



A Report on

## **“Home Automation Using Google-Assistant”**

A technical project work submitted in partial fulfilment of requirement for the award of the degree of

**Bachelor of Technology**

**In**

**Computer Science and Engineering**

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**Aim:** To build Home Automation for controlling the home appliances using Google-Assistant .

**Components:**

Hardware Used

- Node MCU – 32-bit ESP8266 development board with Wi-Fi Soc.
- Relay module 2 channel
- Bulb
- Jumper wires
- Electric wires
- Micro USB cable
- Power plug

To build a home automation application, I used 3 different platforms

- Google Assistant
- Adafruit
- IFTTT

**Abstract:**

- “Home automation” refers to the automatic and electronic control of household features, activities, and appliances. The utilities and features of our home can be easily controlled via Internet.
- By using IoT, we are successful in controlling the appliances by using Node Microcontroller. We can also use other boards like raspberry pi, beagle bone etc.
- Adafruit account which is a cloud based free IoT web server used to create virtual switches, is linking to IFTTT website abbreviated as “If This Than That” which is used to create if else conditional statements. The voice commands for Google assistant have been added through IFTTT website.
- The commands given through the Google assistant are decoded and then sent to the microcontroller, the microcontroller in turn control the relays connected to it. The device connected to the respective relay can be turned On or OFF as per the users request to the Google Assistant.

## Introduction:

Google assistant is AI (Artificial Intelligence) based voice command service. Using voice, we can interact with the google assistant and it can search on the internet, schedule events, set alarms, control appliances, etc.

This service is available on smartphones and Google Home devices.

We can control smart home devices including lights, switches, fans, and thermostats using our Google Assistant.

We will build an application that can control home appliances. Here, we will control a bulb using Google Assistant service.

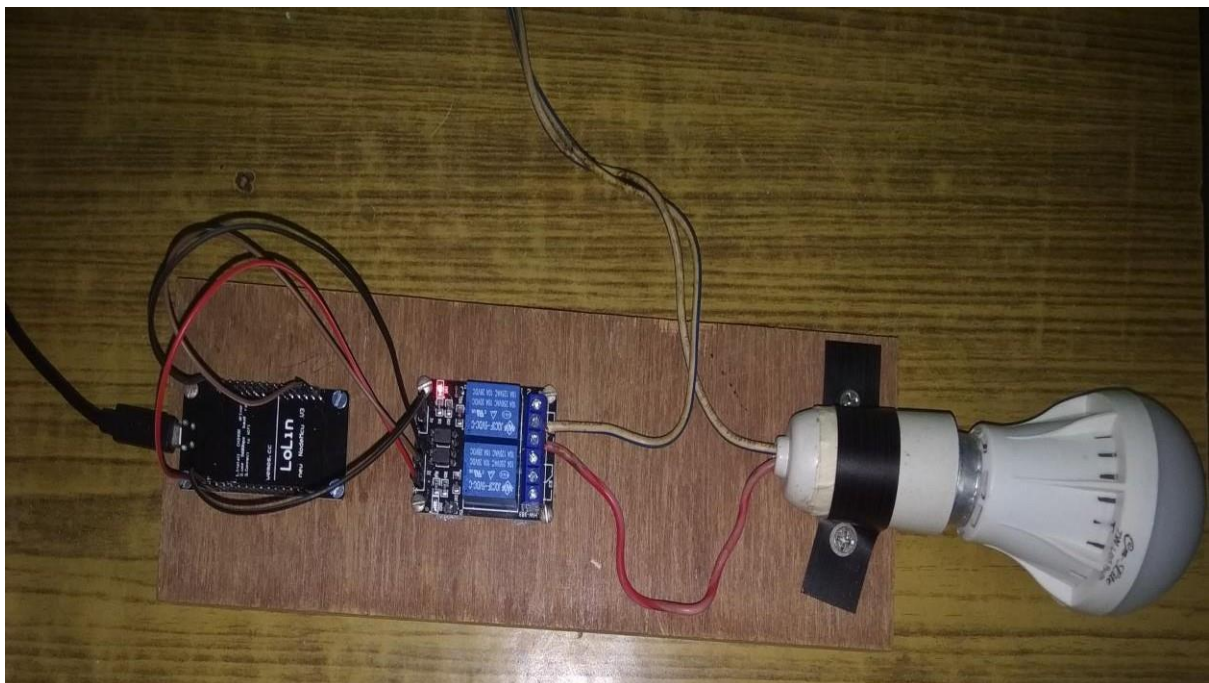
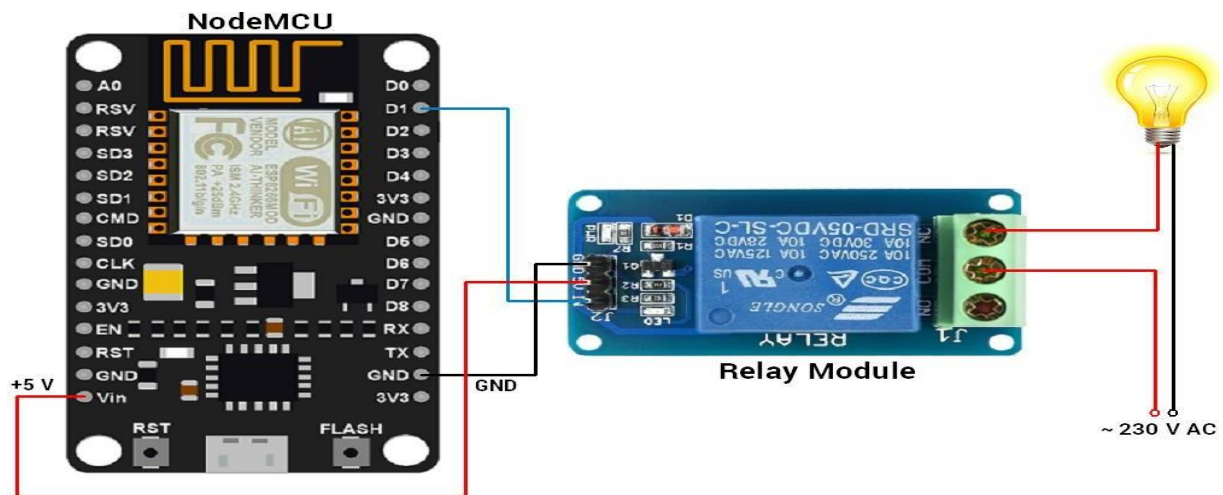
This application includes Google assistant along with Adafruit server and IFTTT service.

## Architecture:



- In Google assistant-controlled home automation, first the user should have an Android smartphone with Google assistant installed in it.
- When the user gives commands to the Google assistant, the commands will be checked with the commands in the IFTTT website which are already set.
- Then the next step is setting up the virtual switches in Adafruit website. If the commands given by the user matches with the commands in the IFTTT website, then depending on that commands, the virtual switches in Adafruit will be turned ON or OFF.
- This will be sensed by the Node microcontroller and it will turn ON or OFF the relay depending on the commands.
- All this will be done over the Internet. In this, the relay will act as a switch and the Home appliances connected to the relay will be turned on or off. The number of Home appliances connected depends upon the number of relays.

### Components Connection:



From Node MCU	To Relay 1
D1	IN1
G	GND
VIN	VCC

Connect power plug and electric wire then connect to relay module

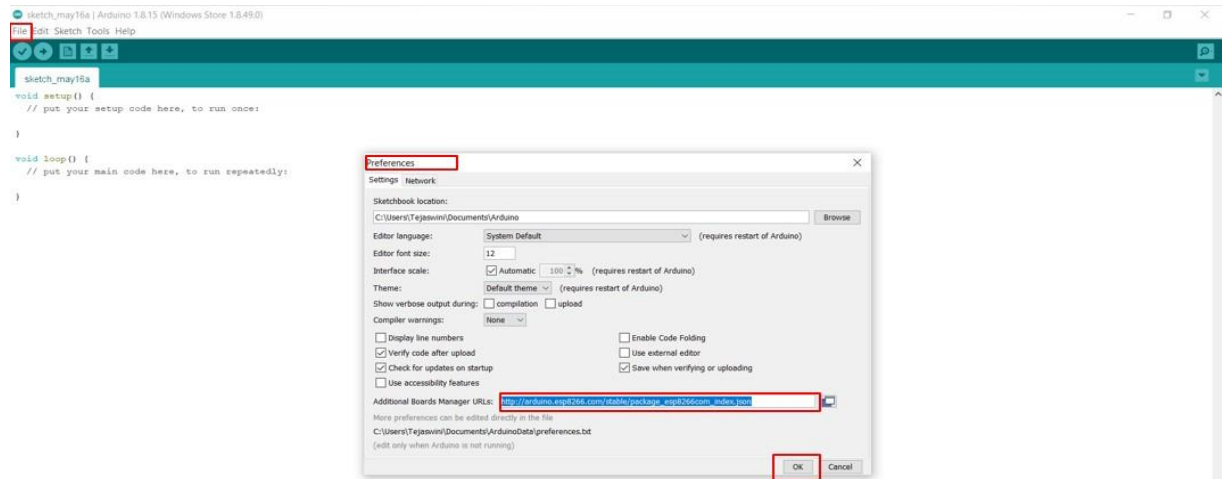
Connect Node MCU through Laptop Via USB cable

## Software Setting up:

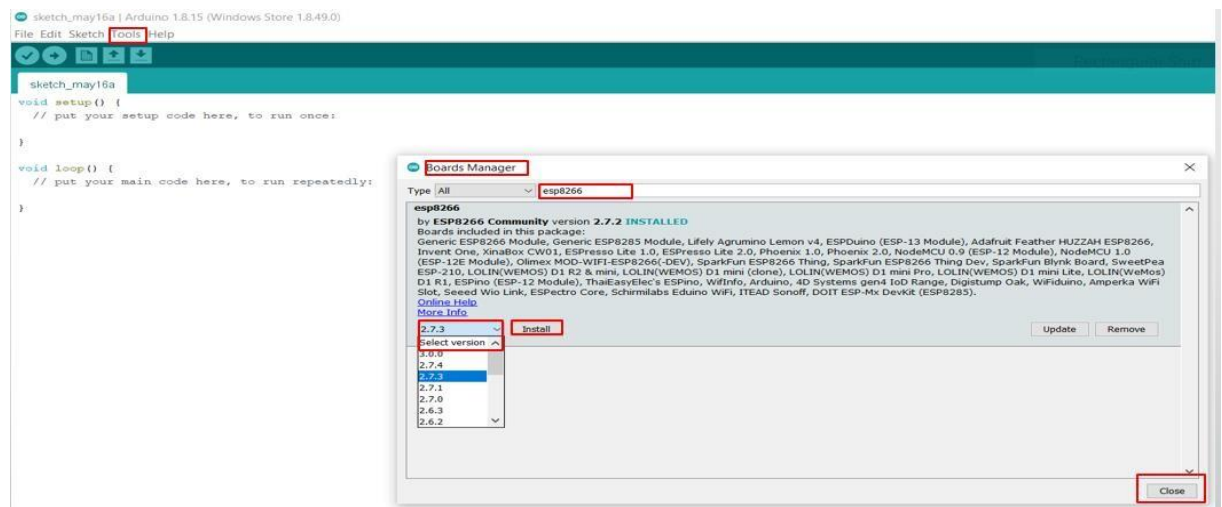
Download Arduino ide from the Microsoft store or from google

File-->Preference-->Paste the link-->click OK

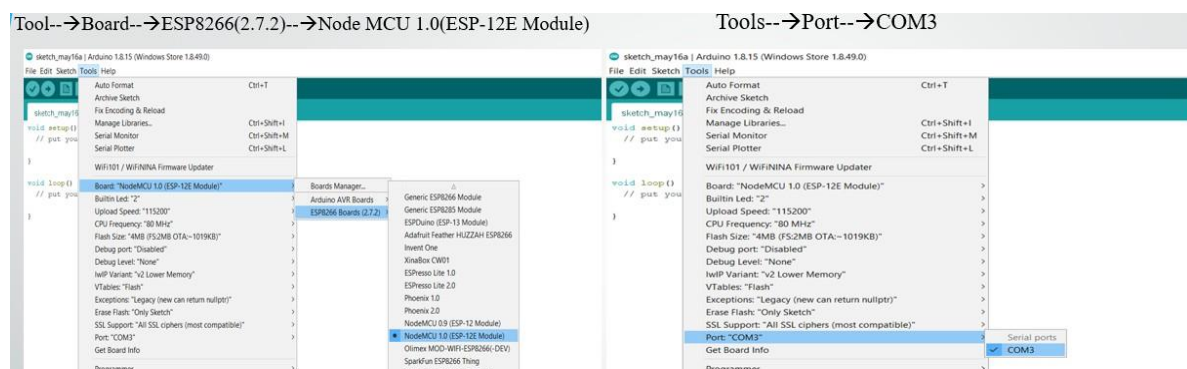
Link: [http://arduino.esp8266.com/stable/package\\_esp8266com\\_index.json](http://arduino.esp8266.com/stable/package_esp8266com_index.json)



Tools->Board->Board Manager->Search for esp8266->Select Version then Install->Close

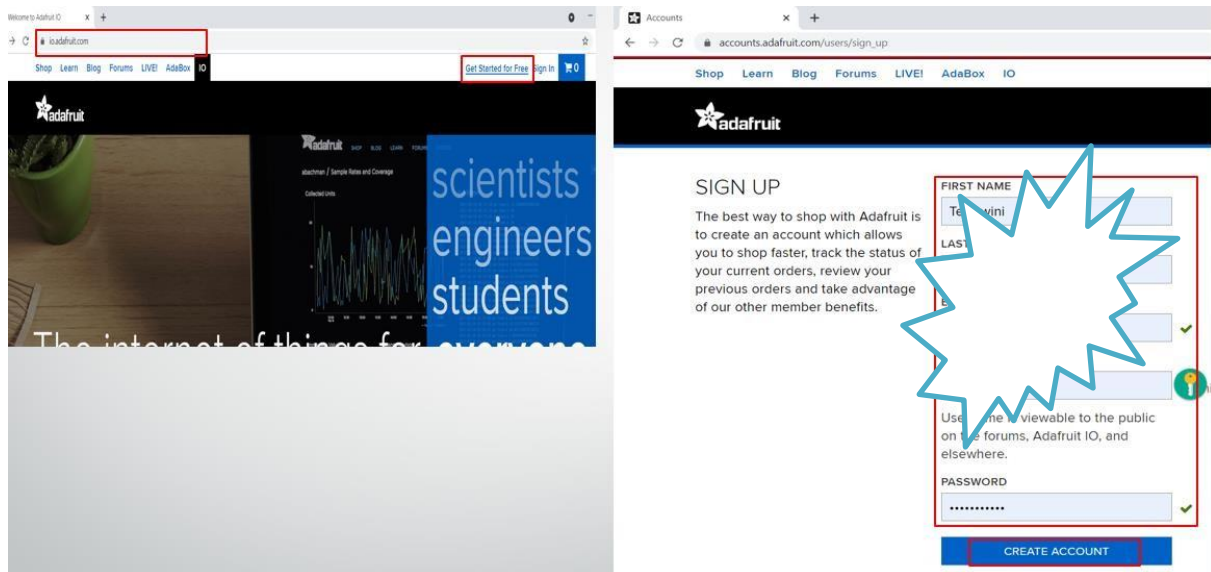


Set up these Information Required for our Project

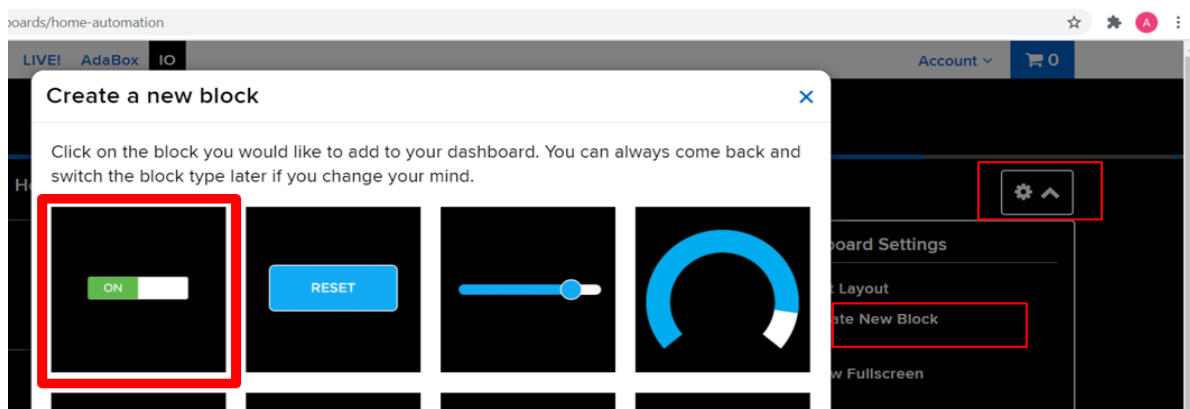
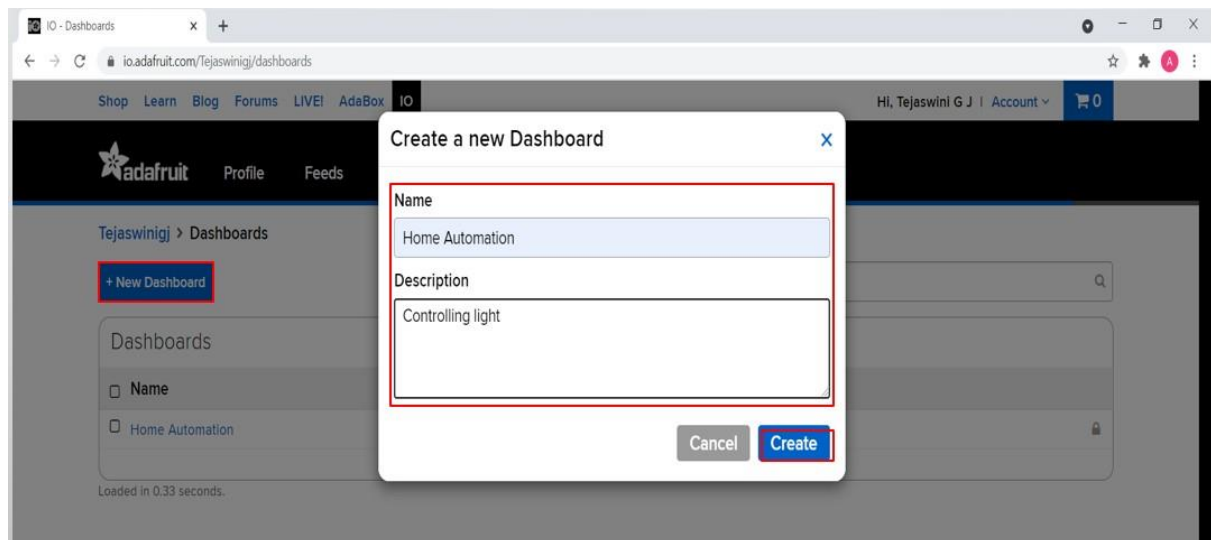


## Accessing Adafruit Account:

Web Browser--→Adafruit.io



After creating adafruit account close the tab and open again. Then create New Dashboard





The first screenshot shows the 'Connect a Feed' dialog box. It contains a search bar, a table with columns 'Feed Name', 'Last value', and 'Recorded', and a 'Create' button. The table lists 'Relay1' with a last value of '1' and recorded 'about 1 hour'. A red box highlights the 'Create' button.

The second screenshot shows the same dialog box, but now 'Relay1' is selected with a checked checkbox. The 'Create' button is still highlighted with a red box. The text '1 of 1 feeds selected' is visible at the bottom.

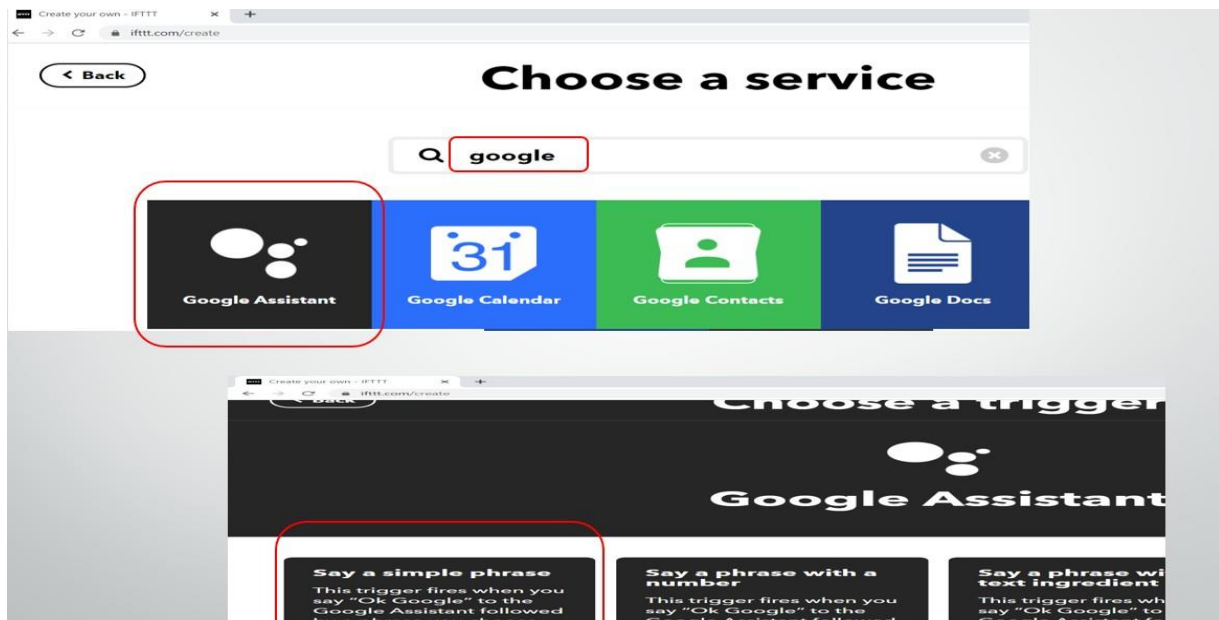
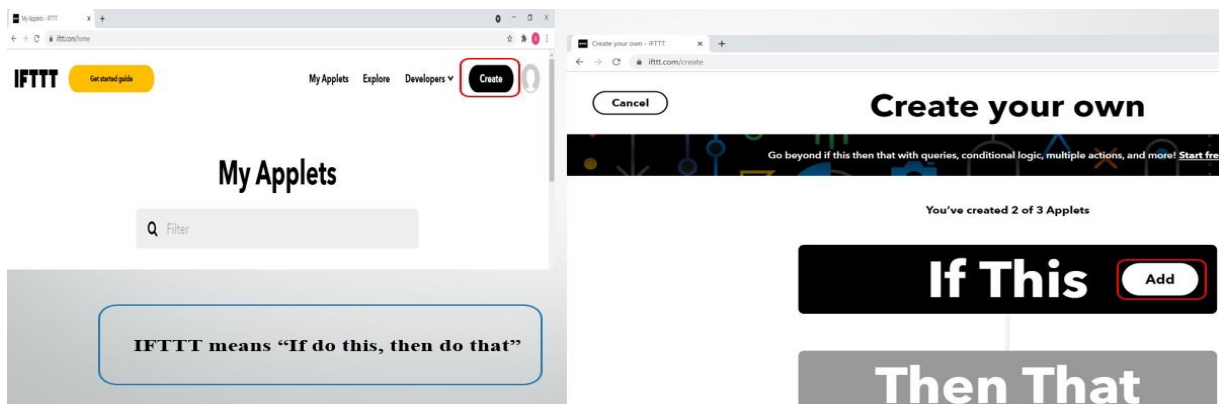
The third screenshot shows the 'Light' block configuration page. It has a sidebar with options: 'Light', 'Button On Text', 'o', 'Button Off Text', and '1'. The main area shows a toggle switch labeled 'Light' with a red box around the '1' value. Below the toggle, there are fields for 'Test Value' (45) and 'Published Value'. A red box highlights the 'Create block' button at the bottom.

The final screenshot shows the completed dashboard. The 'Light' block is visible in the main area, and the 'Create block' button is highlighted with a red box.



## Configure IFTTT:

Web Browser-->Create your IFTTT Account-->



The image shows the 'Say a simple phrase' configuration page. The page has a dark background with white text. The main heading is 'Say a simple phrase'. Below it, a subheading reads: 'This trigger fires when you say "Ok Google" to the Google Assistant followed by a phrase you choose. For example, say "Ok Google, I'm running late" to text a family member that you're on your way home.' The form contains the following fields and options:

- What do you want to say?** (Text input field containing 'Turn on light')
- What's another way to say it? (optional)** (Text input field containing 'Lights on')
- And another way? (optional)** (Text input field)
- What do you want the Assistant to say in response?** (Text input field containing 'OK, Turning on Light')
- Language** (Dropdown menu set to 'English')
- Create trigger** (Large button at the bottom)

Create your own

Go beyond If this then that with queries, conditional logic, multiple actions, and more! [Start free trial](#)

You've created 2 of 3 Applets

**If** Say a simple phrase Edit Delete

**Then That** Add


Create your own - IFTTT x +


→ ifttt.com/create


[< Back](#)

## Choose a service

Q ad x

  
Adafruit

  
AduroSmart

  
Blue by ADT

## Complete action fields



### Send data to Adafruit IO

This Action will send data to a feed in your Adafruit IO account.

**Feed name**

Relay1 ▼

The name of the feed to save data to.

**Data to save**

0

The data to be saved to your feed. Add ingredient

**Create action**

ed guide

My Applets

Explore

Developers ▼

## My Applets

Q Filter

[All \(2\)](#)[Created by me \(2 of 3\)](#)[View archive](#)You have 1 available Applet. Upgrade to Pro to create unlimited Applets. [Learn more](#)[Upgrade](#)

**If You say "Turn off light", then Send data to Relay1 feed**

by tejaswinigpj

Connected

1

\* ☆

**If You say "Turn on light", then Send data to Relay1 feed**

by tejaswinigpj

Connected

1

\* ☆

**+**  
Create

**Source Code:**

```
//Google Assistant Home Automation

#include <ESP8266WiFi.h>

#include "Adafruit_MQTT.h"

#include "Adafruit_MQTT_Client.h"

#define Relay1      D1


//WLAN Details

#define WLAN_SSID "-----" // Your SSID #define

WLAN_PASS "-----" // Your password


//Adafruit.io Setup

#define AIO_SERVER "io.adafruit.com" //Adafruit Server

#define AIO_SERVERPORT 1883

#define AIO_USERNAME "-----" //Adafruit Username

#define AIO_KEY "-----" // Auth Key


//WIFI CLIENT
WiFiClient client;
Adafruit_MQTT_Client mqtt(&client, AIO_SERVER, AIO_SERVERPORT, AIO_USERNAME, AIO_KEY);
Adafruit_MQTT_Subscribe Light = Adafruit_MQTT_Subscribe(&mqtt,
AIO_USERNAME"/feeds/Relay1"); // Feeds name should be same everywhere
void MQTT_connect();
```

```
void setup()
{

    Serial.begin(115200);
    pinMode(Relay1, OUTPUT);

    // Connect to WiFi access point.
    Serial.println(); Serial.println();
    Serial.print("Connecting to ");
    Serial.println(WLAN_SSID);

    WiFi.begin(WLAN_SSID, WLAN_PASS);
    while (WiFi.status() != WL_CONNECTED)
    {
        delay(500);
        Serial.print(".");

    }

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

    mqtt.subscribe(&Light);

}

void loop()
{

    MQTT_connect();
    Adafruit_MQTT_Subscribe *subscription;

    while ((subscription = mqtt.readSubscription(20000)))

    {

        if (subscription == &Light)
```

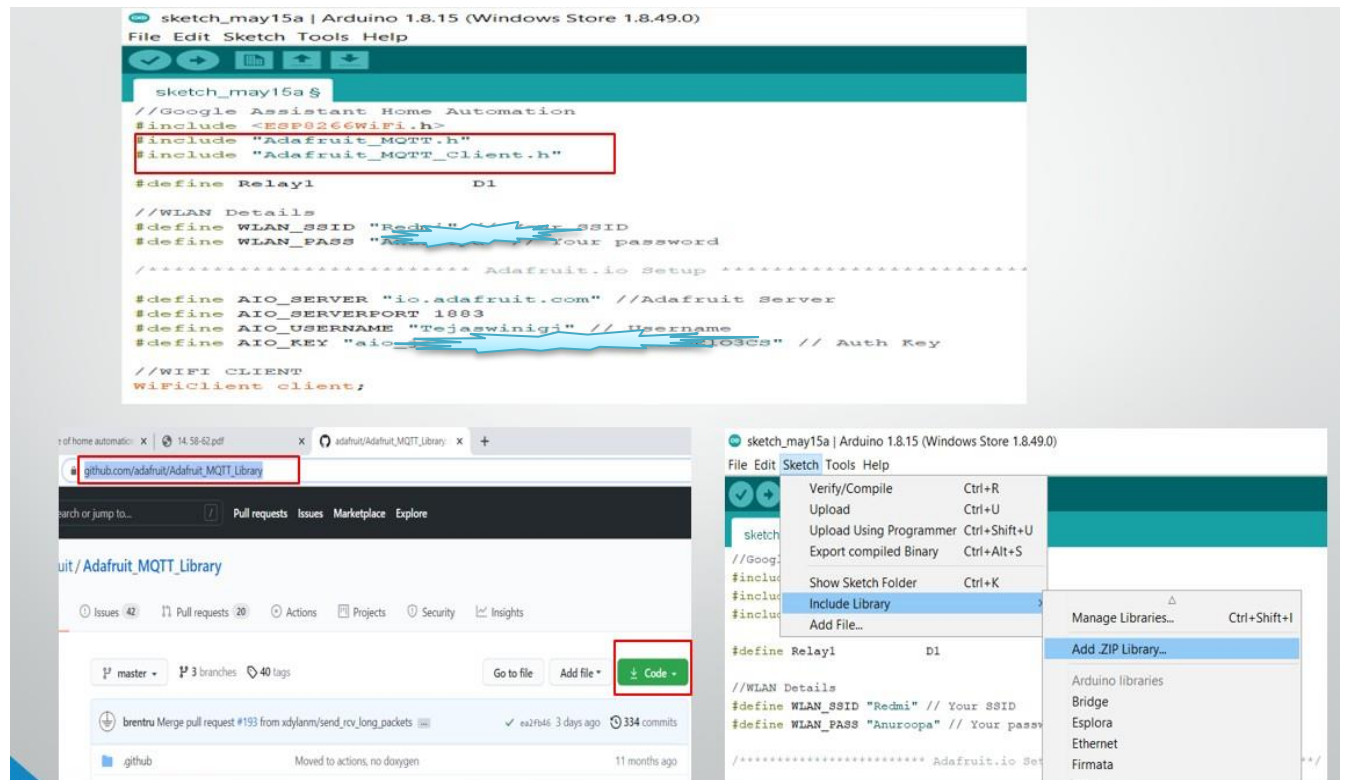
```
{  
  
    Serial.print(F("Got: "));  
    Serial.println((char *)Light.lastread);  
    int Light_State = atoi((char *)Light.lastread);  
    digitalWrite(Relay1, Light_State);  
  
}  
  
}  
}  
  
void MQTT_connect()  
{  
  
    int8_t ret;  
    if (mqtt.connected())  
    {  
        return;  
    }  
  
    Serial.print("Connecting to MQTT... ");  
    uint8_t retries = 3;  
    while ((ret = mqtt.connect()) != 0)  
    {  
  
        Serial.println(mqtt.connectErrorString(ret));  
        Serial.println("Retrying MQTT connection in 5 seconds...");  
        mqtt.disconnect();  
        delay(5000);  
        retries--;  
        if (retries == 0)  
        {  
            while (1);  
        }  
    }  
  
    Serial.println("MQTT Connected!");  
}
```

## Code Explanation:

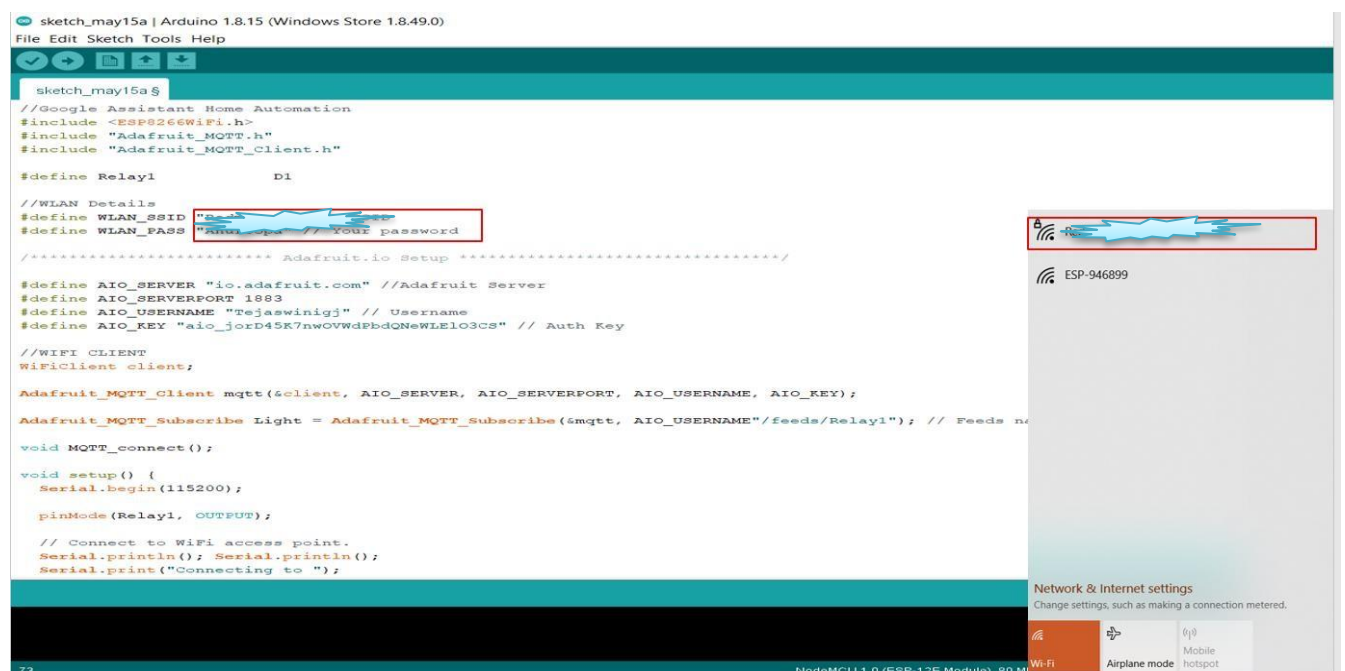
Here We used the Adafruit MQTT library for receiving data from the Adafruit server.

To install this library, select option Sketch -> Include Library -> Add .ZIP Library

In that, search for Adafruit MQTT you have just installed and select open.



## Modify your wifi connection



## Modify your adafruit account information

sketch\_may15a | Arduino 1.8.15 (Windows Store 1.8.49.0)

File Edit Sketch Tools Help

```

sketch_may15a $
//Google Assistant Home Automation
#include <ESP8266WiFi.h>
#include "Adafruit_MQTT.h"
#include "Adafruit_MQTT_Client.h"

#define Relay1          D1

//WLAN Details
#define WLAN_SSID "Redmi" // Your SSID
#define WLAN_PASS "Anuopa" // Your password

/***** Adafruit.io Setup *****/

#define AIO_SERVER "io.adafruit.com" //Adafruit Server
#define AIO_SERVERPORT 1883
#define AIO_USERNAME "Tejaswinigij" // Auth Key
#define AIO_KEY "aio_fjrdm...wz6DQNEWLE103CS" // Auth Key

//WIFI CLIENT
WiFiClient client;

Adafruit_MQTT_Client mqtt(&client, AIO_SERVER, AIO_SERVERPORT, AI

```

Shop Learn Blog Forums LIVE! AdaBox IO

Tejaswinigij | Dashboards | Home Automation

Light

Sk | Arduino 1.8.15 (Windows Store 1.8.49.0)

Tools Help

sketch\_may15a \$

```

//Google Assistant Home Automation
#include <ESP8266WiFi.h>
#include "Adafruit_MQTT.h"
#include "Adafruit_MQTT_Client.h"

#define Relay1          D1

//WLAN Details
#define WLAN_SSID "Redmi" // Your SSID
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/***** Adafruit.io Setup *****/

#define AIO_SERVER "io.adafruit.com" //Adafruit Server
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#define AIO_USERNAME "Tejaswinigij" // Auth Key
#define AIO_KEY "aio_fjrdm...wz6DQNEWLE103CS" // Auth Key

//WIFI CLIENT
WiFiClient client;

Adafruit_MQTT_Client mqtt(&client, AIO_SERVER, AIO_SERVERPORT, AI

```

YOUR ADAFRUIT IO KEY

Your Adafruit IO Key should be kept in a safe place and treated with the same care as your Adafruit username and password. People who have access to your Adafruit IO Key can view all of your data, create new feeds for your account, and manipulate your active feeds.

If you need to regenerate a new Adafruit IO Key, all of your existing programs and scripts will need to be manually changed to the new key.

Username Tejaswinigij

Active Key [Redacted]

REGENERATE KEY

Hide Code Samples

Arduino

```

#define IO_USERNAME "Tejaswinigij"
#define IO_KEY "aio_fjrdm...wz6DQNEWLE103CS"

```

Linux Shell

```

export IO_USERNAME="Tejaswinigij"
export IO_KEY="aio_fjrdm...wz6DQNEWLE103CS"

```

Scripting

```

ADAFRUIT IO USERNAME = "Tejaswinigij"

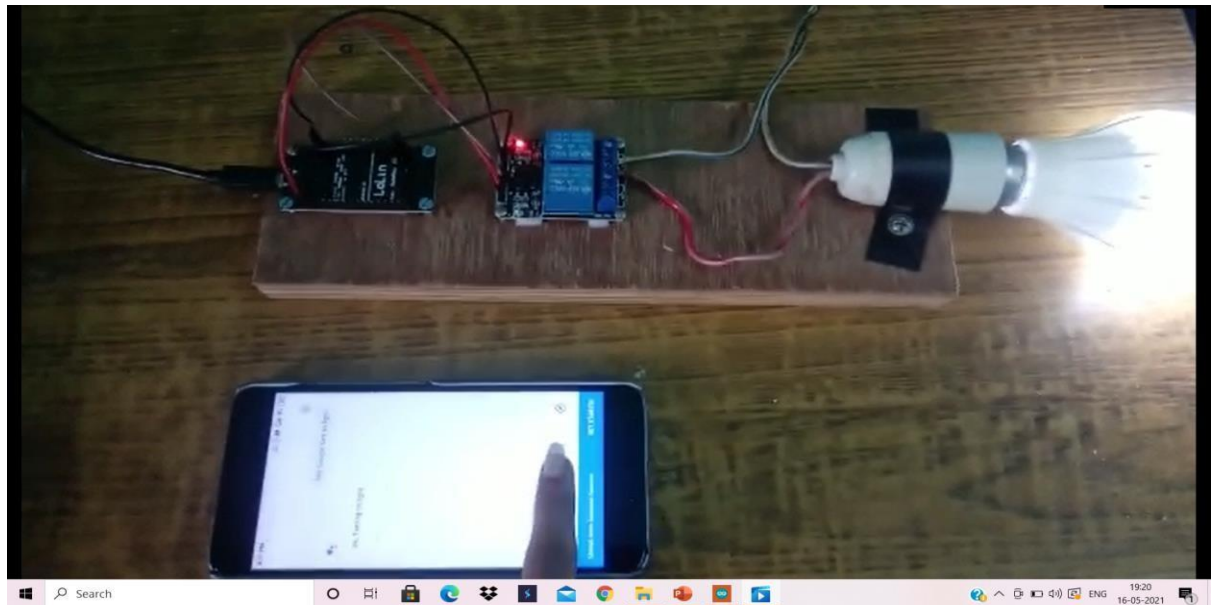
```

To modify this user name and key we have to access adafruit.io



**Model Screenshot and Output:**

Upload the code to the Node MCU then give the command to the google assistant. The commands given through the Google assistant are decoded and then sent to the Node MCU, the Node MCU in turn control the relays connected to it. The device connected to the respective relay can be turned On or OFF as per the users request to the Google Assistant



Demo Link: [https://drive.google.com/file/d/1NyzP3gPXE6bP-OJqFFrGebLBB\\_JV3g4X/view?usp=share\\_link](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1NyzP3gPXE6bP-OJqFFrGebLBB_JV3g4X/view?usp=share_link)

### **Contribution of Group Members:**

Everyone has participated in both Review-1 and Review-2 of the project.

- ✓ **Tejaswini G J(20181CSE0746):** worked on preparing physical model such as editing the code part,gathering the required home automation libraries and building the circuit and required software for the project. Prepared ppt for review-1. Preparation of report.
  
- ✓ **TANGIRALA RAMA NARAYANA REDDY(20181CSE0743):** Helped in giving ideas for preparing physical model, prepared ppt for review-1.Contributed for arranging the components for the project.
  
- ✓ **V Meghana(20181CSE0760):** Helped in preparing final report. Always gathered the team to work together.Contributed for arranging the components for the project.
  
- ✓ **UPPATALA BHAVYA KRISHNA(20181CSE0759):**Extracted information for preparing ppt for review-1. Contributed for arranging the components for the project.
  
- ✓ **Tatikonda Sandeep(20181CSE0748):** Contributed his work for collecting the information and source/related vedios to build physical model. Contributed for arranging the components for the project.