SENSOR-BASED MEDICINE STORAGE MONITORING AND ALERT SYSTEM

Submitted by

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in partial fulfilment for the award of the degree of

BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING
IN
COMPUTER SCIENCE

RAJALAKSHMI ENGINEERING COLLEGE

THANDALAM

ANNA UNIVERSITY

CHENNAI 600 025

MAY 2024

BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this project report titled **"SENSOR-BASED MEDICINE STORAGE MONITORING AND ALERT SYSTEM**" is the bonafide work of **"NAVNEETH SURESH (210701176)"** who carried out the project work under my supervision.

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EXTERNAL EXAMINER **INTERNAL EXAMINER**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First and foremost, I acknowledge the amazing Grace of God Almighty, who blessed my efforts and enabled me to complete this thesis in good health, mind, and spirit.

I am grateful to my Chairman **Mr.S.Meganathan**, Chairperson **Dr.Thangam Meganathan**, Vice Chairman **Mr.M.Abhay Shankar** for their enthusiastic motivation, which inspired me a lot when I worked to complete this project work. I also express our gratitude to our principal **Dr.S.N.Murugesan** who helped us in providing the required facilities in completing the project.

I would like to thank our Head of Department **Dr. P. KUMAR** for his guidance and encouragement for completion of project.

I would like to thank **Mr. S. Gunasekar M.Tech., PhD.,** our supervisor for constantly guiding us and motivating us throughout the course of the project. We express our gratitude to our parents and friends for extending their full support to us.

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ABSTRACT

The preservation of pharmaceuticals is critically dependent on maintaining optimal storage conditions. In India, pharmacy stores and medical warehouses often suffer from inadequate environmental controls, leading to potential losses and wastage of medicines due to temperature and humidity fluctuations. This project presents a comprehensive solution through the development of a "Sensor-Based Medicine Storage Monitoring and Alert System." This system leverages the capabilities of the DHT11 sensor for continuous monitoring of temperature and humidity levels in storage environments, ensuring they remain within specified upper and lower thresholds. When these thresholds are breached, an integrated alert mechanism involving a passive buzzer and RGB LED is activated to notify the responsible personnel, thereby preventing potential spoilage and wastage of valuable medical supplies.

The core of this system is an Arduino microcontroller which interfaces with the DHT11 sensor to gather real-time environmental data. The system is designed to trigger alerts via a passive buzzer, which sounds intermittently to draw attention, and an RGB LED that changes color to indicate the status of the environment – green for normal conditions, and red for alert conditions. The simplicity and effectiveness of this setup make it a cost-effective solution for widespread deployment in resource-constrained settings.

This project also explores future enhancements, such as data logging for historical analysis, remote alert systems using GSM or Wi-Fi modules, and a mobile application interface for real-time monitoring. Furthermore, considerations for data privacy and security, as well as compliance with relevant regulatory standards, are addressed to ensure the system's robustness and reliability.

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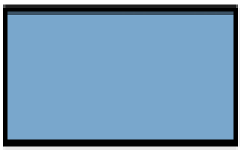

Process

This denotes various process involved in the development of proposed system

This arrow indicates the flow from one process to the another process.

 , 

This indicates the Stages in the proposed system

ABBREVIATIONS

1. IoT - Internet of Things
2. SDK - Software Development Kit
3. IDE - Integrated Development Environment
4. Wi-Fi - Wireless Fidelity
5. LED - Light Emitting Diode
6. CAD - Computer-Aided Design
7. API - Application Programming Interface
8. USB - Universal Serial Bus
9. GPIO - General Purpose Input/Output
10. MCU - Microcontroller Unit

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The integrity of pharmaceutical products relies heavily on maintaining stringent environmental conditions during storage. Medicines are sensitive to temperature and humidity fluctuations, and deviations from recommended conditions can lead to reduced efficacy, degradation, or spoilage. In India, where storage infrastructure may often be inadequate, the risk of such deviations is significantly heightened. Pharmacy stores and medical warehouses frequently face challenges such as exposure to heat and humidity due to poor insulation and maintenance lapses. Given the potential health risks and economic losses associated with improper storage, there is a pressing need for a reliable, cost-effective monitoring solution to ensure optimal conditions are consistently maintained. This project addresses this need by developing a "Sensor-Based Medicine Storage Monitoring and Alert System." Leveraging IoT technology, the system uses an Arduino microcontroller interfaced with a DHT11 sensor to provide continuous real-time monitoring of temperature and humidity levels. When conditions fall outside defined thresholds, the system triggers visual and auditory alerts via an RGB LED and a passive buzzer. The LED indicates the environment's status—green for normal and red for alert—while the buzzer emits an intermittent sound to draw attention. This simple, robust solution is ideal for resource-constrained settings, helping to safeguard public health and reduce medicine wastage. Additionally, the project considers future enhancements like remote monitoring, data logging, and mobile app integration to further improve its utility and effectiveness.

1.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT:

The improper storage of pharmaceuticals poses a significant risk to public health and results in substantial economic losses. In India, pharmacy stores and medical warehouses often face challenges such as exposure to extreme temperatures and humidity due to inadequate infrastructure, poor insulation, and maintenance lapses. These conditions can compromise the efficacy, safety, and shelf life of medicines, leading to spoilage and wastage. There is a critical need for a reliable, cost-effective solution that continuously monitors and maintains optimal storage conditions to mitigate these risks. This project aims to address this issue by developing a "Sensor-Based Medicine Storage Monitoring and Alert System" that uses IoT technology to provide real-time monitoring and alert mechanisms for temperature and humidity fluctuations, ensuring that medicines are stored under ideal conditions and thereby preserving their quality and effectiveness.

1.3 SOLUTION:

The proposed solution is the development of a "Sensor-Based Medicine Storage Monitoring and Alert System" designed to ensure optimal storage conditions for pharmaceuticals. Utilizing IoT technology, the system employs an Arduino microcontroller connected to a DHT11 sensor to continuously monitor temperature and humidity levels in real-time. When conditions exceed predefined upper or lower thresholds, the system activates visual and auditory alerts through an RGB LED and a passive buzzer. The LED changes from green to red to indicate an alert status, while the buzzer emits intermittent sounds to draw attention. This cost-effective and robust solution is ideal for resource-constrained settings, providing a reliable means to safeguard the efficacy and safety of stored medicines by preventing spoilage due to environmental fluctuations. The project also allows for future enhancements such as remote monitoring, data logging, and mobile app integration to further improve its functionality and user accessibility.

1.4 SUMMARY:

This project addresses the critical issue of improper pharmaceutical storage, which poses significant risks to public health and leads to substantial economic losses. In India, many pharmacy stores and medical warehouses face challenges in maintaining optimal environmental conditions, resulting in the degradation and spoilage of medicines. To mitigate these risks, a "Sensor-Based Medicine Storage Monitoring and Alert System" has been developed. This system leverages IoT technology, utilizing an Arduino microcontroller and a DHT11 sensor to continuously monitor temperature and humidity levels. When these levels exceed predefined thresholds, the system triggers visual alerts via an RGB LED and auditory alerts through a passive buzzer. The LED changes color from green to red to indicate alert status, and the buzzer emits intermittent sounds to attract attention. This solution is cost-effective, robust, and suitable for resource-constrained settings, ensuring the safe and effective storage of pharmaceuticals. The project also considers future enhancements, such as remote monitoring capabilities, data logging for historical analysis, and mobile app integration, to further enhance its utility and effectiveness. With its simple yet effective design, the system offers a scalable solution that can be deployed widely to safeguard pharmaceutical storage environments and improve healthcare outcomes.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE SURVEY

[1] Kumar, A., & Nagarajan, V. (2018). "Design and Implementation of IoT Based Smart Pharmaceutical Storage System." International Journal of Engineering & Technology, 7(4.3), 108-111 : This paper discusses the design and implementation of an IoT-based system specifically tailored for monitoring pharmaceutical storage conditions. It covers hardware selection, software development, data collection methods, and possibly implementation challenges and outcomes.

[2] Malik, A. A., & Sinha, R. K. (2019). "Comparative Study of Different Sensors for Environmental Monitoring System." International Journal of Engineering Research & Technology, 8(10), 836-840 : This paper compares various sensors commonly used in environmental monitoring systems, including those for temperature and humidity. It discusses sensor characteristics, such as accuracy, reliability, and suitability for specific applications.

[3] IoT-Based Smart Storage and Monitoring System for Pharmaceutical Products" by Singh and Gautam (2020) : This paper explores the development and functionalities of an IoT-based smart storage and monitoring system designed for pharmaceutical products. It discusses sensor choices, data transmission protocols, alert mechanisms, and system evaluation metrics.

[4] Comparative Study of DHT11, DHT22, and LM35 for Temperature and Humidity Monitoring System" by Baliga and Rao (2016) : This paper compares the performance of different temperature and humidity sensors, specifically the

DHT11, DHT22, and LM35, in the context of a monitoring system. It examines factors such as precision, response time, and cost-effectiveness.

[5] Wireless Sensor Network Based Environmental Monitoring System" by Gupta and Singh (2018) : This paper focuses on the design and implementation of a wireless sensor network (WSN) for environmental monitoring purposes. It covers network topology, communication protocols, data aggregation techniques, and system performance evaluation.

[6] Remote Monitoring System using GSM for Environmental Parameters" by Singh and Sharma (2017) : This paper describes the development of a remote monitoring system for environmental parameters using GSM technology. It discusses the integration of GSM modules, data transmission protocols, and system usability aspects.

[7] Data Logging and Analysis in IoT" by Verma and Ahuja (2019) : This paper delves into data logging and analysis techniques in IoT systems. It discusses data storage methods, real-time versus batch processing, data visualization, and insights generation from logged data.

2.1 EXISTING SYSTEM:

Existing solutions for pharmaceutical storage monitoring encompass a diverse range of products and platforms tailored to meet the stringent requirements of maintaining optimal storage conditions. These solutions often include wireless temperature monitoring systems offered by companies such as Vaisala, Elpro, and Dickson, which provide real-time monitoring and alerting functionalities. Additionally, IoT-based environmental monitoring platforms like TempAlert, SensoScientific, and Monnit offer comprehensive solutions for monitoring temperature, humidity, and other environmental parameters in pharmaceutical storage facilities. Devices such as data loggers from Onset and T&D Corporation enable data logging and remote monitoring, ensuring compliance with regulatory standards. Moreover, specialized cold chain monitoring systems from Berlinger, Elpro, and Controlant focus on tracking temperature-sensitive pharmaceuticals throughout the supply chain. Furthermore, smart refrigeration units by Thermo Fisher Scientific and Helmer Scientific incorporate monitoring and alerting features to maintain consistent temperature control. These existing solutions provide a robust foundation for pharmaceutical storage monitoring, offering scalability, reliability, and customization options to meet the diverse needs of healthcare facilities and pharmaceutical manufacturers.

2.2 PROPOSED SYSTEM:

1. Manual Monitoring by Personnel:

In this approach, personnel are responsible for periodically checking temperature and humidity levels in pharmaceutical storage areas using handheld devices such as thermometers and hygrometers. This method relies heavily on human intervention and is prone to errors due to human oversight or inconsistency in monitoring intervals.

2. Standalone Monitoring Systems:

Some pharmacy stores or medical warehouses may utilize standalone monitoring systems that consist of basic sensors connected to localized displays or alarms. These systems often lack the capability for remote monitoring or real-time alerts and may not provide comprehensive data logging or analysis features.

3. Periodic Checks with Handheld Devices:

Another common approach involves conducting periodic checks using handheld devices equipped with sensors for measuring temperature and humidity. Personnel manually record the readings at specified intervals, which are then analyzed to identify any deviations from acceptable storage conditions.

These existing systems generally lack the sophistication and efficiency offered by IoT-based solutions. They are limited in their ability to provide real-time monitoring, proactive alerts, and comprehensive data analysis. Additionally, they often rely on manual intervention, which can be time-consuming and prone to human error.

CHAPTER 3

SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

3.1 SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

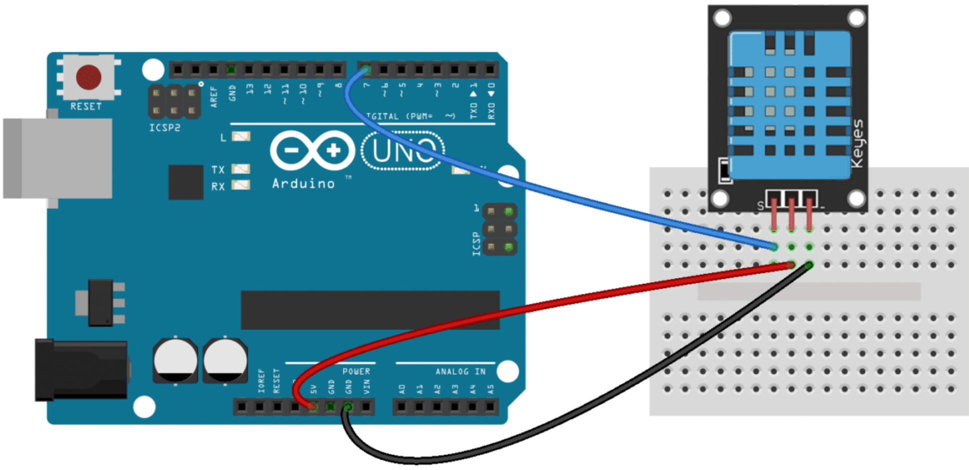

Fig 3.1 System Architecture

3.2 REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION

3.2.1 HARDWARE SPECIFICATION

DHT11 Temperature and Humidity Sensor
Passive Buzzer
RGB LED
ESP32 Microcontroller
Lithium Ion Battery
Breadboard

3.2.2 SOFTWARE SPECIFICATION

Arduino IDE
Windows 11

3.3 COMPONENTS USED

DHT11 Temperature and Humidity Sensor:
The DHT11 sensor is used to continuously monitor temperature and humidity levels in the pharmaceutical storage environment. It provides real-time data to the ESP32 microcontroller for analysis and control.

Passive Buzzer:

The passive buzzer is utilized as an alert mechanism to notify personnel when temperature or humidity levels exceed predefined thresholds. It emits intermittent sounds to draw attention to potential issues in the storage environment.

RGB LED:

The RGB LED serves as a visual indicator of the storage environment's status. It changes colors based on the current conditions, providing a quick and intuitive way to assess the situation at a glance (e.g., green for normal conditions, red for alert conditions).

ESP32 Microcontroller:

The ESP32 microcontroller serves as the central processing unit of the system. It collects data from the DHT11 sensor, analyzes it to determine if any corrective actions are needed, and triggers alerts accordingly.

Lithium Ion Battery:

The lithium-ion battery provides power to the system, ensuring continuous operation even in the event of a power outage. It enables the system to function autonomously without relying on external power sources.

Jumper Cables:

Jumper cables are used to create electrical connections between components on abreadboard or between components and the ESP32.

They typically consist of insulated wires with male or female connectors on each end, making them versatile for connecting different components in a circuit.

Breadboard:

A breadboard is a prototyping tool used to create temporary circuits without the need for soldering. It consists of a grid of interconnected metal strips embedded ina plastic base.

Components can be inserted into the holes on the breadboard, and jumper cables can be used to make connections between them, allowing for quick and easy experimentation and testing of circuits.

3.4 WORKING PRINCIPLE

1. Data Acquisition:

   The DHT11 Temperature and Humidity Sensor continuously monitor the environmental conditions within the pharmaceutical storage area, measuring both temperature and humidity levels.

2. Data Processing:

   The ESP32 Microcontroller receives the data from the DHT11 sensor and processes it to determine if the current conditions fall within acceptable ranges. It compares the measured values with predefined upper and lower thresholds for temperature and humidity.

3. Threshold Comparison:

   If the measured values exceed the specified thresholds, indicating a deviation from the optimal storage conditions, the ESP32 triggers the alert mechanism to notify responsible personnel of the issue.

4. Alert Mechanism Activation:

   The Passive Buzzer emits intermittent sounds to draw attention, alerting personnel to the potential problem. Simultaneously, the RGB LED changes its color to indicate the status of the environment, such as green for normal conditions and red for alert conditions.

5. Remote Monitoring and Control:

   The ESP32 communicates with the My Home App, enabling remote monitoring and control of the system. Personnel can use the app to check real-time environmental data, receive alerts, and take necessary actions to address any issues detected in the pharmaceutical storage area.

6. Autonomous Operation:

The system operates autonomously, powered by a Lithium Ion Battery, ensuring continuous monitoring and alerting even in the absence of external power sources. This autonomy enhances reliability and ensures uninterrupted protection of valuable medical supplies.

7. Feedback and Analysis:

Personnel can use the data collected by the system for further analysis and optimization of storage conditions. Historical data logging may also be implemented for tracking trends over time and identifying areas for improvement in pharmaceutical storage management.

CHAPTER 4

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1 ALGORITHM

The algorithm for the "Sensor-Based Medicine Storage Monitoring and Alert System" begins with the initialization of system components, including the ESP32 microcontroller, DHT11 sensor, passive buzzer, and RGB LED. Continuously acquiring data from the DHT11 sensor, the ESP32 compares temperature and humidity values against predefined thresholds. Upon detecting deviations, it activates the alert mechanism, emitting intermittent sounds via the passive buzzer and changing the RGB LED color to signify environmental status. The system operates autonomously, powered by a Lithium Ion Battery, ensuring uninterrupted monitoring even without external power. Personnel can analyze collected data for optimization and track trends over time, enhancing pharmaceutical storage management practices and preserving valuable medical supplies.

Component	Function
ESP32	Acts as the microcontroller for system control and facilitates communication with the mobile application.
Arduino IDE	Interface to run the program code

Sensors – DHT 11	Monitor environmental conditions such as temperature, humidity, and occupancy.
Buzzer	Used to intimate the user about a hazard
Power Supply	Provides electrical power to the ESP32 and connected devices.
LED	Denotes the hazard/normalcy of the medicines stored
Breadboard	Facilitates prototyping and assembling of components.
Jumper Cables	Used for connecting components on the breadboard, aiding in circuit assembly.

Table 4.1Component Table

Throughout this process, the system provides feedback to the user via the IDE confirming the execution of commands and updating device status. This iterative cycle ensures continuous monitoring of sensor data and responsiveness to user inputs, creating a seamless and user-friendly experience forremotely controlling the pharmaceutical environment.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION:

Hardware Setup:

Connect the DHT11 temperature and humidity sensor, passive buzzer, and RGB LED to the ESP32 microcontroller as per the circuit diagram.

Software Development:

Write the firmware code for the ESP32 microcontroller using the Arduino IDE. The code should include functions to read data from the DHT11 sensor, compare it with predefined thresholds, and activate the alert mechanism accordingly.

Threshold Configuration:

Define the upper and lower thresholds for temperature and humidity levels based on the desired storage conditions for pharmaceuticals. These thresholds will be used to determine when to trigger alerts.

Alert Mechanism Setup:

Configure the passive buzzer to emit intermittent sounds and the RGB LED to change color based on the detected environmental conditions. For example, the LED could display green for normal conditions and red for alert conditions.

Power Supply Configuration:

Connect the system to a power source, either through a USB cable or a Lithium Ion Battery, ensuring uninterrupted operation.

Testing and Calibration:

Test the system by placing it in a controlled environment and observing its response to varying temperature and humidity levels. Calibrate the thresholds and alert mechanisms as needed to ensure accurate detection and timely alerts.

Deployment:

Install the system in the pharmaceutical storage area, ensuring proper placement and alignment of the sensors for optimal monitoring coverage.

Monitoring and Maintenance:

Regularly monitor the system to ensure proper functioning and responsiveness to environmental changes. Perform maintenance tasks as needed, such as replacing batteries or troubleshooting any issues that arise.

CHAPTER 5

OUTPUTS

5.1 OUTPUT:

```
Humidity: 64.00 %        Temperature: 29.00 °C
Humidity: 64.00 %        Temperature: 29.00 °C
Humidity: 63.00 %        Temperature: 29.00 °C
Humidity: 63.00 %        Temperature: 29.00 °C
Humidity: 63.00 %        Temperature: 29.00 °C
Humidity: 63.00 %        Temperature: 29.00 °C
Humidity: 63.00 %        Temperature: 29.00 °C
Humidity: 62.00 %        Temperature: 28.90 °C
Humidity: 62.00 %        Temperature: 28.90 °C
Humidity: 62.00 %        Temperature: 28.90 °C
Humidity: 62.00 %        Temperature: 28.90 °C
Humidity: 62.00 %        Temperature: 28.90 °C
Humidity: 61.00 %        Temperature: 28.90 °C
Humidity: 62.00 %        Temperature: 29.00 °C
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Humidity: 63.00 %        Temperature: 29.00 °C
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Humidity: 61.00 %        Temperature: 28.90 °C
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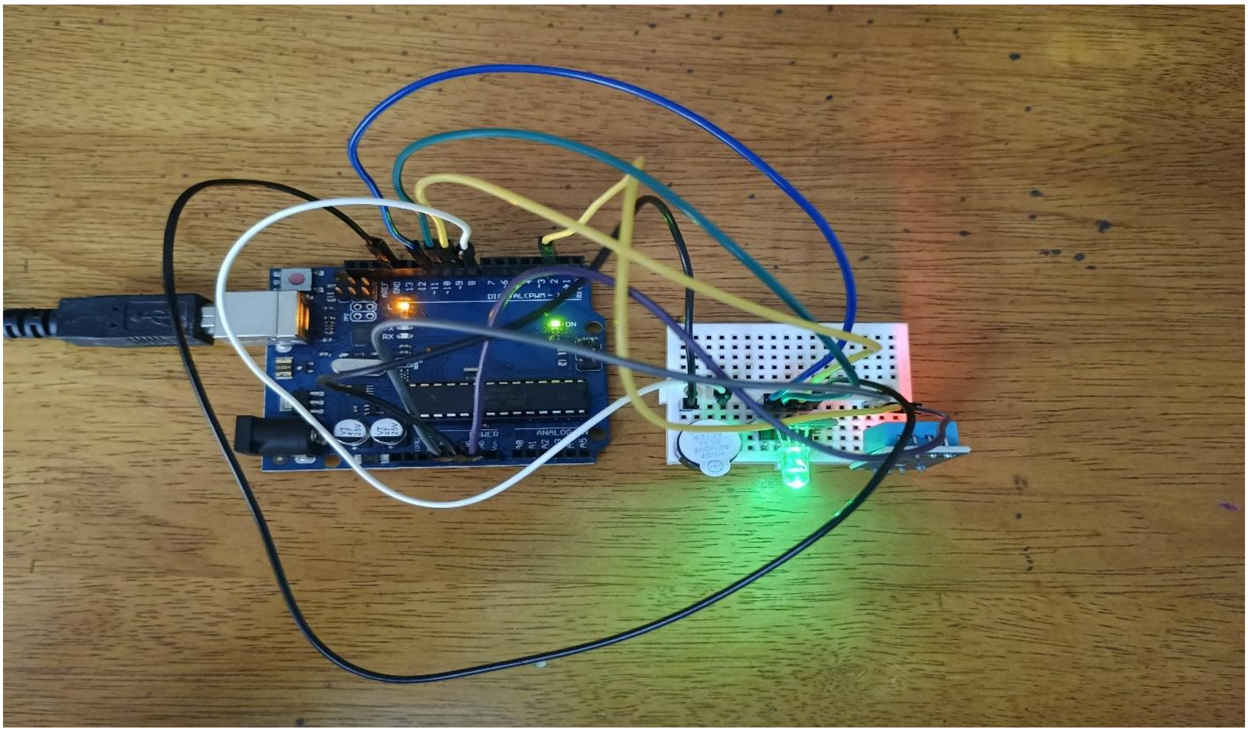

5.2 SECURITY MODEL:

The security model for the "Sensor-Based Medicine Storage Monitoring and Alert System" is designed to safeguard sensitive data and ensure the reliable operation of the system. Data encryption protocols are implemented to secure communication between the ESP32 microcontroller and external devices, preventing unauthorized access or tampering with temperature and humidity readings. Access control measures, including password protection and authentication mechanisms, restrict system access to authorized personnel only. Firmware integrity checks are enforced to verify the authenticity of the firmware code running on the ESP32, mitigating the risk of unauthorized modifications. Network security protocols, such as WPA2 encryption for Wi-Fi connections, bolster the system against potential network attacks. Physical security measures, such as secure placement and tamper-evident enclosures, protect the system from physical tampering or unauthorized access attempts. Data privacy regulations are adhered to, ensuring that sensitive information is handled in accordance with privacy standards. Additionally, auditing and logging mechanisms track system activity, enabling the detection of security incidents and ensuring accountability. By implementing these comprehensive security measures, the system maintains the confidentiality, integrity, and reliability of data and system operation in pharmaceutical storage environments.

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

6.1 CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the "Sensor-Based Medicine Storage Monitoring and Alert System" represents a significant advancement in pharmaceutical storage management, offering real-time monitoring and proactive alerting to ensure the integrity and efficacy of medical supplies. By leveraging sensor technology and advanced alert mechanisms, the system addresses critical challenges in maintaining optimal storage conditions, thereby minimizing the risk of spoilage and wastage of pharmaceuticals due to temperature and humidity fluctuations. The system's robust security model, encompassing encryption, access control, firmware integrity checks, network security, physical security measures, data privacy compliance, and auditing/logging mechanisms, ensures the confidentiality, integrity, and reliability of data and system operation. With its ability to autonomously monitor, alert, and manage pharmaceutical storage environments, the system not only enhances the quality and safety of medical supplies but also contributes to improved healthcare outcomes. Moving forward, continued research and development in this area hold promise for further innovations in pharmaceutical storage management, ultimately benefiting healthcare facilities, patients, and healthcare providers alike.

6.2 FUTURE WORK

1. Enhanced Security Features:

Explore the integration of advanced security features such as biometric authentication or multi-factor authentication to further enhance access control and prevent unauthorized access to the system.

2. Integration with Cloud Services:

Investigate the integration of cloud-based services for data storage, analysis, and remote monitoring, allowing for scalable and centralized management of multiple storage environments.

3. Machine Learning Algorithms:

Develop machine learning algorithms to analyze historical data and predict potential environmental anomalies before they occur, enabling proactive maintenance and further optimization of storage conditions.

4. Predictive Maintenance:

Implement predictive maintenance capabilities to anticipate and prevent hardware failures or malfunctions, ensuring the continuous and reliable operation of the monitoring system.

5. Mobile Application Enhancements:

Enhance the functionality of the mobile application interface to provide more comprehensive monitoring and control capabilities, including real-time alerts, data visualization, and remote configuration options.

6. Integration with Regulatory Compliance Standards:

Ensure compliance with relevant regulatory standards and guidelines governing pharmaceutical storage management, such as Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) and Good Distribution Practice (GDP).

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[6] Patel, D. et al. (2014). "Temperature and Humidity Monitoring System for Pharmaceutical Storage." International Journal of Advanced Research in Electrical, Electronics and Instrumentation Engineering, 3(2), 7890-7897.

APPENDIX

```
#include <DHT.h>

#define DHTPIN 2       // DHT11 data pin connected to digital pin 2
#define DHTTYPE DHT11  // DHT 11
#define BUZZER_PIN 8   // Buzzer connected to digital pin 8
#define RED_PIN 11      // Red LED pin
#define GREEN_PIN 10   // Green LED pin

DHT dht(DHTPIN, DHTTYPE);

// Upper thresholds
float upperTemperatureThreshold = 32.0; // Set your upper temperature threshold
float upperHumidityThreshold = 75.0;    // Set your upper humidity threshold

// Lower thresholds
float lowerTemperatureThreshold = 10.0; // Set your lower temperature threshold
float lowerHumidityThreshold = 30.0;    // Set your lower humidity threshold

void setup() {
  Serial.begin(9600);
  dht.begin();

```

```
  pinMode(BUZZER_PIN, OUTPUT);
  pinMode(RED_PIN, OUTPUT);
  pinMode(GREEN_PIN, OUTPUT);

  digitalWrite(GREEN_PIN, HIGH);  // Start with green LED on
  digitalWrite(RED_PIN, LOW);     // Red LED off
}

void loop() {
  float h = dht.readHumidity();
  float t = dht.readTemperature();

  if (isnan(h) || isnan(t)) {
    Serial.println("Failed to read from DHT sensor!");
    return;
  }

  Serial.print("Humidity: ");
  Serial.print(h);
  Serial.print(" %\t");
  Serial.print("Temperature: ");
  Serial.print(t);
  Serial.println(" °C");
```

```
  if (h > upperHumidityThreshold || t > upperTemperatureThreshold || h < lowerHumidityThreshold || t < lowerTemperatureThreshold) {
    // Alert condition
    digitalWrite(RED_PIN, HIGH);   // Turn red LED on
    digitalWrite(GREEN_PIN, LOW);  // Turn green LED off
    tone(BUZZER_PIN, 1000);        // Sound the buzzer
    delay(500);                    // Wait for 500 ms
    noTone(BUZZER_PIN);            // Stop the buzzer
    delay(500);                    // Wait for 500 ms
  } else {
    // Normal condition
    digitalWrite(RED_PIN, LOW);    // Turn red LED off
    digitalWrite(GREEN_PIN, HIGH); // Turn green LED on
    noTone(BUZZER_PIN);            // Ensure buzzer is off
  }

  delay(2000); // Wait 2 seconds before the next loop
}
```