Interfacing of ESP8266 board with Blynk Console to control LEDs. Steps for interfacing:

1. Programming on Blynk Console

BlynkTimer timer;

- a. Create new template
- b. Name the template
- c. Add the widget for LED -
- 2. Programming ESP8266 in Arduino IDE
- 3. Sharing credential of Blynk console in the ESP8266 program
- 4. Sharing Wifi credentials in the ESP8266 program.

```
Program:
// copy the three credentials given below from blynk console
#define BLYNK_TEMPLATE_ID "*******"
#define BLYNK TEMPLATE NAME "//////"
#define BLYNK_AUTH_TOKEN "++++++++++"
#define BLYNK_PRINT Serial
//hardWare Specifics
#include <ESP8266WiFi.h>
#include <BlynkSimpleEsp8266.h>
char auth[] = BLYNK AUTH TOKEN;
// Your WiFi credentials.
char ssid[] = "******"; // "WIFI NAME";
open networks.
bool fetch blynk state = true; //true or false
#define wifiLed LED BUILTIN //D0int
int wifiFlag = 0;
// (NodeMcu OutPuts)
// define the GPIO connected with 1ED and Relays
#define RED_LED_Pin 16 //D0 esp8266's Board Pin diagram, Here GPIO Number is used
#define GREEN LED Pin 14 //D1 esp8266's Board Pin diagram, Here GPIO Number is used
// the virtual pins
#define VPIN SWITCH 1 V0 // DataStream Virtual pin for Red LED's Widget Switch
#define VPIN_SWITCH_2 V1 // DataStream Virtual pin for Green LED's Widget Switch
bool RED_LED_State = LOW; //Define integer to remember the toggle state for RED LED
bool GREEN LED State = LOW; //Define integer to remember the toggle state for GREEN LED
```

```
BLYNK WRITE(VPIN SWITCH 1) // Executes when the value of virtual pin 0 changes
{
     RED LED State = param.asInt();
     if( RED LED State == 1){ digitalWrite(RED LED Pin, HIGH); delay(10);}
     if( RED_LED_State == 0){ digitalWrite(RED_LED_Pin,LOW ); delay(10);}
     digitalWrite(RED LED Pin, RED LED State);
}
BLYNK WRITE(VPIN SWITCH 2) // Executes when the value of virtual pin 0 changes
{
     GREEN LED State = param.asInt();
     if( GREEN_LED_State == 1){ digitalWrite(GREEN_LED_Pin,HIGH); delay(10);}
     if( GREEN_LED_State == 0){ digitalWrite(GREEN_LED_Pin,LOW ); delay(10);}
     digitalWrite(GREEN LED Pin, GREEN LED State);
}
BLYNK CONNECTED() {
 // Request the latest state from the server
 if (fetch blynk state){
   Blynk.syncVirtual(VPIN_SWITCH_1);
   Blynk.syncVirtual(VPIN_SWITCH_2);
 }
}
void checkBlynkStatus() { // called every 2 seconds by SimpleTimer
 bool isconnected = Blynk.connected();
 if (isconnected == false) {
   Serial.println("Blynk Not Connected");
   digitalWrite(wifiLed, HIGH);
  }
  if (isconnected == true) {
    if (!fetch blynk state){
    Blynk.virtualWrite(VPIN SWITCH 1, RED LED State );
    Blynk.virtualWrite(VPIN_SWITCH_2, GREEN_LED_State);
    }
   wifiFlag = 0;
   digitalWrite(wifiLed, LOW);
    Serial.println("Blynk Connected");
 }
}
void setup()
```

```
{
       // Debug console
      Serial.begin(115200);
      pinMode(wifiLed, OUTPUT);
                           OUTPUT); // Initialise digital pin 5 as an output pin
      pinMode(RED_LED_Pin,
      pinMode(GREEN_LED_Pin, OUTPUT); // Initialise digital pin 4 as an output pin
      //During Starting all LED are Turned OFF
      digitalWrite(RED LED Pin,
                                  LOW);
      digitalWrite(GREEN_LED_Pin, LOW);
      Blynk.begin(auth, ssid, pass);
      timer.setInterval(2000L, checkBlynkStatus); // check if Blynk server is
connected every 2 seconds
      delay(1000);
      if (!fetch_blynk_state){
         Blynk.virtualWrite(VPIN_SWITCH_1, RED_LED_State );
         Blynk.virtualWrite(VPIN_SWITCH_2, GREEN_LED_State);
       }
}
void loop()
{
  Blynk.run();
  timer.run();
}
```

Programming of ESP8266 board to display output of DHT11 on Blynl console. Steps for interfacing:

```
1. Programming on Blynk Console
        a. Create new template
        b. Name the template
        c. Add the widget for LED -
   2. Programming ESP8266 in Arduino IDE
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  4. Sharing Wifi credentials in the ESP8266 program.
* DHT11 Sensor Reader
* This sketch reads temperature and humidity data from the DHT11 sensor and
prints the values to the serial port.
* It also handles potential error states that might occur during reading.
*/
#define BLYNK TEMPLATE ID "**********
#define BLYNK_TEMPLATE_NAME "++++++++++++"
#define BLYNK AUTH TOKEN "scdgfdgfngvnmmbhmn"
// Include the DHT11 library for interfacing with the sensor.
#include <DHT11.h>
#include <ESP8266WiFi.h>
#include <BlynkSimpleEsp8266.h>
char auth[] = BLYNK AUTH TOKEN;
// Your WiFi credentials.
char ssid[] = "++++++++"; // "WIFI NAME";
for open networks.
// Create an instance of the DHT11 class.
// - For ESP8266: Connect the sensor to GPIO2 or D4.
DHT11 dht11(2);
void setup() {
   // Initialize serial communication to allow debugging and data readout.
   // Using a baud rate of 9600 bps.
   Serial.begin(9600);
   WiFi.begin(ssid,pass);
   while(WiFi.status()!=WL CONNECTED){
     delay(1000);
```

Serial.println("Connecting to WFi");

```
Blynk.begin(auth,ssid,pass);
}
void loop() {
    int temperature = 0;
    int humidity = 0;
    // read the temperature and humidity values from the DHT11 sensor.
    int result = dht11.readTemperatureHumidity(temperature, humidity);
    if (result == 0) {
        Serial.print("Temperature: ");
        Serial.print(temperature);
        Serial.print(" °C\tHumidity: ");
        Serial.print(humidity);
        Serial.println(" %");
        Blynk.virtualWrite(V0,temperature);
        Blynk.virtualWrite(V1,humidity);
    } else {
        // Print error message based on the error code.
        Serial.println(DHT11::getErrorString(result));
   }
}
```