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### **IOT HOLIDAY ASSIGNMENT**

- 1. Write a Embedded C Program to Create a Weather Reporting System that provides real- time environmental data to users.**

#### **Code:**

```
#include <DHT.h>
#include <Wire.h>
#include <LiquidCrystal_I2C.h>

#define DHTPIN 2
#define DHTTYPE DHT11

DHT dht(DHTPIN, DHTTYPE);
LiquidCrystal_I2C lcd(0x27, 16, 2);

void setup() {
    dht.begin();
    lcd.init();
    lcd.backlight();
    lcd.setCursor(0, 0);
    lcd.print("Weather Report");
}

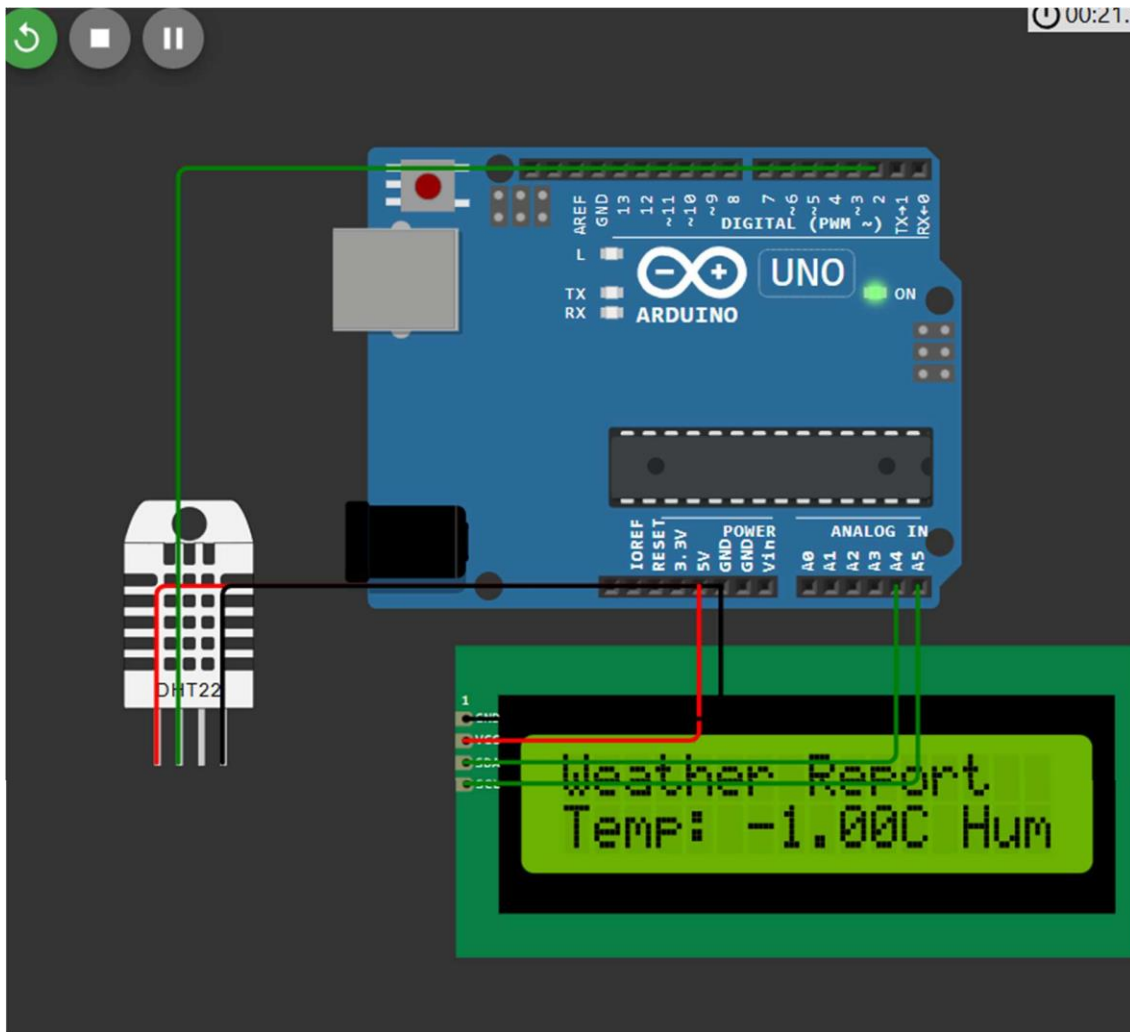
void loop() {
```

```
float temp = dht.readTemperature();  
float hum = dht.readHumidity();
```

```
if (isnan(temp) || isnan(hum)) {  
    lcd.setCursor(0, 1);  
    lcd.print("Error Reading");  
    return;  
}
```

```
    lcd.setCursor(0, 1);  
    lcd.print("Temp: ");  
    lcd.print(temp);  
    lcd.print("C ");  
    lcd.print("Hum: ");  
    lcd.print(hum);  
    lcd.print("%");  
    delay(2000);  
}
```

## OUTPUT:



**2. Write a Embedded C Program to Create a Home Automation System that simplifies daily routines (Any 2 Devices) by controlling devices remotely.**

### Code:

```
#define LED1 2  
#define LED2 3  
  
void setup() {
```

```

// Initialize the LEDs as outputs
pinMode(LED1, OUTPUT);
pinMode(LED2, OUTPUT);

// Start serial communication
Serial.begin(9600);
Serial.println("Home Automation System");
Serial.println("Commands: ");
Serial.println("1 - Turn on LED1 (Light 1)");
Serial.println("0 - Turn off LED1 (Light 1)");
Serial.println("2 - Turn on LED2 (Appliance 2)");
Serial.println("3 - Turn off LED2 (Appliance 2)");
}

void loop() {
    // Check if data is available on Serial
    if (Serial.available()) {
        char command = Serial.read(); // Read the incoming command

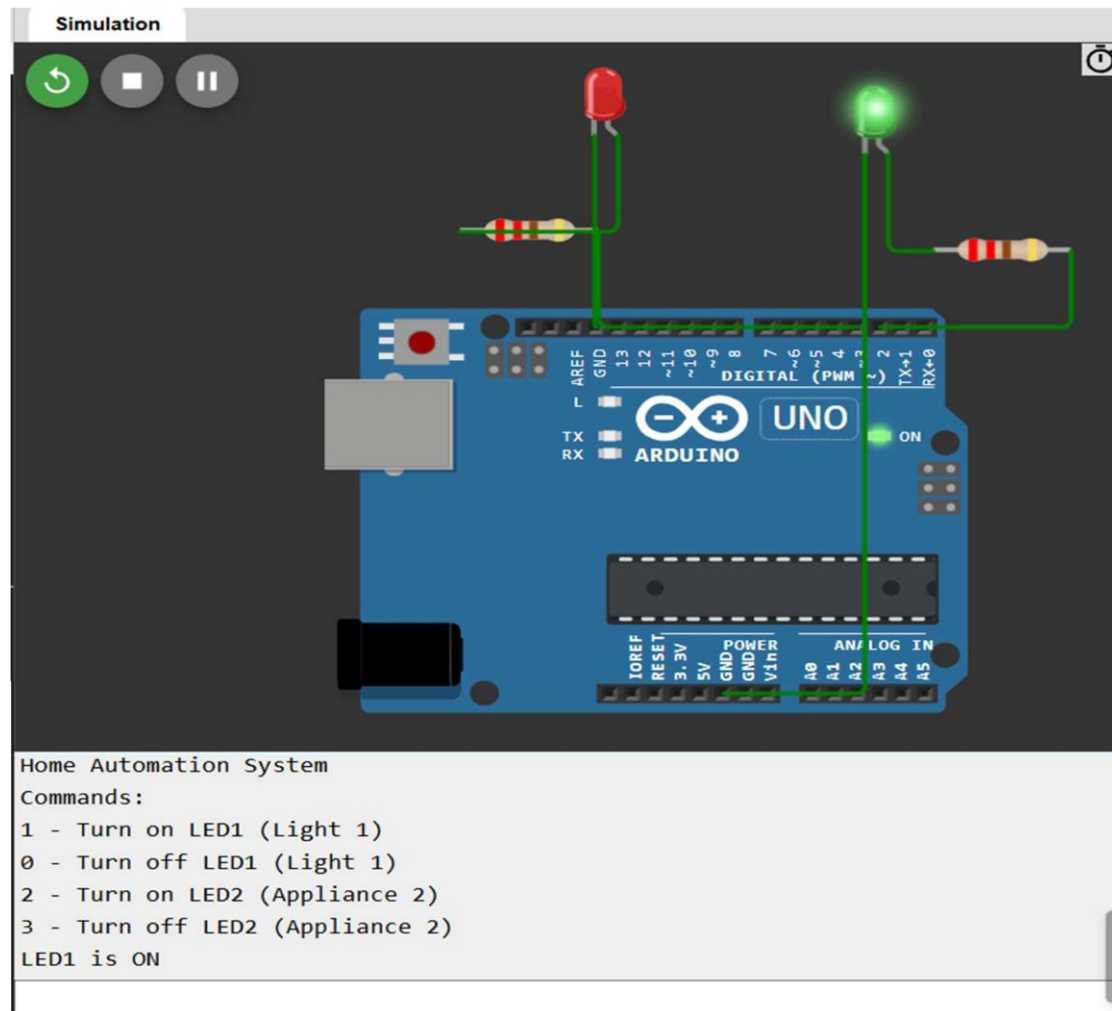
        // Control LED1 (Light 1)
        if (command == '1') {
            digitalWrite(LED1, HIGH); // Turn on LED1
            Serial.println("LED1 is ON");
        }
        if (command == '0') {
            digitalWrite(LED1, LOW); // Turn off LED1
            Serial.println("LED1 is OFF");
        }
    }
}

```

```
}

// Control LED2 (Appliance 2)
if (command == '2') {
    digitalWrite(LED2, HIGH); // Turn on LED2
    Serial.println("LED2 is ON");
}
if (command == '3') {
    digitalWrite(LED2, LOW); // Turn off LED2
    Serial.println("LED2 is OFF");
}
}
}
```

## OUTPUT:



### **3. Write a Embedded C Program to Create an Air Pollution Monitoring System that tracks air quality levels in real-time to ensure a healthier environment.**

#### Code:

```
#include <Wire.h>
#include <Adafruit_SSD1306.h>
#include <Adafruit_GFX.h>
```

```
#define SSD1306_I2C_ADDRESS 0x3C // I2C address for OLED display

#define POT_PIN A0 // Analog pin for potentiometer
#define BUZZER_PIN 8
#define LED_PIN 9

// OLED settings
#define SCREEN_WIDTH 128
#define SCREEN_HEIGHT 64
#define OLED_RESET -1 // No reset pin needed
Adafruit_SSD1306 display(SCREEN_WIDTH, SCREEN_HEIGHT, &Wire,
OLED_RESET);

void setup() {
  Serial.begin(115200);

  // Set up Buzzer and LED pins
  pinMode(BUZZER_PIN, OUTPUT);
  pinMode(LED_PIN, OUTPUT);

  // Initialize OLED
  if (!display.begin(SSD1306_I2C_ADDRESS, OLED_RESET)) {
    Serial.println(F("OLED allocation failed"));
    for (;;)
  }

  display.clearDisplay();
  display.setTextColor(SSD1306_WHITE);
```

```
display.setTextSize(2); // Increase text size for better visibility
display.setCursor(0, 0);
display.print("Air Pollution Monitor");
display.display();
delay(2000);
}
```

```
void loop() {
  int sensorValue = analogRead(POT_PIN);
  float airQualityIndex = map(sensorValue, 0, 1023, 0, 500);
```

```
  Serial.print("Air Quality Index: ");
  Serial.println(airQualityIndex);
```

```
  display.clearDisplay();
  display.setCursor(0, 0);
  display.print(" Air Quality Index:");
  display.setCursor(0, 20);
  display.print(airQualityIndex);
  display.print(" ppm");
```

```
  if (airQualityIndex > 300) {
    display.setCursor(0, 40);
    display.print("Warning: Poor Air Quality!");
    digitalWrite(BUZZER_PIN, HIGH);
    digitalWrite(LED_PIN, HIGH);
  } else {
```



**OUTPUT:**



#### 4. Write a Embedded C Program to Create an IoT-based Smart Irrigation System for Agriculture that automates watering based on weather and soil conditions.

##### Code:

```
#include <DHT.h> // Include the DHT sensor library

// Define pins

#define SOIL_MOISTURE_PIN A0 // Analog pin for soil moisture sensor
(Potentiometer)

#define DHT_PIN 2 // Digital pin for DHT11 sensor (simulated)

#define RELAY_PIN 1 // Digital pin for relay (water pump)


// DHT sensor setup
DHT dht(DHT_PIN, DHT11); // DHT11 sensor on the specified pin


// Variables
int soilMoistureValue = 0;
float temperature = 30.0; // Simulate temperature of 30°C
float humidity = 0.0;
bool isWateringRequired = false;


void setup() {
    Serial.begin(115200);
    pinMode(RELAY_PIN, OUTPUT);
    digitalWrite(RELAY_PIN, LOW); // Ensure relay is off at startup


    // Initialize DHT sensor
    dht.begin();
```

```
}
```

```
void loop() {
```

```
    // Read soil moisture (Potentiometer value)
```

```
    soilMoistureValue = analogRead(SOIL_MOISTURE_PIN);
```

```
    Serial.print("Soil Moisture: ");
```

```
    Serial.println(soilMoistureValue);
```

```
    // Simulate temperature (30°C)
```

```
    temperature = 35.0; // Manually set temperature to 30°C for testing
```

```
    // Print simulated temperature and humidity
```

```
    Serial.print("Temperature: ");
```

```
    Serial.print(temperature);
```

```
    Serial.print(" °C | Humidity: ");
```

```
    humidity = dht.readHumidity(); // Read humidity from DHT11
```

```
    Serial.print(humidity);
```

```
    Serial.println(" %");
```

```
    // Logic for automatic irrigation: if soil is dry and temperature is high, water  
    the plants
```

```
    if (soilMoistureValue < 400 && temperature > 30.0) {
```

```
        isWateringRequired = true;
```

```
    } else {
```

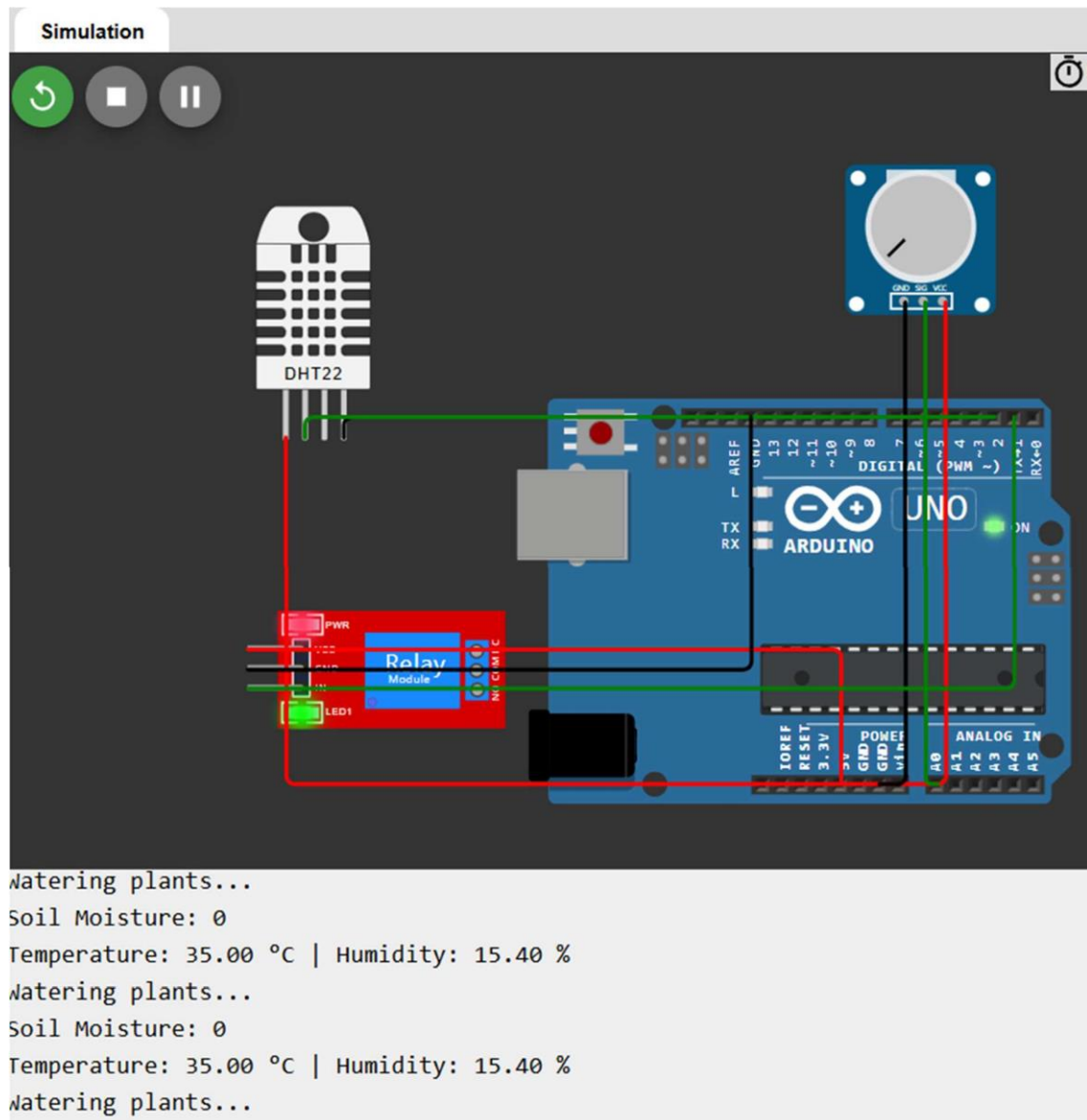
```
        isWateringRequired = false;
```

```
    }
```

```
    // Control water pump (Relay)
```

```
if (isWateringRequired) {  
    Serial.println("Watering plants...");  
    digitalWrite(RELAY_PIN, HIGH); // Turn on water pump  
} else {  
    Serial.println("No need to water.");  
    digitalWrite(RELAY_PIN, LOW); // Turn off water pump  
}  
  
delay(5000); // Wait before next reading  
}
```

## OUTPUT:



**5. Write a Embedded C Program to Create a Smart Alarm Clock that adjusts to your schedule and environment, waking you up intelligently.**

### Code:

```
#define BUZZER_PIN 8    // Digital pin for buzzer  
#define LED_PIN 9      // Digital pin for LED
```

```
int airQualityIndex = 0; // Default value of air quality index

void setup() {
  Serial.begin(115200); // Start serial communication for debugging

  // Set up Buzzer and LED pins
  pinMode(BUZZER_PIN, OUTPUT);
  pinMode(LED_PIN, OUTPUT);

  // Print initial message to Serial Monitor
  Serial.println("Air Pollution Monitoring System Initialized");
  Serial.println("Enter Air Quality Index (0-500): ");
}

void loop() {
  // Check if data is available in Serial Monitor
  if (Serial.available() > 0) {
    // Read the entered value
    airQualityIndex = Serial.parseInt();

    // Ensure that air quality index stays within the range (0 - 500)
    if (airQualityIndex < 0) airQualityIndex = 0;
    if (airQualityIndex > 500) airQualityIndex = 500;

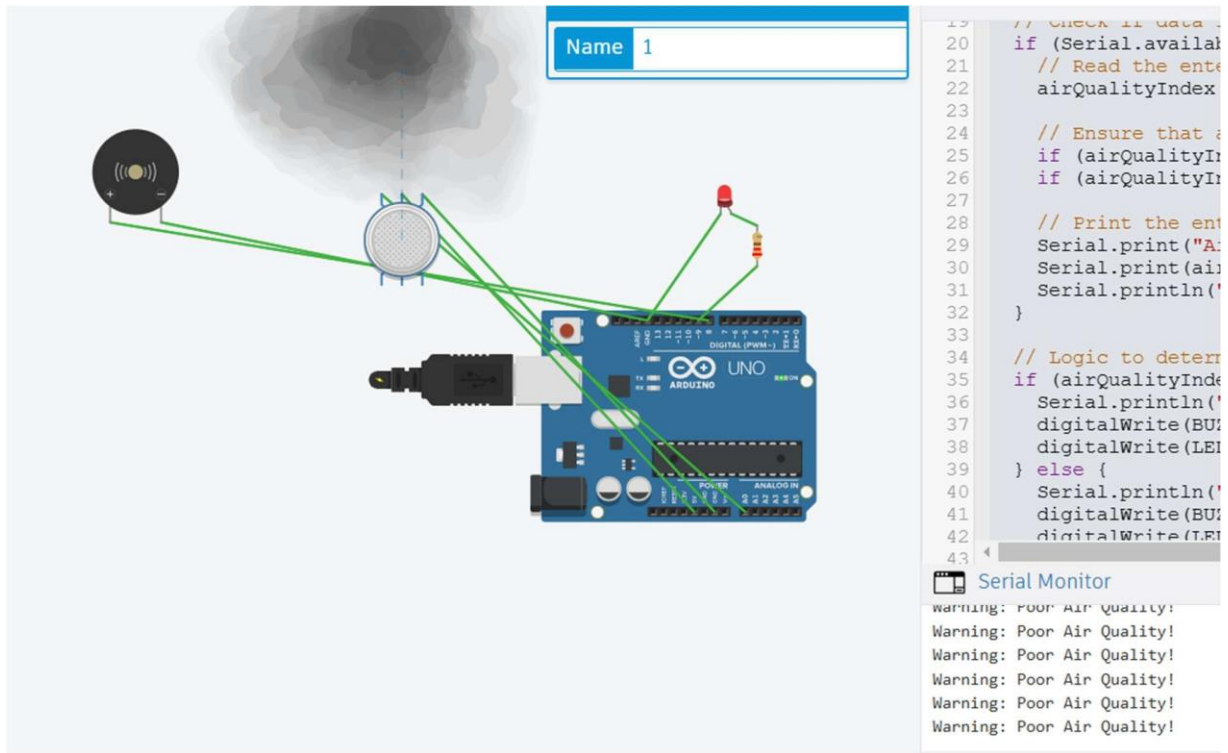
    // Print the entered air quality index to the Serial Monitor
    Serial.print("Air Quality Index: ");
    Serial.print(airQualityIndex);
```

```
    Serial.println(" ppm");
}

// Logic to determine if air quality is good or poor
if (airQualityIndex > 300) {
    Serial.println("Warning: Poor Air Quality!");
    digitalWrite(BUZZER_PIN, HIGH); // Turn on the buzzer
    digitalWrite(LED_PIN, HIGH);    // Turn on the LED
} else {
    Serial.println("Air Quality is Good");
    digitalWrite(BUZZER_PIN, LOW); // Turn off the buzzer
    digitalWrite(LED_PIN, LOW);    // Turn off the LED
}

delay(1000); // Wait for 1 second before checking again
}
```

## OUTPUT:



The image shows a screenshot of an Arduino IDE interface. On the left, a circuit diagram is displayed, featuring an Arduino Uno board connected to a buzzer, a blue LED, and a red LED. A smoke detector icon is also present. The serial monitor on the right shows the output of the code, which is "Warning: Poor Air Quality!" repeated five times.

**Code Snippet:**

```
19 // Check if data is available
20 if (Serial.available()) {
21   // Read the entire line
22   airQualityIndex = Serial.readString();
23
24   // Ensure that the index is a number
25   if (airQualityIndex.isNumber()) {
26     if (airQualityIndex < 100) {
27       // Print the entire line
28       Serial.print("Air Quality Index: ");
29       Serial.print(airQualityIndex);
30       Serial.println();
31     }
32   }
33
34   // Logic to determine air quality
35   if (airQualityIndex < 100) {
36     Serial.println("Warning: Poor Air Quality!");
37     digitalWrite(BUZZER_PIN, HIGH);
38     digitalWrite(LED_PIN, HIGH);
39   } else {
40     Serial.println("Good Air Quality!");
41     digitalWrite(BUZZER_PIN, LOW);
42     digitalWrite(LED_PIN, LOW);
43   }
44 }
```

**Serial Monitor Output:**

```
Warning: Poor Air Quality!
Warning: Poor Air Quality!
Warning: Poor Air Quality!
Warning: Poor Air Quality!
Warning: Poor Air Quality!
```