

1) Connect to WiFi Network.

IP Address: 10.0.0.228

Date and Time: Mon Feb 18 19:13:23 2019

```
1 import network, time, machine
2
3 wlan = network.WLAN(network.STA_IF)
4 wlan.active(True)
5 if wlan.isconnected():
6     print("No WiFi Connection")
7     # code to handle the problem ...
8 print("Connecting to Wifi ... ")
9 wlan.connect('Next time for sure though', 'Dontworryaboutit', 5000)
10
11 for _ in range(1000):
12     if wlan.isconnected():
13         print("Connected to WiFi!")
14         break
15     time.sleep_ms(100)
16 if not wlan.isconnected():
17     print("Unable to connect to WiFi")
18     wlan.disconnect()
19
20 machine.WDT(False)
21
22 rtc = machine.RTC()
23 rtc.ntp_sync(server="pool.ntp.org")
24 for _ in range(100):
25     if rtc.synced(): break
26     time.sleep_ms(100)
27 if rtc.synced():
28     print(time.strftime("%c", time.localtime()))
29 else:
30     print("Unable to get ntp time")
```

```
1  from mqttclient import MQTTClient
2  import network
3  import math
4
5  # Important: change the line below to a unique string.
6  session = "rimuru"
7  BROKER = "iot.eclipse.org"
8
9  # check wifi connection
10 wlan = network.WLAN(network.STA_IF)
11 wlan.active(True)
12 ip = wlan.ifconfig()[0]
13 if ip == '0.0.0.0':
14     print("no wifi connection")
15     # code to handle the problem ...
16 else:
17     print("connected to WiFi at IP", ip)
18
19 # connect to MQTT broker
20 print("Connecting to MQTT broker", BROKER, "...", end="")
21 mqtt = MQTTClient(BROKER)
22 print("Connected!")
23
24 # send data
25 # In this sample, we send "fake" data. Replace this code to send useful data,
26 # e.g. measurement results.
27 for t in range(100):
28     s = math.sin(t/10)
29     # add additional values as required by application
30     topic = "{} /data".format(session)
31     data = "{} , {}".format(t, s)
32     print("send topic='{}' data='{}'".format(topic, data))
33     mqtt.publish(topic, data)
34
35 # do the plotting (on host)
36 print("tell host to do the plotting ...")
37 mqtt.publish("{} /plot".format(session), "create the plot")
38
39 # free up resources
40 # alternatively reset the microphyton board before executing this program again
41 mqtt.disconnect()
```

```
1 import paho.mqtt.client as paho
2 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
3
4 # Important: change the line below to a unique string,
5 # e.g. your name & make corresponding change in mqtt_plot_mpy.py
6 session = "rimuru"
7 BROKER = "iot.eclipse.org"
8 qos = 0
9
10 # connect to MQTT broker
11 print("Connecting to MQTT broker", BROKER, "...", end="")
12 mqtt = paho.Client()
13 mqtt.connect(BROKER, 1883)
14 print("Connected!")
15
16 # initialize data vectors
17 # in this example we plot only 1 value, add more as needed
18 t = []
19 s = []
20
21 # mqtt callbacks
22 def data(c, u, message):
23     # extract data from MQTT message
24     msg = message.payload.decode('ascii')
25     # convert to vector of floats
26     f = [ float(x) for x in msg.split(',') ]
27     print("received", f)
28     # append to data vectors, add more as needed
29     t.append(f[0])
30     s.append(f[1])
31
32 def plot(client, userdata, message):
33     # customize this to match your data
34     print("plotting ...")
35     plt.plot(t, s, 'rs')
36     plt.xlabel('Time')
37     plt.ylabel('Sinusoid')
38     print("show plot ...")
39     # show plot on screen
40     plt.show()
41
42 # subscribe to topics
43 data_topic = "{} /data".format(session, qos)
44 plot_topic = "{} /plot".format(session, qos)
45 mqtt.subscribe(data_topic)
46 mqtt.subscribe(plot_topic)
47 mqtt.message_callback_add(data_topic, data)
48 mqtt.message_callback_add(plot_topic, plot)
49
50 # wait for MQTT messages
51 # this function never returns
52 print("waiting for data ...")
```


