



# Smart Cities Hackathon Tier 3 Challenge 11

### Tier 3 Challenge 11 Real-time IoT Control Challenge

This challenge will develop a Python script to generate a series of random sensor values and upload these to core.aql.com using the <https://api.core.aql.com/>. This challenge will upload readings direct to the platform using the add-reading endpoint. You will learn about Docker, Python and how to use the HTTP api.core.aql.com end points.

#### Step 1

If you haven't already, install Docker or configure your local machine to run Python as per **Tier 3 Challenge 10**.

#### Step 2

Log into the aql Core IoT platform (<https://core.aql.com/login>) with your provided event credentials.

Locate the Device ID for the virtual sensor created in Challenge 1 from the corresponding webpage url.

#### Step 3

Log into <https://core.aql.com/login> and create a bearer token if you haven't created one from an earlier challenge.

Copy this as you will need this for a following step

#### Step 4

Create a new directory for this challenge.

Copy the files for to build the docker environment from Challenge 10 into this folder; compose.yml, Dockerfile & requirements.txt

This can be done using a "cp" command line from the challenge 10 folder, as below;

```
cp compose.yml ../destination_folder/
```

Repeat for all the required files

### Step 5

Create a new Python file in the hackathon folder called challenge11.py

### Step 6

Setup the imports and constants, replace with your Bearer token and device ID

```
import requests
import random
import time

# Constants
CORE_URL = 'https://api.core.aql.com/v1/'
TOKEN = 'REPLACE WITH YOUR TOKEN'
DEVICE_ID = 'REPLACE WITH YOUR BEARER TOKEN'
```

### Step 7

Add the definition to generate a random sensor reading, update this to match the device you created in Challenge 1

```
def generate_reading():
    """
    Generate a random reading.
    """
    timestamp = int(time.time() * 1000) # Current timestamp in milliseconds
    latitude = round(random.uniform(-90, 90), 4) # Random latitude between
-90 and 90
    longitude = round(random.uniform(-180, 180), 4) # Random longitude
between -180 and 180
    temperature = round(random.uniform(-20, 40), 1) # Random temperature
between -20 and 40
    humidity = random.randint(0, 100) # Random humidity between 0 and 100
    co2 = random.randint(300, 1000) # Random CO2 level between 300 and 1000
ppm
    pm25 = random.randint(0, 50) # Random PM2.5 level between 0 and 50 µg/m³
    pm10 = random.randint(0, 100) # Random PM10 level between 0 and 100 µg/m³

    return {"reading": {
        "timestamp": timestamp,
        "latitude": latitude,
        "longitude": longitude,
        "temperature": temperature,
```

```
    "humidity": humidity,  
    "co2": co2,  
    "pm25": pm25,  
    "pm10": pm10  
}
```

### Step 8

Next add the definition to submit the random reading to the `api.core.aql.com` end point

```
def submit_reading(payload):  
    """  
    Submit a reading to the API.  
    """  
    url = f"{CORE_URL}devices/{DEVICE_ID}/add-reading"  
    try:  
        headers = {'Authorization': f'Bearer {TOKEN}', 'Content-Type':  
'application/json'}  
        response = requests.post(url, json=payload, headers=headers)  
        response.raise_for_status()  
        print("Reading submitted successfully:", payload)  
    except requests.exceptions.RequestException as e:  
        print("Error submitting reading:", e)
```

### Step 9

Finally add the generate and submission method

```
def generate_and_submit_readings(num_readings):  
    """  
    Generate and submit a specified number of readings.  
    """  
    for _ in range(num_readings):  
        reading = generate_reading()  
        submit_reading(reading)  
        time.sleep(1) # Sleep for 1 second between readings  
  
# Test the function  
if __name__ == "__main__":  
    num_readings = 10 # Number of readings to generate and submit  
    generate_and_submit_readings(num_readings)
```

You can complete a final test of the code running

```
sudo docker compose run python-app python challenge11.py
```