: Store database is currently on

- Get data and no store data into database. (URL/noStoreData)
 - Get the current data and turn the mode of database to off.

Database

is currently **off**

Store Data

No Store Data

Figure 32: Current database is off.

- Get data from database. (URL/getDatabase)
 - o Get the records from the database and display them on the web page.

Data from Database

Note: Time may not the same with your local time due to server configuration

Maximum display the last 10 record of data

You need to store the data in the database first so it can get data from database

Get data from database

Humidity	Temperature	Date and Time
74.0	25.0	2023-11-01 01:34:35
36.0	23.0	2023-10-31 17:19:33
36.0	23.0	2023-10-31 17:15:45
36.0	23.0	2023-10-31 17:14:15
36.0	23.0	2023-10-31 17:14:09
44.0	27.0	2023-10-31 17:04:18
44.0	27.0	2023-10-31 17:04:12
44.0	27.0	2023-10-31 17:01:50
45.0	26.0	2023-10-31 16:57:22
0	0	2023-10-31 16:42:07

Figure 33: Table for displaying records.

Database of records:

The screenshot shows a Raspberry Pi desktop with a terminal window open. The terminal displays the output of a SQL query executed in MariaDB. The query is `SELECT * FROM sensor_data;`. The result is a table with 4 columns: `dataID`, `humidity`, `temperature`, and `time`. There are 25 rows of data. The first 10 rows are from 2023-10-29, and the remaining 15 rows are from 2023-10-31 and 2023-11-01. The humidity values range from 44.0 to 74.0, and temperature values range from 0 to 27.0.

dataID	humidity	temperature	time
7	72.0	0	2023-10-29 11:37:50
8	72.0	28.0	2023-10-29 11:37:54
9	71.0	28.0	2023-10-29 11:38:07
10	71.0	28.0	2023-10-29 11:39:23
11	71.0	28.0	2023-10-29 11:39:24
12	71.0	28.0	2023-10-29 11:42:21
13	70.0	27.0	2023-10-29 11:43:35
14	76.0	29.0	2023-10-31 13:50:27
15	76.0	29.0	2023-10-31 13:50:48
16	76.0	29.0	2023-10-31 13:51:15
17	76.0	29.0	2023-10-31 13:51:32
18	73.0	0	2023-10-31 13:53:53
19	73.0	29.0	2023-10-31 13:54:25
20	73.0	29.0	2023-10-31 13:57:55
21	56.0	27.0	2023-10-31 16:39:33
22	0	0	2023-10-31 16:42:07
23	45.0	26.0	2023-10-31 16:57:22
24	44.0	27.0	2023-10-31 17:01:50
25	44.0	27.0	2023-10-31 17:04:12
26	44.0	27.0	2023-10-31 17:04:18
27	36.0	23.0	2023-10-31 17:14:09
28	36.0	23.0	2023-10-31 17:14:15
29	36.0	23.0	2023-10-31 17:15:45
30	36.0	23.0	2023-10-31 17:19:33
31	74.0	25.0	2023-11-01 01:34:35

*Figure 34: Show the records from database with query.***Command line to run server:**

The screenshot shows a terminal window on a Raspberry Pi. The command `sudo python led_backend.py` has been executed. The output shows that the Flask app "led_backend" is running in production mode. It includes a warning that this is a development server and not for production use. The server is running on `http://0.0.0.0:80/`. The output also shows the humidity and temperature values being read from the sensor: `b'Humidity = 37.00\r\n'` and `b'Temperature = 23.00\r\n'`. Finally, it shows two GET requests from `192.168.153.1` being received.

```
pi@raspberrypi:~/Desktop/web-server1 $ sudo python led_backend.py
* Serving Flask app "led_backend" (lazy loading)
* Environment: production
  WARNING: This is a development server. Do not use it in a production deployment.
  Use a production WSGI server instead.
* Debug mode: on
* Running on http://0.0.0.0:80/ (Press CTRL+C to quit)
* Restarting with stat
* Debugger is active!
* Debugger PIN: 321-268-469
b'Humidity = 37.00\r\n'
192.168.153.1 - - [01/Nov/2023 03:28:19] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 -
b'Temperature = 23.00\r\n'
192.168.153.1 - - [01/Nov/2023 03:28:19] "GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1" 200 -
```

Figure 35: Run server.

VI. Limitations

1. Dependency on Network Stability if implement this system in real life:

The system's heavy reliance on network connectivity raises concerns about its resilience in the face of fluctuating network stability. Any disruptions in the network could jeopardize the real-time monitoring capabilities and hinder the seamless transmission of data between sensors, the edge server, cloud server, and clients.

2. Potential Security Risks:

Security emerges as a critical consideration, particularly with the use of MQTT for data transmission. Without stringent security measures, the system may be susceptible to unauthorized access or tampering, emphasizing the need for robust encryption and secure communication channels.

3. Scalability Challenges:

While the system is envisioned to be scalable, challenges may arise as the number of sensors and actuators increases. Ensuring efficient communication and processing for a larger network of devices requires meticulous planning to maintain scalability without compromising performance.

4. Reliability on Cloud Services:

The system's reliability is contingent on the stability and availability of cloud services. Any downtime or disruptions in cloud services could impede data visualization, alarm triggers, and the overall functionality of the system.

5. Limited Offline Functionality:

A potential limitation arises in the system's lack of robust offline functionality. During network outages, the system may struggle to provide real-time alerts and visualizations, highlighting the importance of developing contingency plans for periods of connectivity loss.

6. Complex Implementation and Maintenance:

The integration of various components introduces complexity in both implementation and ongoing maintenance. Regular updates and maintenance efforts are essential to navigate potential complexities and ensure the system's continued smooth operation.

7. Sensor Limitations:

The choice of DHT22 sensors for humidity measurement may present challenges in terms of accuracy and responsiveness. Additionally, the reliance on humidity triggers may not offer precise control, as humidity levels may not align perfectly with plant preferences in all scenarios.

8. Dependence on ThingsBoard:

The functionality of the system hinges on the seamless integration with ThingsBoard. Any issues with ThingsBoard services or changes in its functionality could impact data visualization and alarm triggers, highlighting a potential point of vulnerability.

9. Limited Customization for Trigger Circumstances:

While the system allows for the adjustment of humidity based on trigger circumstances, its capacity for handling diverse and complex scenarios may be limited. Fine-tuning trigger conditions requires careful consideration to ensure optimal system responsiveness.

10. Data Storage and Retrieval Efficiency:

The use of MySQL storage for data management raises concerns about the system's efficiency as data volume increases. Optimizing database performance becomes crucial to maintain the system's responsiveness in handling substantial amounts of data.

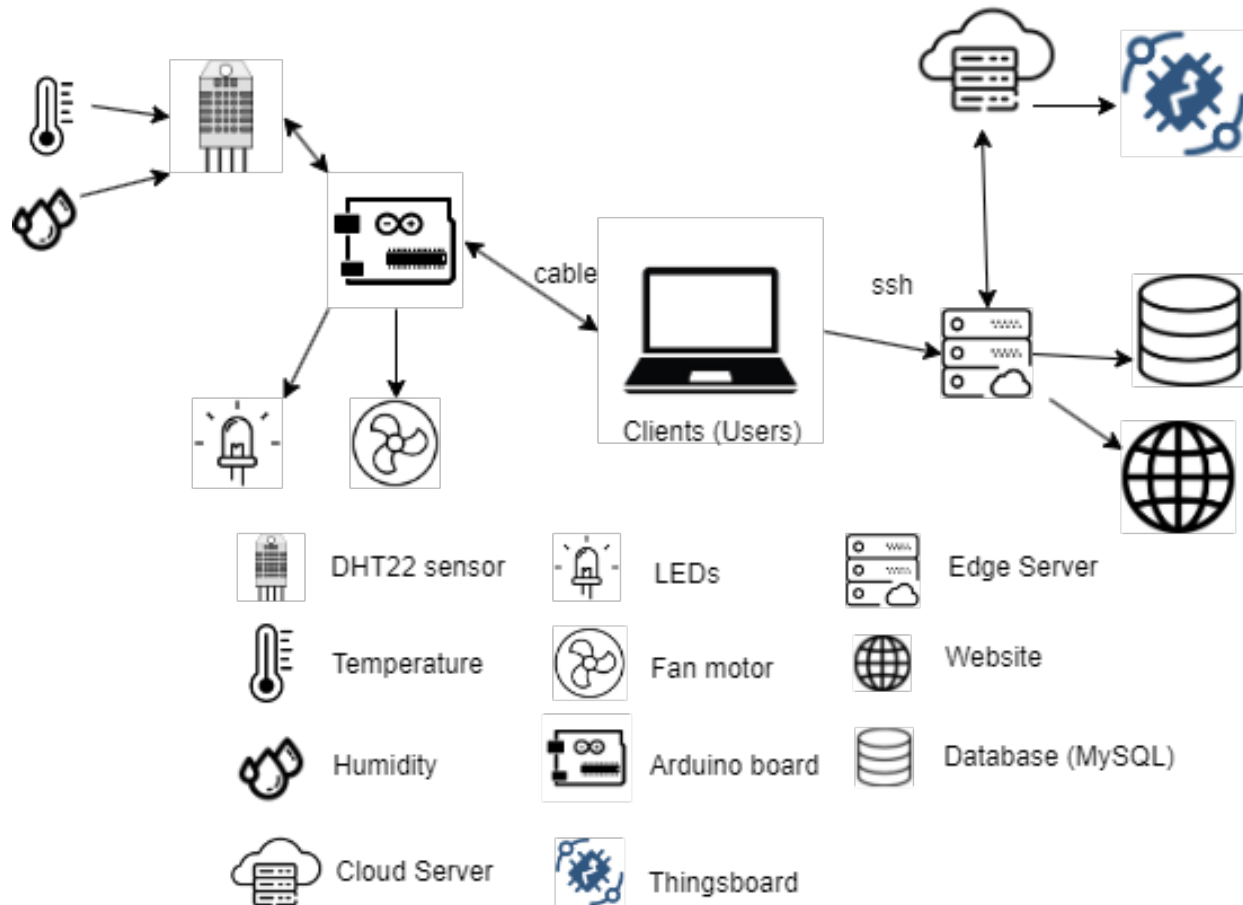
VII. Resources

Circuit Basics (2023). *How to Use a DHT11 Humidity Sensor on the Arduino - Ultimate Guide to the Arduino #38. YouTube*. Available at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dJJAQxyryoQ> [Accessed 25 Oct. 2023].

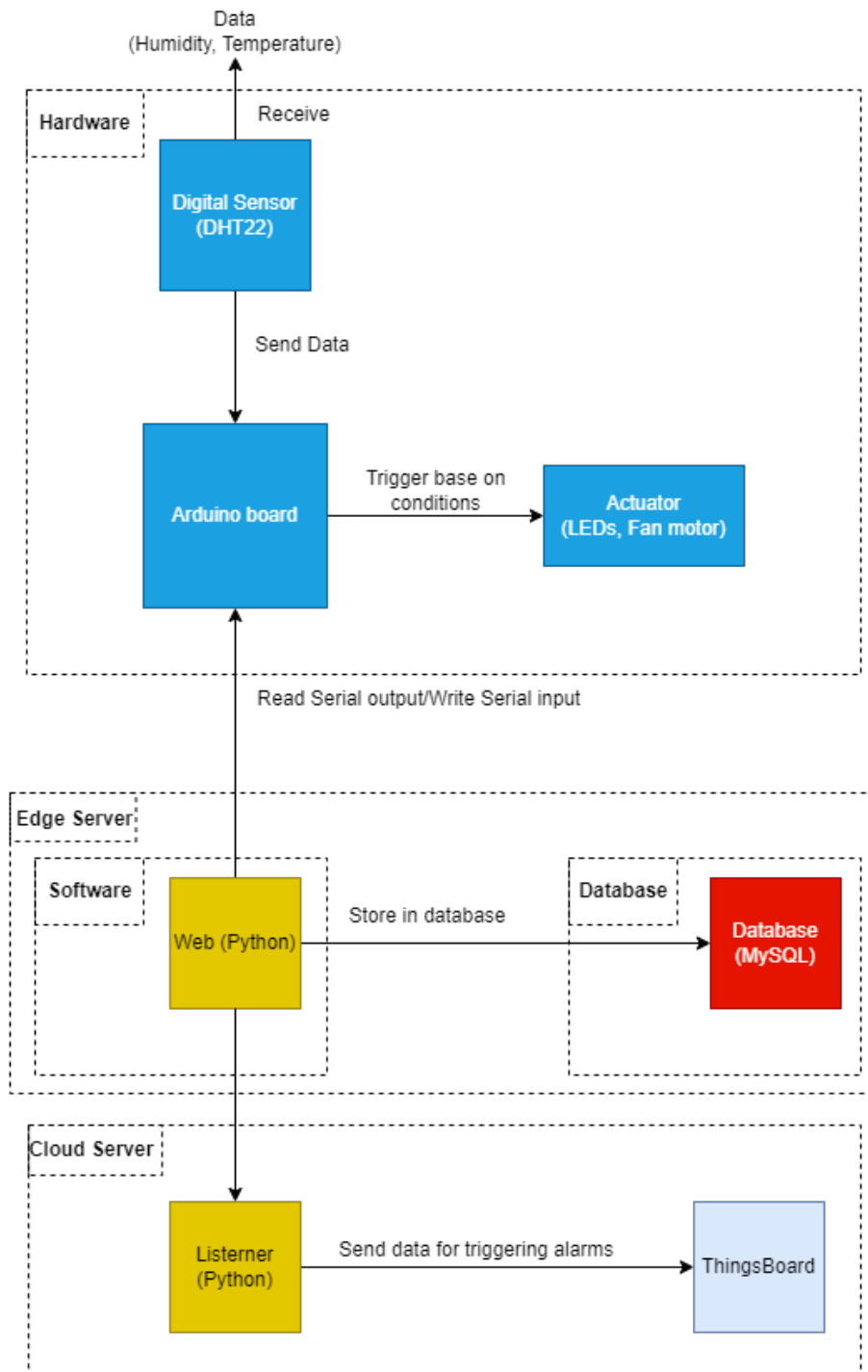
PLNTS.com. (2021). *Temperature and humidity*. [online] Available at: <https://plnts.com/en/care/doctor/temperature-and-humidity> [Accessed 28 Oct. 2023].

VIII. Appendix

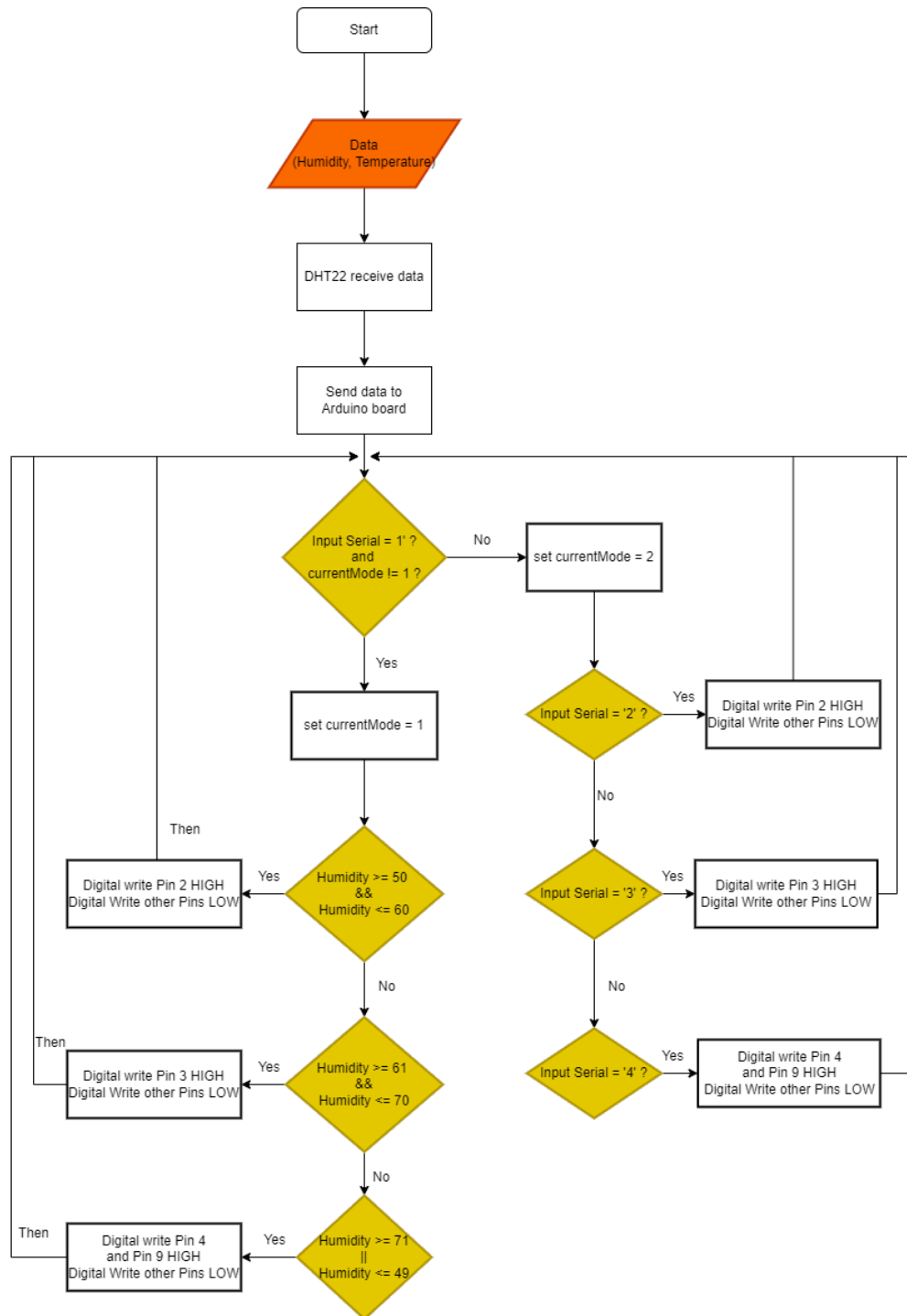
1. Sketch of proposed system



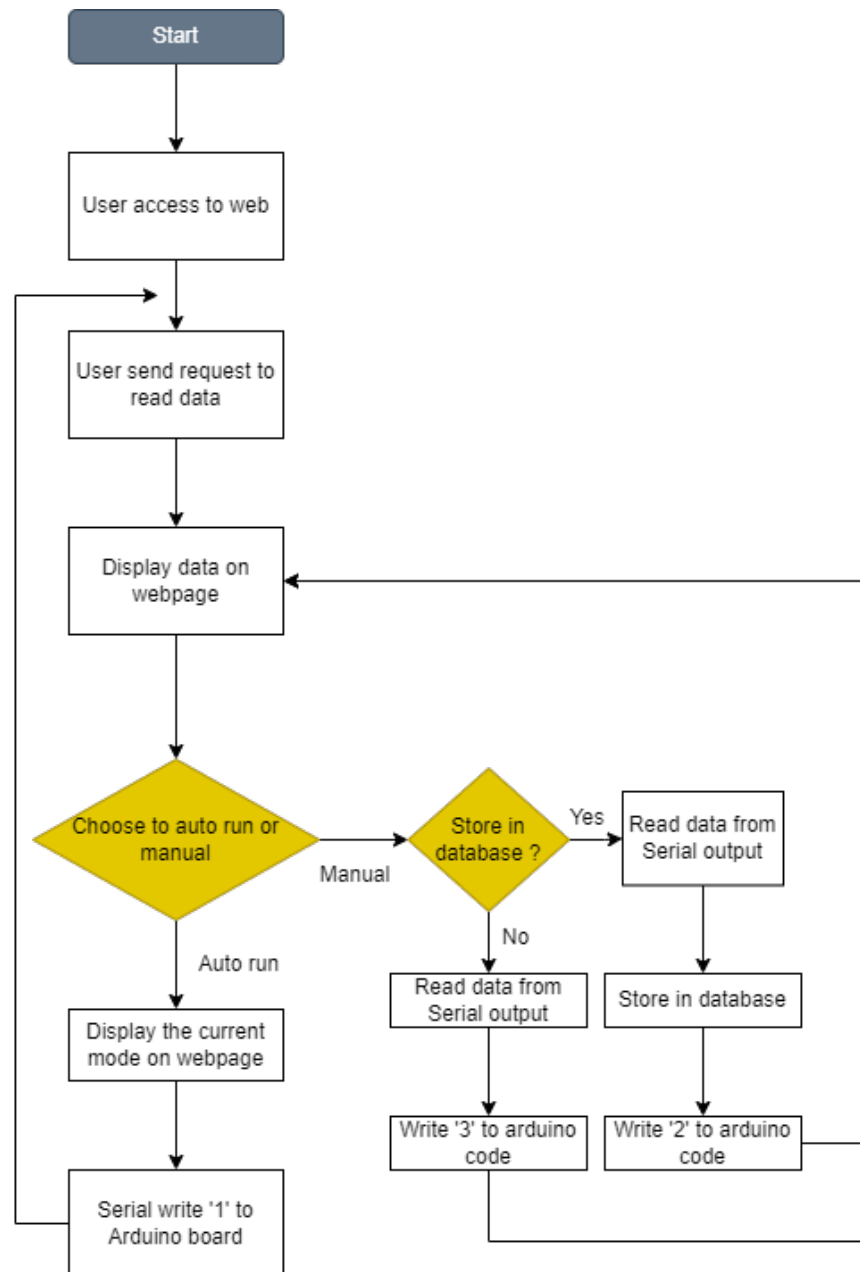
2. Block diagram for proposed system



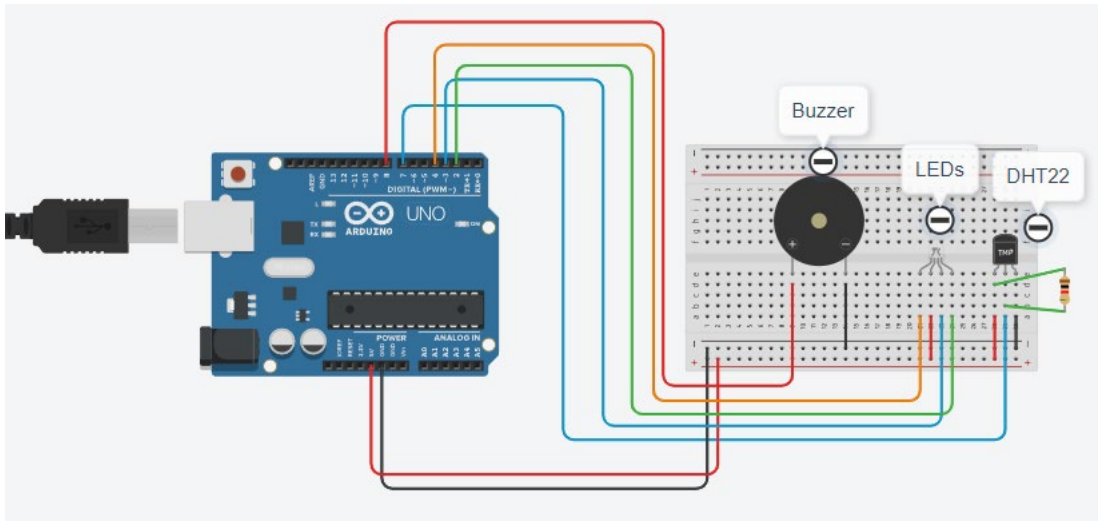
3. Flow chart for how Arduino system



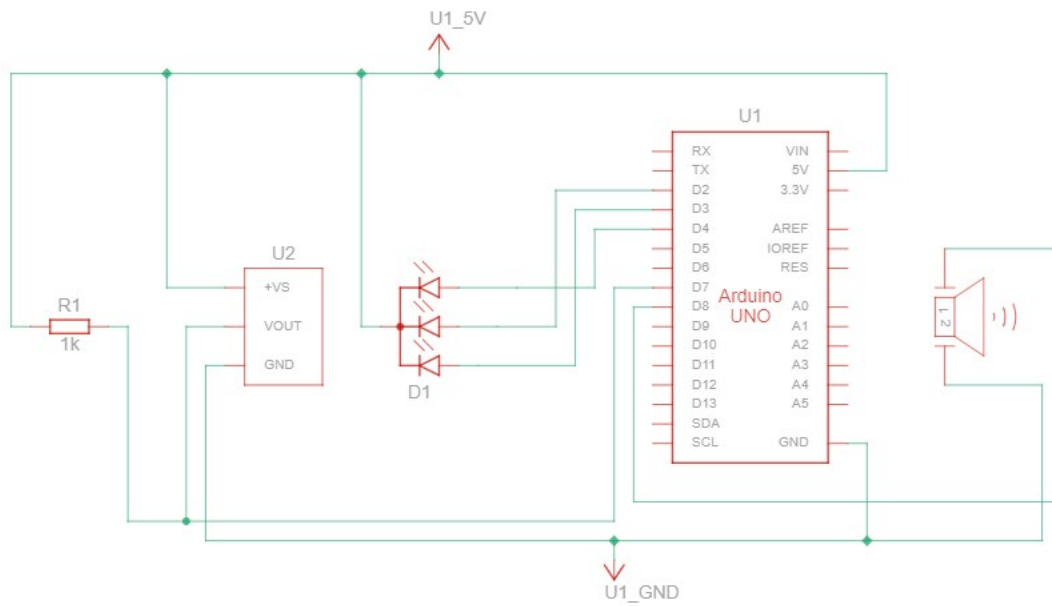
4. Flow chart for Python code and send request.



5. Tinkercad model of proposed system



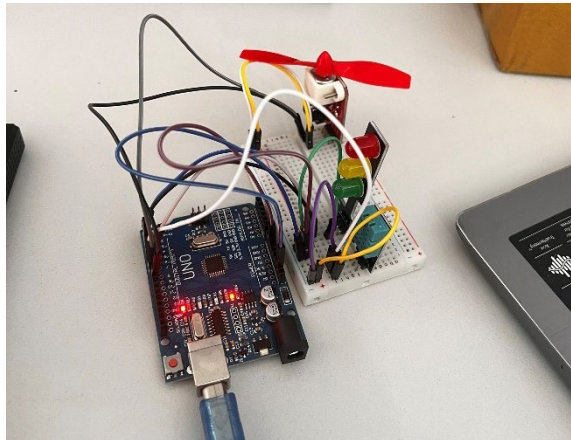
6. Schematic view of model Tinkercad



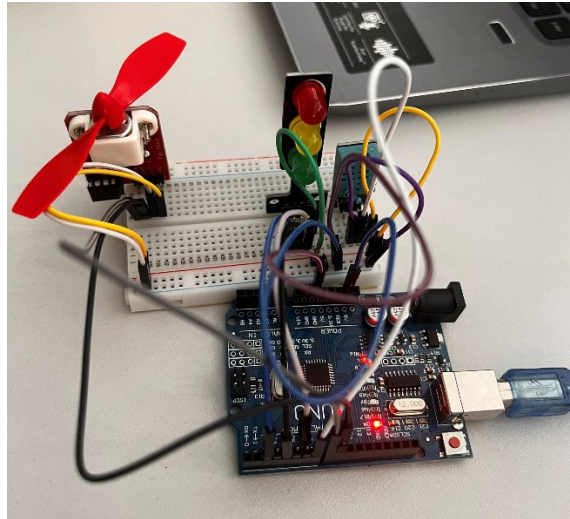
7. SQL query for creating table on Edge Server

```
CREATE TABLE sensor_data (  
  dataID INT AUTO_INCREMENT NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,  
  humidity VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,  
  temperature VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,  
  time TIMESTAMP NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP ON UPDATE  
  CURRENT_TIMESTAMP  
);
```

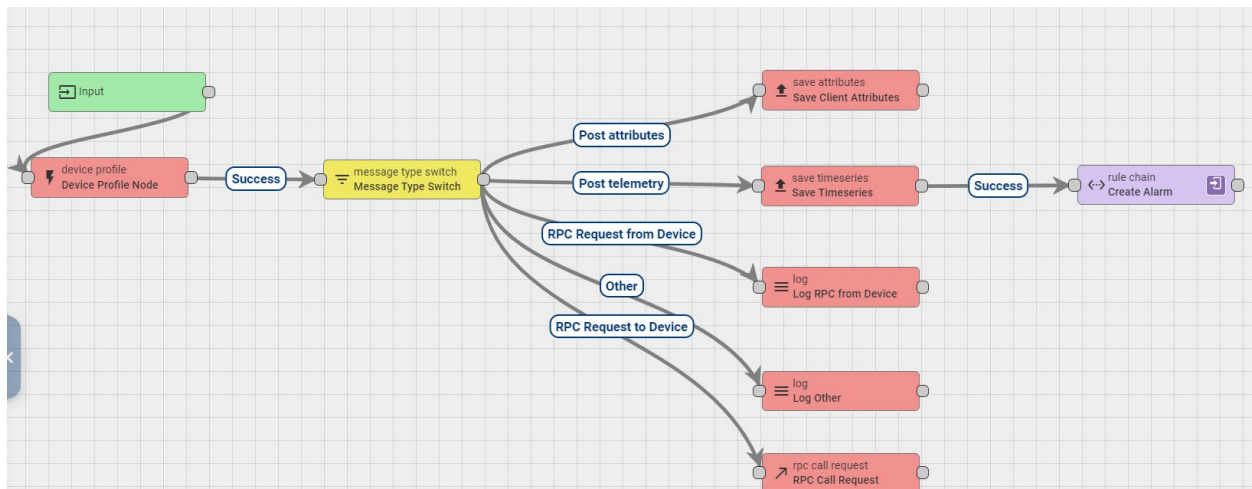
8. Side view of physical system



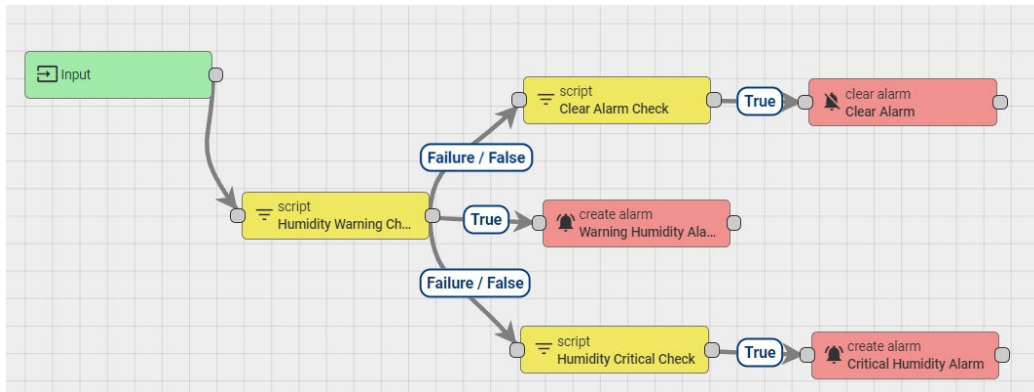
9. Front view of physical system



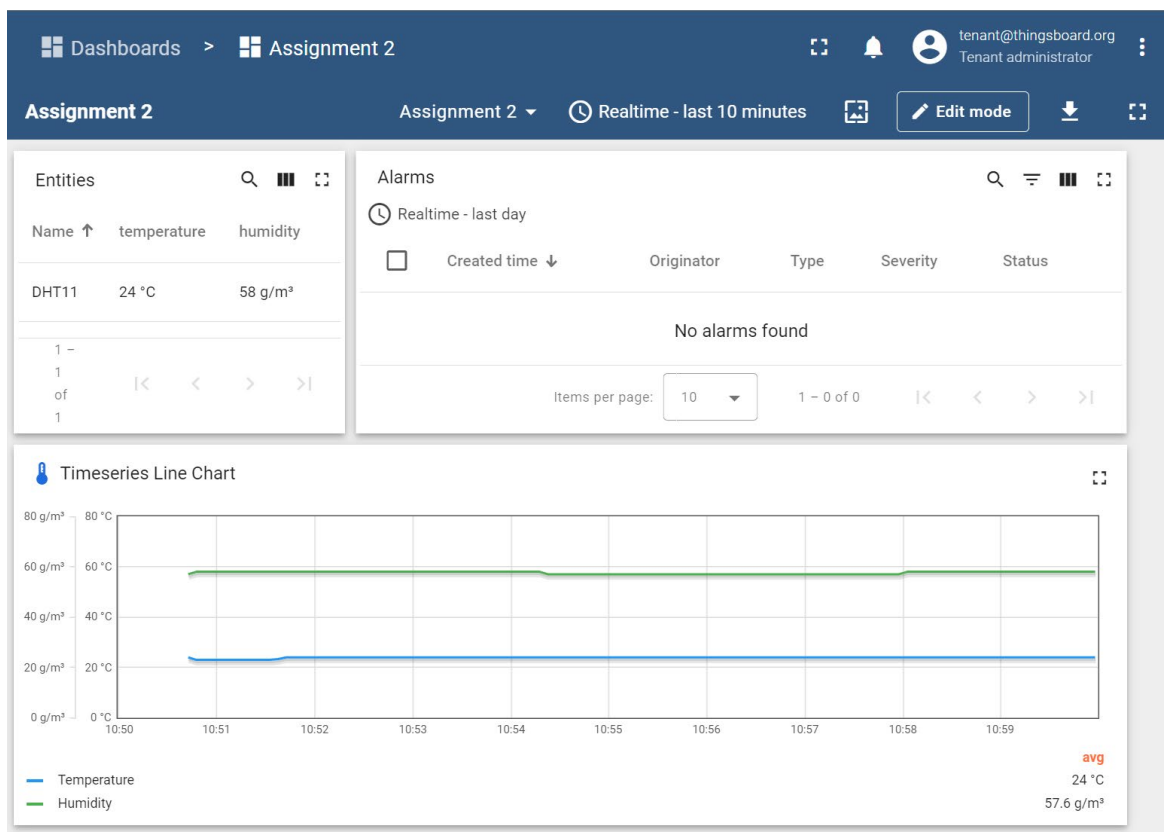
10. Root Rule Chain



11. Rule Chain for Creating Alarm



12. Assignment 2 Dashboard



13. Add new customer Thanh Minh

Add Customer

Title*

Thanh Minh

Description

Customer for Assignment 3

Country

Viet Nam

City

State / Province

Zip / Postal Code

Address

Address 2

US

Phone

Phone Number in E.164 format, ex. +12015550123

Email

Cancel

Add

14. Assign user to customer

Add User?×

Email*
103809048@student.swin.edu.au

First Name
Thanh Minh

Last Name
Tran

US Phone

Phone Number in E.164 format, ex. +12015550123

Description
User for Assignment 3

Activation method
Display activation link

Cancel

Add

SWE30011 – IoT Programming

55

15. DHT11 device for assignment 3

Add new device

1 Device details

Credentials

Optional

Name*

DHT11

Label

Device profile*

default

×

☐ Is gateway

Assign to customer

Thanh Minh

×

Description

Device for Assignment 3

Next: Credentials

Cancel

Add

16. Instruction of interacting with Thingsboard

Device created. Let's check connectivity! ×

HTTP **MQTT** CoAP

Use the following instructions for sending telemetry on behalf of the device using shell

Windows MacOS **Linux** Docker

Install necessary client tools


```
sudo apt-get install curl mosquitto-clients
```

Execute the following command

```
mosquitto_pub -d -q 1 -h 192.168.153.131 -p 1884 -t v1/devices/me/t
```

State Inactive

Latest telemetry

Time	Key	Value
 No latest telemetry		

☐ Do not show again Close

17. Creating Dashboard for Assignment 3

Add Dashboard

Title*

Assignment 3

Description

Dashboard for Assignment 3

Mobile application settings

Dashboard image

Drag & Drop
or **Browse**

Maximum upload file size: 512.0 KB

☐ Hide dashboard in mobile application

Dashboard order in mobile application

Cancel

Add

18. Creating Entities table widget

Add Widget: Entities table

Basic Advanced ? X

Datasource

Device Entity alias

Device*

DHT11

Columns

Key	Label	Units	Decimals
<div>name</div>	Name		
<div>temperature</div>	temperature	°C	0
<div>humidity</div>	humidity	g/m³	0

Add column

Card appearance

☒ Card title

Entities

Cancel

Preview

Add

19. Creating Timeseries Line Chart

Add Widget: Timeseries Line Chart

BasicAdvanced?

Timewindow

Use dashboard timewindowUse widget timewindow

Display timewindow

Realtime - last minute

Datasource

DeviceEntity alias

Device*
DHT11

Series

Key	Label	Color	Units	Decimals
temperature	Temperature	<div></div>	°C	0
humidity	humidity	<div></div>	g/m³	0

Add series

Cancel

Preview

Add

20. Creating Alarm Table widget

Add Widget: Alarms table

BasicAdvanced?

Timewindow

Use dashboard timewindowUse widget timewindow

Display timewindow

Realtime - last day

Filter

Reset

Alarm status list

ActiveClearedAcknowledgedUnacknowledged

Alarm severity list

CriticalMajorMinorWarningIndeterminate

Alarm type list

Any type

Assignee

All

Search propagated alarms

Alarm source

DeviceEntity alias

Cancel

Preview

Add

21. Create Rule Chain named Create Alarm

Add Rule Chain

Name*

Create Alarm

☐ Debug mode

Description

Alarms for Assignment 3

Cancel

Add

22. Create rule node: script for checking the Humidity Warning range

Add rule node: script

Name*

Humidity Warning Check

☐ Debug mode

TBEL

JavaScript

function Filter(msg, metadata, msgType) {

1 return msg.humidity >= 61 && msg.humidity <= 70;

}

Test filter function

Rule node description

Check whenever the humidity input between 60 and 71

Cancel

Add

23. Create alarm for warning when humidity get in range warning

Add rule node: create alarm

Name*

Warning Humidity Alarm

Use message alarm data

TBEL

Java Script

function Details(msg, metadata, msgType) {

1 var details = {};

2 if (metadata.prevAlarmDetails != null) {

3 details = JSON.parse(metadata.prevAlarmDetails);

4 }

5

6

7 return details;

}

Test details function

Alarm type*

General Alarm

Use \$(metadataKey) for value from metadata, \$(messageKey) for value from message body.

Use alarm severity pattern

Alarm severity*

Warning

Propagate alarm to related entities

Propagate alarm to entity owner (Customer or Tenant)

Propagate alarm to Tenant

Rule node description

Alarm when the humidity get in range from 61-70

Cancel

Add

24. Critical Humidity Check node

Add rule node: script?×

Name*




Critical Humidity Check

Debug mode

TBEL

Java Script

function Filter(msg, metadata, msgType) {

Tidy   

1

return msg.humidity >= 71 || msg.humidity <= 49;

}

Test filter function

Rule node description

Check whenever the humidity is too low or too high

//

Cancel

Add

25. Adding the Critical Humidity Alarm

Add rule node: create alarm

Name*

Critical Humidity Alarm

Debug mode

☐ Use message alarm data

TBELJava Script

function Details(msg, metadata, msgType) {

Tidy

```
1 var details = {};  
2 if (metadata.prevAlarmDetails != null) {  
3   details = JSON.parse(metadata.prevAlarmDetails);  
4 }  
5  
6  
7 return details;  
}
```

Test details function

Alarm type*

General Alarm

Use \${metadataKey} for value from metadata, \${messageKey} for value from message body.

☐ Use alarm severity pattern

Alarm severity*

Critical

☒ Propagate alarm to related entities

Relation types to propagate

Relation types to propagate

If Propagate relation types are not selected, alarms will be propagated without filtering by relation type.

☒ Propagate alarm to entity owner (Customer or Tenant)

☒ Propagate alarm to Tenant

Rule node description

Cancel

Add

26. Creating node for checking the humidity is suitable for plants

Add rule node: script?×

Name*

Clear Alarm Check

Debug mode

TBEL

Java Script

function Filter(msg, metadata, msgType) {

1 return msg.humidity >= 51 && msg.humidity <= 60;

}

Test filter function

Rule node description

Check if the humidity is suitable for plant

Cancel

Add

27. Adding the clear alarm node

Add rule node: clear alarm

Name*

Clear Alarm

Debug mode

TBEL

JavaScript

function Details(msg, metadata, msgType) {

1 var details = {};

2 if (metadata.prevAlarmDetails != null) {

3 details = JSON.parse(metadata.prevAlarmDetails);

4 }

5 }

6 }

7 return details;

}

Test details function

Alarm type*

General Alarm

Use \${metadataKey} for value from metadata, \${messageKey} for value from message body.

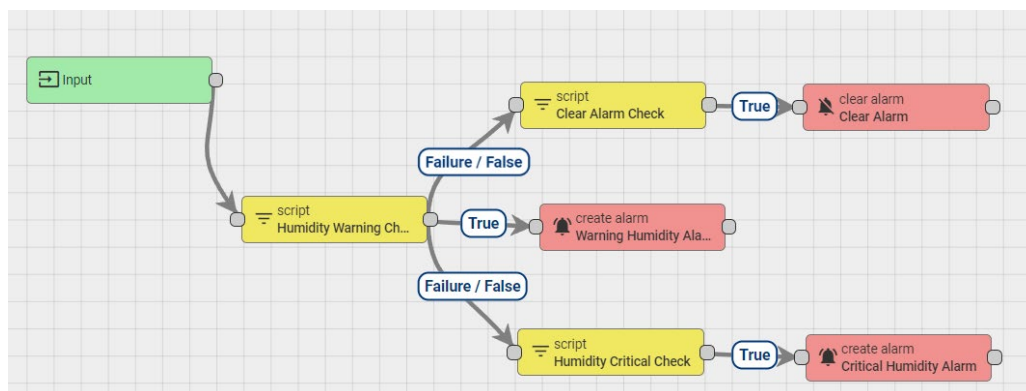
Rule node description

Clear Alarm

Cancel

Add

28. Create Alarm Rule Chain



29. Adding the Creating Alarm Rule Chain Node to Root Rule Chain

Add rule node: rule chain

Name*

Create Alarm

Debug mode

Rule chain*

Create Alarm

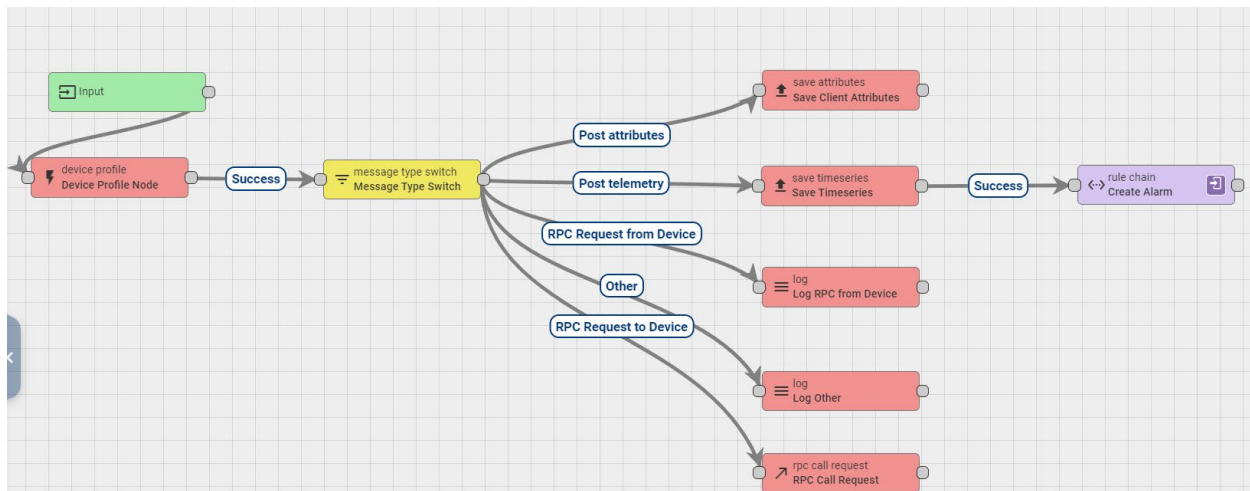
Rule node description

Create Alarm Rule Chain

Cancel

Add

30. Root Rule Chain



31. Visual for getting data command.

Arduino Web Server

Get the Data

Get the current data

Humidity: 73.0

Temperature: 25.0

32. Visual for automatically run command

Run Automatically

Note: Database won't be stored if it is automatically run

Run Automatically

33. Visual for store database command

Database

is currently **on**

Store Data

No Store Data

34. Visual for not storing database command

Database

is currently **off**

Store Data

No Store Data

35. Visual for displaying data from database

Data from Database

Note: Time may not the same with your local time due to server configuration

Maximum display the last 10 record of data

You need to store the data in the database first so it can get data from database

Get data from database

Humidity	Temperature	Date and Time
74.0	25.0	2023-11-01 01:34:35
36.0	23.0	2023-10-31 17:19:33
36.0	23.0	2023-10-31 17:15:45
36.0	23.0	2023-10-31 17:14:15
36.0	23.0	2023-10-31 17:14:09
44.0	27.0	2023-10-31 17:04:18
44.0	27.0	2023-10-31 17:04:12
44.0	27.0	2023-10-31 17:01:50
45.0	26.0	2023-10-31 16:57:22
0	0	2023-10-31 16:42:07

36. Display data from database in edge server

The screenshot shows a Raspberry Pi desktop with a terminal window open. The terminal displays the output of a SQL query from the MariaDB database. The query is `SELECT * FROM sensor_data;` and the result is a table with 31 rows. The table has four columns: `dataID`, `humidity`, `temperature`, and `time`. The data shows sensor readings from October 29 to November 1, 2023.

dataID	humidity	temperature	time
7	72.0	0	2023-10-29 11:37:50
8	72.0	28.0	2023-10-29 11:37:54
9	71.0	28.0	2023-10-29 11:38:07
10	71.0	28.0	2023-10-29 11:39:23
11	71.0	28.0	2023-10-29 11:39:24
12	71.0	28.0	2023-10-29 11:42:21
13	70.0	27.0	2023-10-29 11:43:35
14	76.0	29.0	2023-10-31 13:50:27
15	76.0	29.0	2023-10-31 13:50:48
16	76.0	29.0	2023-10-31 13:51:15
17	76.0	29.0	2023-10-31 13:51:32
18	73.0	0	2023-10-31 13:53:53
19	73.0	29.0	2023-10-31 13:54:25
20	73.0	29.0	2023-10-31 13:57:55
21	56.0	27.0	2023-10-31 16:39:33
22	0	0	2023-10-31 16:42:07
23	45.0	26.0	2023-10-31 16:57:22
24	44.0	27.0	2023-10-31 17:01:50
25	44.0	27.0	2023-10-31 17:04:12
26	44.0	27.0	2023-10-31 17:04:18
27	36.0	23.0	2023-10-31 17:14:09
28	36.0	23.0	2023-10-31 17:14:15
29	36.0	23.0	2023-10-31 17:15:45
30	36.0	23.0	2023-10-31 17:19:33
31	74.0	25.0	2023-11-01 01:34:35

The terminal also shows the message "25 rows in set (0.000 sec)" and the prompt `MariaDB [sensor_data]>`.

37. Command line to run server

```
pi@raspberrypi:~/Desktop/web-server1 $ sudo python led_backend.py
* Serving Flask app "led_backend" (lazy loading)
* Environment: production
WARNING: This is a development server. Do not use it in a production deployment.
Use a production WSGI server instead.
* Debug mode: on
* Running on http://0.0.0.0:80/ (Press CTRL+C to quit)
* Restarting with stat
* Debugger is active!
* Debugger PIN: 321-268-469
b'Humidity = 37.00\r\n'
192.168.153.1 - - [01/Nov/2023 03:28:19] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 -
b'Temperature = 23.00\r\n'
192.168.153.1 - - [01/Nov/2023 03:28:19] "GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1" 200 -
```

38. C++ code for Arduino

```
#include "dht.h" //include library
dht DHT;
#define DHT11_PIN 7 //set Pin 7 (LED)
int pin2 = 2; //set Pin 2 (LED)
int pin3 = 3; //set Pin 3 (LED)
int pin4 = 4; //set Pin 4 (LED)
int INA = 9; // set Pin 9(Fan motor)
int INB = 8; //set Pin 8(Fan motor)

int currentMode = 0; // default of mode is 0
void setup() {
    pinMode(pin2, OUTPUT);
    pinMode(pin3, OUTPUT);
    pinMode(pin4, OUTPUT);
    pinMode(INA, OUTPUT);
    pinMode(INB, OUTPUT);
    //Set default of Fan to low
    digitalWrite(INA, LOW);
    digitalWrite(INB, LOW);
    Serial.begin(19200);
}

void loop() {
    int value = Serial.read(); //Read the Serial input
    if (value == '1' && currentMode != 1) { // if the Serial input is 1
        and current mode is not 1
        currentMode = 1; // set current mode = 1 (automatically)
    } else if ((value == '2' || value == '3') && currentMode != 2) {
        currentMode = 2; // set the current mode = 2 (For displaying LED
        customly)
    } else if (value == '4' && currentMode != 4){
```

```
    currentMode = 4; // set current mode = 2 (For displaying LED
customly and run fan motor)
}
int chk = DHT.read11(DHT11_PIN);
Serial.print("Humidity = ");
Serial.println(DHT.humidity); //Display humidity from sensor
Serial.print("Temperature = ");
Serial.println(DHT.temperature); //Display temperature from sensor
if (currentMode == 1){ // the code will run automatically if
currentMode is 1
    if (DHT.humidity >= 50 && DHT.humidity <= 60) {
        digitalWrite(pin2, HIGH); //trigger green light
        digitalWrite(pin3, LOW);
        digitalWrite(pin4, LOW);
        digitalWrite(INA, LOW);
        digitalWrite(INB, LOW);
    } else if (DHT.humidity >= 61 && DHT.humidity <= 70) {
        digitalWrite(pin2, LOW);
        digitalWrite(pin3, HIGH); //trigger yellow light
        digitalWrite(pin4, LOW);
        digitalWrite(INA, LOW);
        digitalWrite(INB, LOW);
    } else if (DHT.humidity >= 71 || DHT.humidity <= 49) {
        digitalWrite(pin2, LOW);
        digitalWrite(pin3, LOW);
        digitalWrite(pin4, HIGH); //trigger red light
        //run Fan motor clockwise
        digitalWrite(INA, HIGH);
        digitalWrite(INB, LOW);
    }
} else {
```



```
if (value == '2') {
    digitalWrite(pin2, HIGH); //trigger green led
    digitalWrite(pin3, LOW);
    digitalWrite(pin4, LOW);
    digitalWrite(INA, LOW);
    digitalWrite(INB, LOW);
} else if (value == '3') {
    digitalWrite(pin2, LOW);
    digitalWrite(pin3, HIGH); // trigger yellow led
    digitalWrite(pin4, LOW);
    digitalWrite(INA, LOW);
    digitalWrite(INB, LOW);
} else if (value == '4') {
    digitalWrite(pin2, LOW);
    digitalWrite(pin3, LOW);
    digitalWrite(pin4, HIGH); //trigger red led
    digitalWrite(INA, HIGH); //trigger fan motor
    digitalWrite(INB, LOW);
}
}
while (currentMode == 4) { // keep the fan run if current mode is 4
    digitalWrite(INA, HIGH);
    digitalWrite(INB, LOW);
}
delay(2000); // delay 2s
}
```

39. Python code

```
import serial
import MySQLdb
from flask import Flask, render_template
```

```
import paho.mqtt.publish as publish
from apscheduler.schedulers.background import BackgroundScheduler
from apscheduler.triggers.interval import IntervalTrigger

app = Flask(__name__)
topic = "v1/devices/me/telemetry"
device='/dev/ttyUSB0'
device_id = "OwvtaAzFo0YeUU1WSILH"
ser = serial.Serial(device, 9600, timeout=1) # Establish the
connection on a specific port
hostname = "192.168.153.131"
port = 1884
sensors = { # Dictionary with the sensors
    1 : {'name' : 'Humidity', 'state' : 0 },
    2 : {'name' : 'Temperature', 'state' : 0 },
}
database = { # Dictionary with the database
    1 : {'name' : 'Database', 'state' : 0 },
    2 : [],
}
def read_sensor_data(): # Update the sensor data
    global sensors # Access the global variable sensors
    global database # Access the global variable database
    sensor = ser.readline() # Read the data from the Arduino
    sensor_str = sensor.decode('utf-8') # Decode the bytes to a
string
    for line_sensor in sensor_str.split('\n'): # Split the string into
lines
        if line_sensor.startswith('Humidity'): # Check if the line
starts with Humidity
```

```

        sensors[1]['state'] =
float(line_sensor.split('=')[1].strip()) # Get the value after the =
        elif line_sensor.startswith('Temperature'): # Check if the
line starts with Temperature
        sensors[2]['state'] =
float(line_sensor.split('=')[1].strip()) # Get the value after the =
def connect_to_database():
    try:
        return MySQLdb.connect("localhost", "pi", "", "sensor_data")
    except Exception as e:
        ser.write(b"4") # write serial input for Arduino code to
trigger red light
        print(f"Error connecting to the database: {e}")
        return None
def send_to_cloud():
    try:
        # mosquitto_pub -d -q 1 -h 192.168.153.131 -p 1884 -t
v1/devices/me/telemetry -u OwvtaAzFo0YeUU1WSILH -m
"{temperature:29,humidity:50}"
        # Use subprocess to run mosquitto_pub command
        temperature = sensors[2]['state']
        humidity = sensors[1]['state']
        publish.single(topic,
f'{{"temperature":{temperature},"humidity":{humidity}}}',
hostname=hostname, port=port, qos=1, auth={'username': device_id})
    except Exception as e:
        ser.write(b"4") # write serial input for Arduino code to
trigger red light
        print(f"Error sending data to the cloud: {e}")
def print_sensor_data():
    print(f"Humidity: {sensors[1]['state']}")

```

```
    print(f"Temperature: {sensors[2]['state']}")
def update_sensor_data_and_send_to_cloud():
    read_sensor_data()
    send_to_cloud()

# Main function when accessing the website
@app.route("/") # This is the main page
def index(): # This function will be executed when the main page is
accessed
    read_sensor_data()
    templateData = { 'sensors' : sensors, 'database' :database } #
Create a dictionary with the data to be sent
    return render_template('index.html', **templateData) # Return the
template

# Function with buttons to toggle to store the data into the database
or not
@app.route("/<toggleDatabase>")
def toggle_store_data(toggleDatabase): # This function will be
executed when the main page is accessed
    update_sensor_data_and_send_to_cloud() # Update and send data
immediately
    dbConn = None
    try:
        dbConn = connect_to_database() # Connect to the database
        if dbConn:
            cursor = dbConn.cursor() # Create a cursor
            if toggleDatabase == "storeData": # Check if the button is
storeData
                database[1]['state'] = 1 # Turn on the database
```

```
        ser.write(b"2") # write serial input for Arduino code
to trigger green light
        # Insert the data into the database
        cursor.execute("INSERT INTO sensor_data (humidity,
temperature) VALUES (%s, %s)",
                        (str(sensors[1]['state']),
str(sensors[2]['state'])))
        dbConn.commit() # Commit the changes
        print("Data stored in the database") # Print a message
        cursor.execute("SELECT * FROM sensor_data ORDER BY
dataID DESC LIMIT 10") # Get the last 10 data
        rows = cursor.fetchall() # Fetch the rows
        for row in rows: # Loop through the rows
            database[2].append({'humidity': row[1],
'temperature': row[2], 'time_stamp': row[3]}) # Append the data to the
database
        elif toggleDatabase == "noStoreData": # Check if the
button is noStoreData
            database[1]['state'] = 0 # Turn off the database
            ser.write(b"3") # write serial input for Arduino code
to trigger red light

        elif toggleDatabase == "getDatabase": # Check if the
button is getDatabase
            cursor.execute("SELECT * FROM sensor_data ORDER BY
dataID DESC LIMIT 10") # Get the last 10 data
            rows = cursor.fetchall()
            for row in rows:
                database[2].append({'humidity': row[1],
'temperature': row[2], 'time_stamp': row[3]})
            except paho.mqtt.MQTTException as mqtt_error:
```

```
        ser.write(b"4") # write serial input for Arduino code to
trigger red light
        print(f"MQTT Exception: {mqtt_error}")
        # Handle the MQTT connection error here (e.g., log, send
notification, etc.)

    finally:
        while len(database[2]) > 10: # Check if the database is
greater than 10
            if database[2]:
                try:
                    database[2].pop(0) # Remove the first element
                except IndexError:
                    break # Break out of the loop if the list is
empty or index is out of range
            else:
                break # Break out of the loop if the list is empty
        if dbConn: # Close the database
            dbConn.close()
        templateData = { 'sensors' : sensors, 'database' : database } #
Create a dictionary with the data to be sent
        return render_template('index.html', **templateData) # Return the
template
@app.route("/automatically") #URL/automatically
def automatic():
    scheduler = BackgroundScheduler()
    scheduler.add_job(update_sensor_data_and_send_to_cloud,
trigger=IntervalTrigger(seconds=2))
    scheduler.add_job(print_sensor_data,
trigger=IntervalTrigger(seconds=2))
    scheduler.start()
```

```

    ser.write(b"1") #write serial input for Arduino code to trigger
automatic code

    templateData = { 'sensors' : sensors, 'database' : database }
    return render_template('index.html', **templateData)
#get data directly from arduino and send to the website
@app.route("/getData") #URL/getData
def getData():
    read_sensor_data()
    templateData = { 'sensors' : sensors, 'database' : database } #
Create a dictionary with the data to be sent
    return render_template('index.html', **templateData) # Return the
template
# Main function when accessing the website
if __name__ == '__main__':
    ser = serial.Serial(device, 9600, timeout = 1) # Establish the
connection on a specific port
    ser.flush() # Clear the serial buffer
    app.run(host='0.0.0.0', port = 80, debug = True) # Run the app

```

40. HTML code

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-
scale=1">
    <!-- Bootstrap CSS -->
    <link
href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.1.3/dist/css/bootstrap.
min.css" rel="stylesheet">

```

```

    <script
src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.1.3/dist/js/bootstrap.bu
ndle.min.js"></script>

    <meta name="author" content="Thanh Minh" />
    <meta name="description" content="SWE30011 - IOT Programming"
/>

    <title> Arduino Web Server </title>
    <style>
        table, th, td {
            border:1px solid black;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body class="container">
    <h1 class="text-center"> Arduino Web Server </h1>
    <p>
        <h2 class="my-4">
            Get the Data
        </h2>
        <!-- Display the buttons to get the data -->
        <a href="/getData" class="btn btn-info my-2">Get the
current data</a>
        {% for sensor in sensors %} <!-- Loop through the sensors
dictionary -->
            <p>{{sensors[sensor]['name']}}:
{{sensors[sensor]['state']}}</p>
        {% endfor %}
    </p>
    <p>
        <h2>Run Automatically</h2>

```



```

        <p>
            Note: Database won't be stored if it is automatically
run
        </p>
        <a href="/automatically" class="btn btn-success">Run
Automatically</a> <!-- Display the button to run automatically -->
    </p>
    <p>
        <!-- Display the buttons to toggle the database -->
        <h3>{{database[1]['name']}}</h3>
        {% if database[1]['state'] == 1 %} <!-- Check if the
database is on or off -->
            is currently <strong>on</strong></h2>
        {% else %}
            is currently <strong>off</strong></h2>
        {% endif %}
        <br />
        <a href="/storeData" class="btn btn-primary mb-2">Store
Data</a> <!-- Display the button to store data -->
        <br />
        <a href="/noStoreData" class="btn btn-secondary">No Store
Data</a> <!-- Display the button to no store data -->
    </p>
    <p>
        <h2>Data from Database</h2>
        <p>
            Note: Time may not the same with your local time due
to server configuration
            <br />
            Maximum display the last 10 record of data
            <br />

```

```

        You need to store the data in the database first so it
        can get data from database

        </p>

        <a href="/getDatabase" class="btn btn-dark mb-4">Get data
        from database</a> <!-- Display the button to get data from database --
        >

        <table class="table table-striped table-bordered">
            <th class="text-center" scope="col">Humidity</th>
            <th class="text-center" scope="col">Temperature</th>
            <th class="text-center" scope="col">Date and Time</th>
            {% for entry in database[2] %} <!-- Loop through the
            database dictionary -->
                <tr>
                    <td class="text-center">{{ entry['humidity']
}}</td>

                    <td class="text-center">{{ entry['temperature']
}}</td>

                    <td class="text-center">{{ entry['time_stamp']
}}</td>

                </tr>
                {% endfor %}
            </table>

        </p>

        <p>
            <h2>All Commands</h2> <!-- Display all the buttons -->
            <ol>
                <li class="my-1"><a href="/getData" class="btn btn-
            info">Get the current data</a></li>

```

```
        <li class="my-1"><a href="/automatically" class="btn
btn-success">Run Automatically</a></li>
        <li class="my-1"><a href="/storeData" class="btn btn-
primary">Store Data</a></li>
        <li class="my-1"><a href="/noStoreData" class="btn
btn-secondary">No Store Data</a></li>
        <li class="my-1"><a href="/getDatabase" class="btn
btn-dark mb-4">Get data from database</a></li>
    </ol>
</p>
</body>
</html>
```