

# National Textile University

Faisalabad



## Department of Computer Science

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# **IoT Assignment on ESP32-S3**

## **Environmental Monitoring & Interactive Dice Game**

### **Team Members:**

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### **Abstract**

This report presents two distinct IoT tasks developed for the ESP32-S3 microcontroller, showcasing its versatility in handling diverse applications ranging from environmental monitoring to interactive gaming. The first task integrates web-based control of an RGB LED, real-time environmental sensing with a DHT11 sensor, and local display capabilities through an OLED screen. The second project implements a multiplayer dice game with chat functionality, demonstrating the ESP32's ability to handle networked interactive applications. Both tasks utilize Wi-Fi connectivity in dual modes (STA + AP) and employ socket programming for web server functionality.

### **1. Introduction**

The ESP32-S3 microcontroller has emerged as a powerful platform for IoT applications due to its dual-core processing capabilities, integrated wireless communication, and rich peripheral support. This report details two tasks that leverage these capabilities to create sophisticated IoT solutions:

1. An environmental monitoring system with web-based control and display capabilities
2. A networked multiplayer dice game with chat functionality

These tasks demonstrate the ESP32-S3's ability to handle both sensor-driven applications and interactive user experiences through web interfaces.

## **2. Environmental Monitoring System**

### **2.1 System Architecture**

The environmental monitoring system comprises:

- ESP32-S3 microcontroller
- NeoPixel RGB LED
- DHT11 temperature/humidity sensor
- SSD1306 OLED display
- Dual WiFi connectivity (STA + AP modes)

## 2.2 Implementation Details

### 2.2.1 Network Configuration

The system establishes dual WiFi connectivity:

- Station (STA) mode for connecting to external networks
- Access Point (AP) mode for direct device communication

```
sta.connect(TampleDiago, 12345676)  # Station mode
ap.config(essid=ssid_ap, password=password_ap)  # AP mode

def set_color(r, g, b):
    np[0] = (r, g, b)
    np.write()

def read_sensor():
    sensor.measure()
    return sensor.temperature(), sensor.humidity()

set_color(r, g, b)
temp, hum = read_sensor()
```

### 2.2.2 Hardware Integration

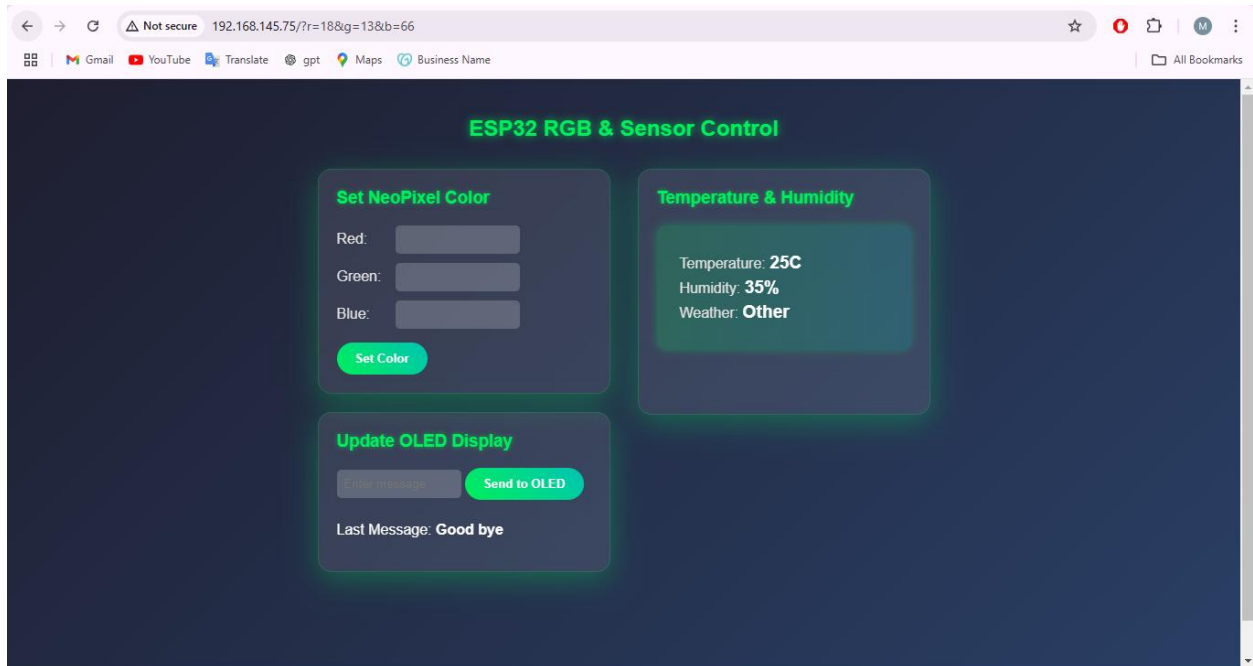
- **NeoPixel Control:** RGB values parsed from HTTP requests to dynamically update LED colors
- **DHT11 Sensor:** Reads temperature and humidity with error handling
- **OLED Display:** Updates messages via I2C interface with character limit enforcement

#### 2.2.2.1 Wiring Diagram:

ESP32-S3	NeoPixel LED
GPIO 48 (GPIO48)	→ Data In (DI)
3.3V	→ VCC
GND	→ GND
ESP32-S3	DHT11 Sensor
GPIO 4 (GPIO4)	→ Data
3.3V	→ VCC
GND	→ GND
ESP32-S3	SSD1306 OLED
GPIO 8 (GPIO8)	→ SDA
GPIO 9 (GPIO9)	→ SCL
3.3V	→ VCC
GND	→ GND

### 2.2.3 Web Server Development

A socket-based HTTP server listens on port 80, parsing requests and generating dynamic responses with embedded sensor data and weather conditions.



*Fig 1.1 Environment monitoring Dashboard*

### 2.2.4 Weather Condition Logic

A rule-based system categorizes weather conditions based on temperature and humidity thresholds:

Condition	Temperature (°C)	Humidity (%)
Normal	25–30	40–50
Dry or Cool	<25	<40
Cool or Moist	20–30	>64
Hot or Dry	>40	<50

## 2.3 Results

- Successful integration of web control, environmental sensing, and local display
- Real-time updates of sensor data on the web interface
- Accurate weather condition inference based on sensor readings
- Responsive control of RGB LED through web interface
- Timely updates of messages on the OLED display

## 3. Interactive Dice Game

### 3.1 System Architecture

The dice game system includes:

- ESP32-S3 microcontroller
- Dual WiFi connectivity (STA + AP modes)
- Web-based interface for multiplayer interaction
- Game state management with JSON statistics

### 3.2 Implementation Details

#### 3.2.1 Network Configuration

Similar to the monitoring system, this task utilizes dual Wi-Fi modes for robust connectivity.

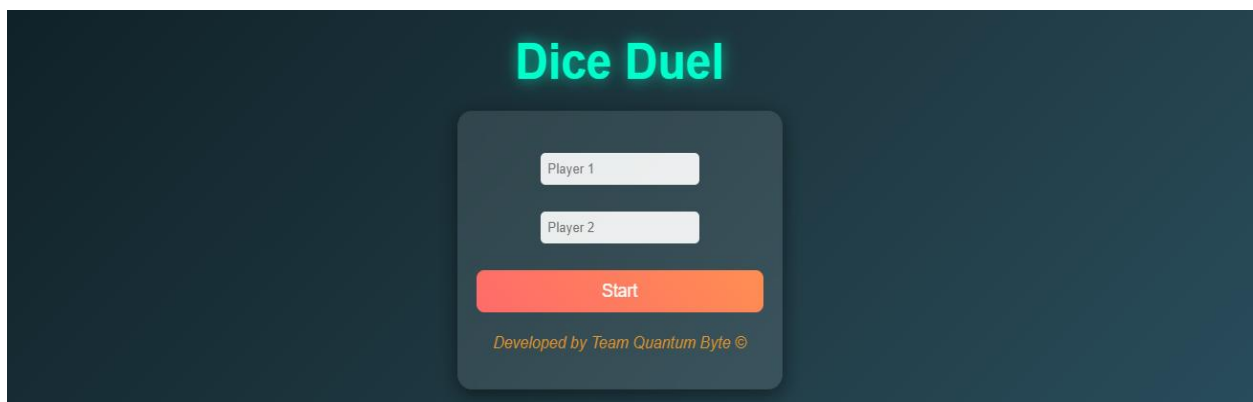
#### 3.2.2 Game Logic

- Players take turns rolling a virtual die
- Each player has 6 turns
- Game tracks scores and determines winner
- Chat functionality for player interaction

#### 3.2.3 Web Interface

The web interface features:

- Player registration and game initialization
- Real-time game state updates
- Chat functionality
- Game statistics display



*Fig 1.1 Entering Dashboard*

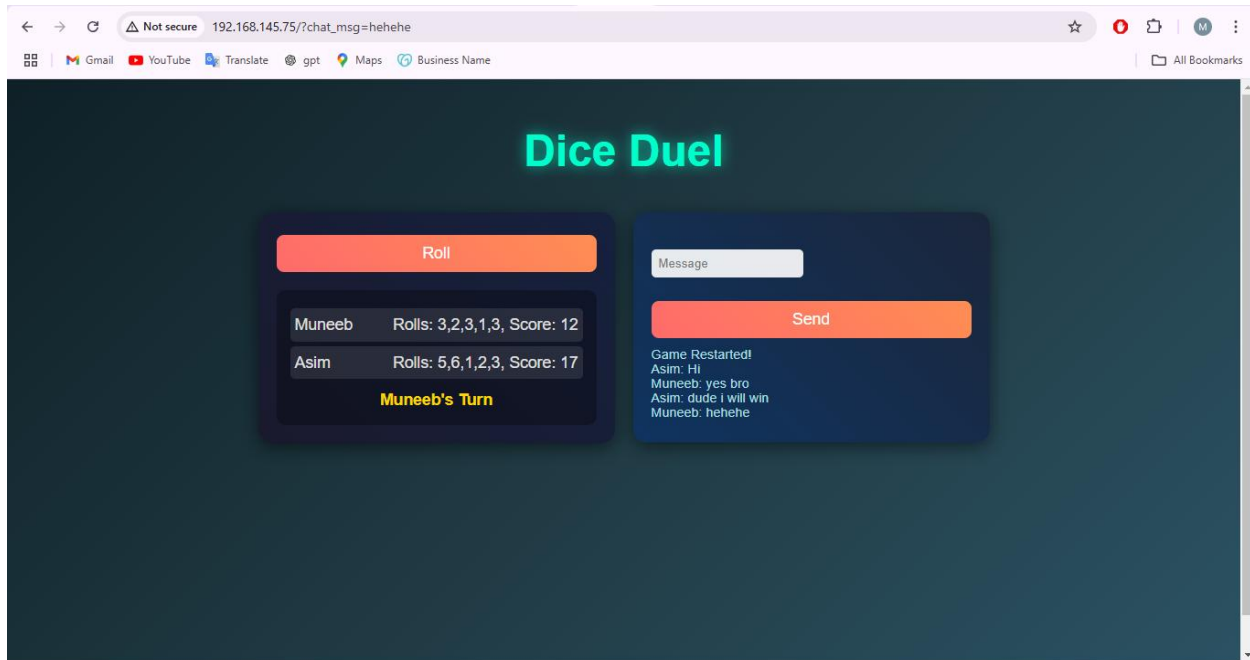


Fig 1.2 Game Dashboard

### 3.2.4 Game State Management

Game state is maintained in memory with periodic JSON updates for web interface rendering.

```
def roll_dice():
    return random.randint(1, 6)

def switch_player():
    global current_player
    current_player = "P2" if current_player == "P1" else "P1"

def determine_winner():
    p1_score = players["P1"]["score"]
    p2_score = players["P2"]["score"]
    if p1_score > p2_score:
        return f"{players['P1']['name']} Wins! {p1_score}-{p2_score}"
    elif p2_score > p1_score:
        return f"{players['P2']['name']} Wins! {p2_score}-{p1_score}"
    return "Tie!"
```

### 3.3 Results

- Successful implementation of multiplayer dice game
- Real-time game state synchronization
- Functional chat system for player communication

- Accurate turn management and score tracking
- Responsive web interface for game interaction

## 4. Discussion

### 4.1 Technical Challenges

- Managing concurrent network connections
- Ensuring timely updates across all system components
- Optimizing memory usage for MicroPython environment
- Implementing turn-based game logic with web interface synchronization

### 4.2 Solutions and Innovations

- Modular architecture allowing independent component operation
- Efficient memory management techniques
- Run module on new thread instead of hole code
- JSON-based game state management for easy web integration
- CSS animations and responsive design for enhanced user experience

## 5. Team Contributions

### Environmental Monitoring System

- **Muneeb Ur Rehman:** Designed the additional weather inference module that analyzes temperature and humidity data to determine weather conditions. Also led the overall webpage design and user interface implementation.
- **Swaiba Shahid:** Developed the core functionality for displaying real-time temperature and humidity data on the web interface and implemented the text display feature for the OLED screen.
- **Adifa Jahangir:** Created the module for controlling the RGB NeoPixel light, enabling web-based color customization through HTTP requests.

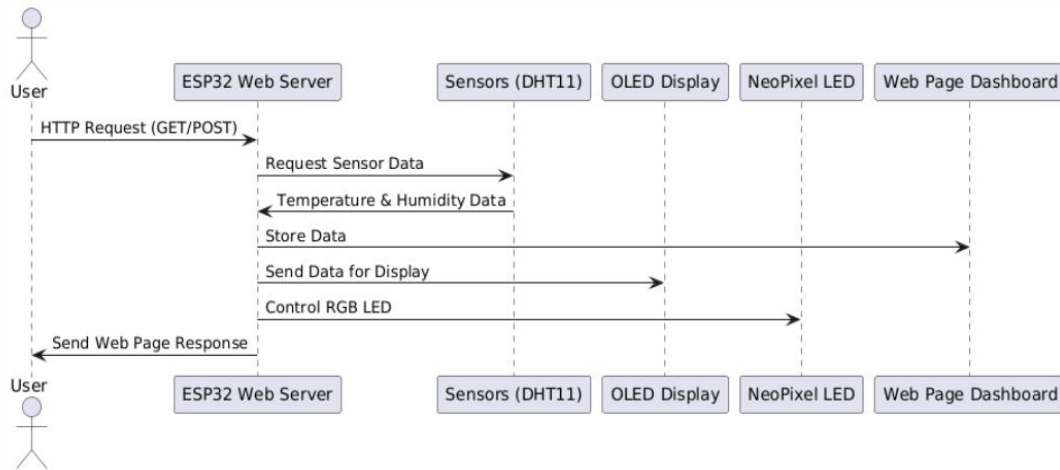
### Interactive Dice Game Server

- **Muneeb Ur Rehman:** Architected the game logic, implemented the turn-based mechanics, and designed the web interface for the multiplayer dice game.
- **Adifa Jahangir & Muneeb Ur Rehman:** Collaboratively developed the real-time chat functionality, enabling players to communicate during the game.

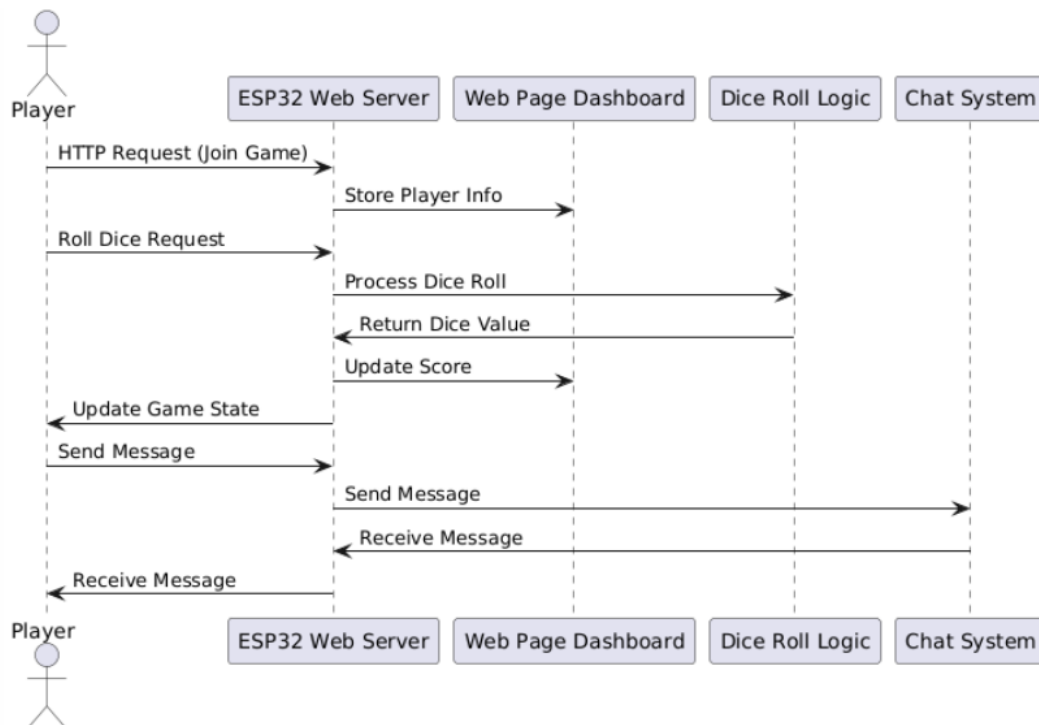


## 6. Data Flow Diagrams

### 6.1 DFD of Environmental Monitoring System



### 6.2 DFD of Interactive Dice System Server



## 7. Conclusion

These Tasks successfully demonstrate the ESP32-S3's capabilities in creating diverse IoT applications ranging from environmental monitoring to interactive gaming. The implementation adheres to principles of modularity, error handling, and user-centric design, making it adaptable to various IoT use cases.

## References

1. Socket Programming Fundamentals
2. W3school for web page design

## Appendices

### Appendix A: Environmental Monitoring System Code

[[https://github.com/Muneeb-o/IoT\\_Assignment\\_WebServer/blob/main/rgb\\_temp\\_message\\_webPage.py](https://github.com/Muneeb-o/IoT_Assignment_WebServer/blob/main/rgb_temp_message_webPage.py)]

### Appendix B: Dice Game System Code

[[https://github.com/Muneeb-0/IoT\\_Assignment\\_WebServer/blob/main/game\\_chat\\_server\\_webpage.py](https://github.com/Muneeb-0/IoT_Assignment_WebServer/blob/main/game_chat_server_webpage.py)]