

Lab # 11

Introduction to IoT using ESP32 Development Board

Objectives

- Create Hello world program
- Make ESP32 as web server to control data
- Get data from ESP32 on local network

Tools

- Arduino
- ESP32 Board
- 2 LEDs
- DHT11 sensor

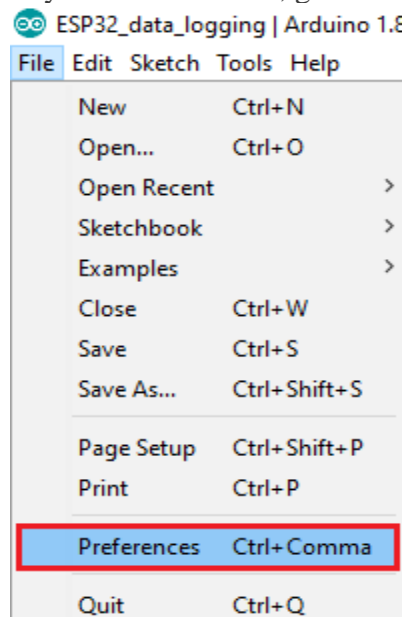
Pre Lab

Please go through the data sheet of Expressif ESP32 development board.

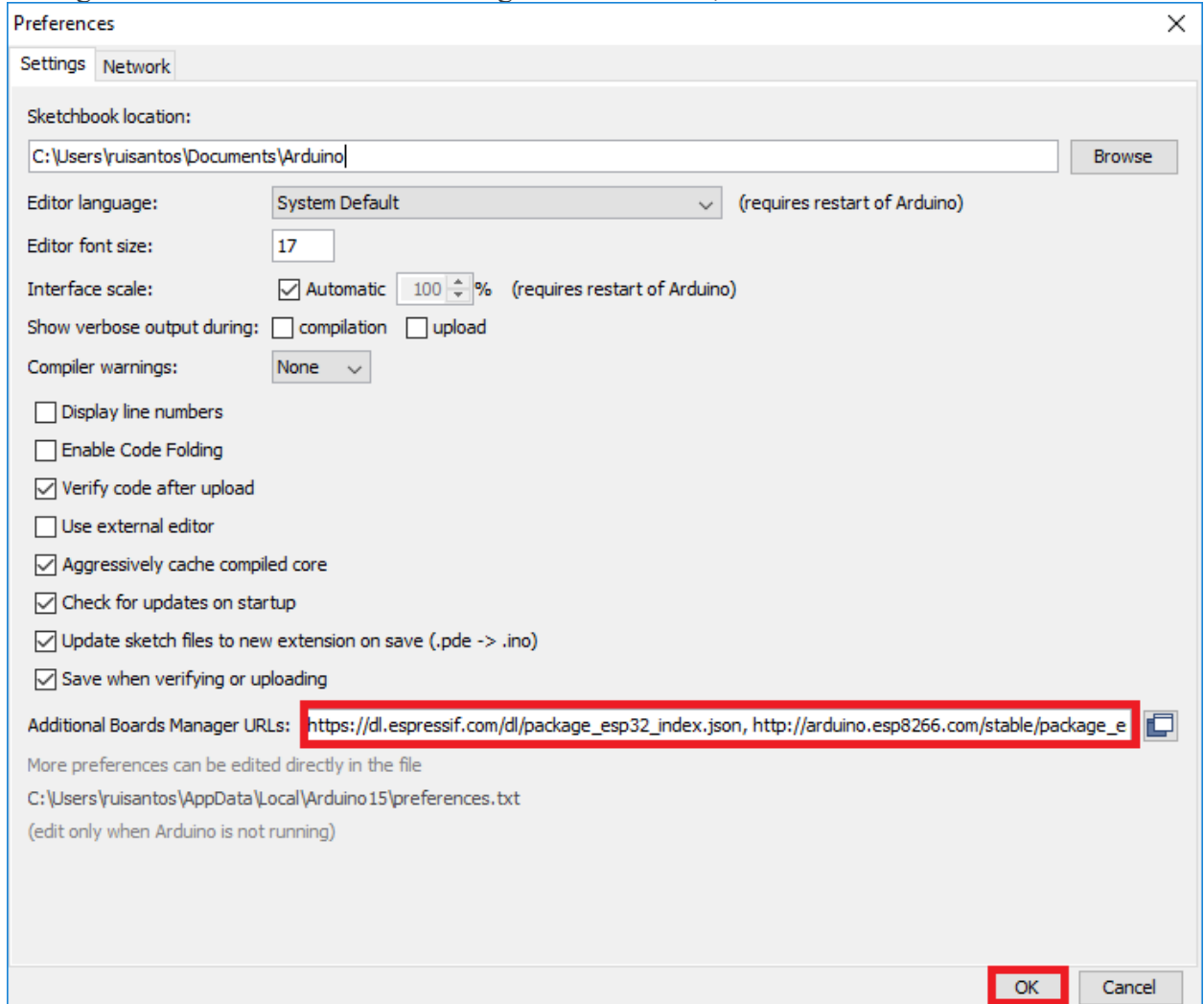
Installing ESP32 Add-on in Arduino IDE

To install the ESP32 board in your Arduino IDE, follow these next instructions:

1. In your Arduino IDE, go to **File> Preferences**



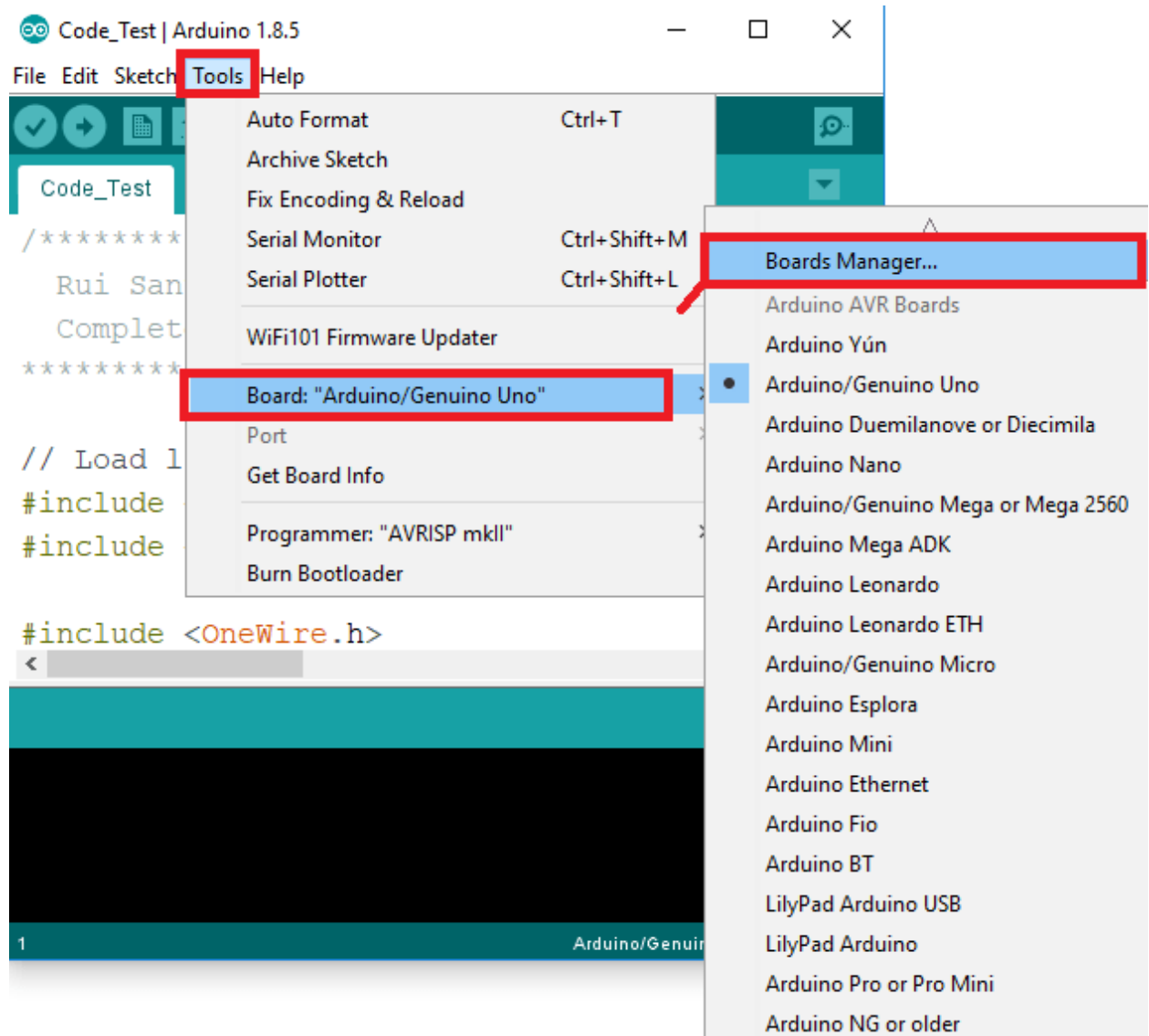
2. Enter **https://dl.espressif.com/dl/package_esp32_index.json** into the “Additional Board Manager URLs” field as shown in the figure below. Then, click the “OK” button:



Note: if you already have the ESP8266 boards URL, you can separate the URLs with a comma as follows:

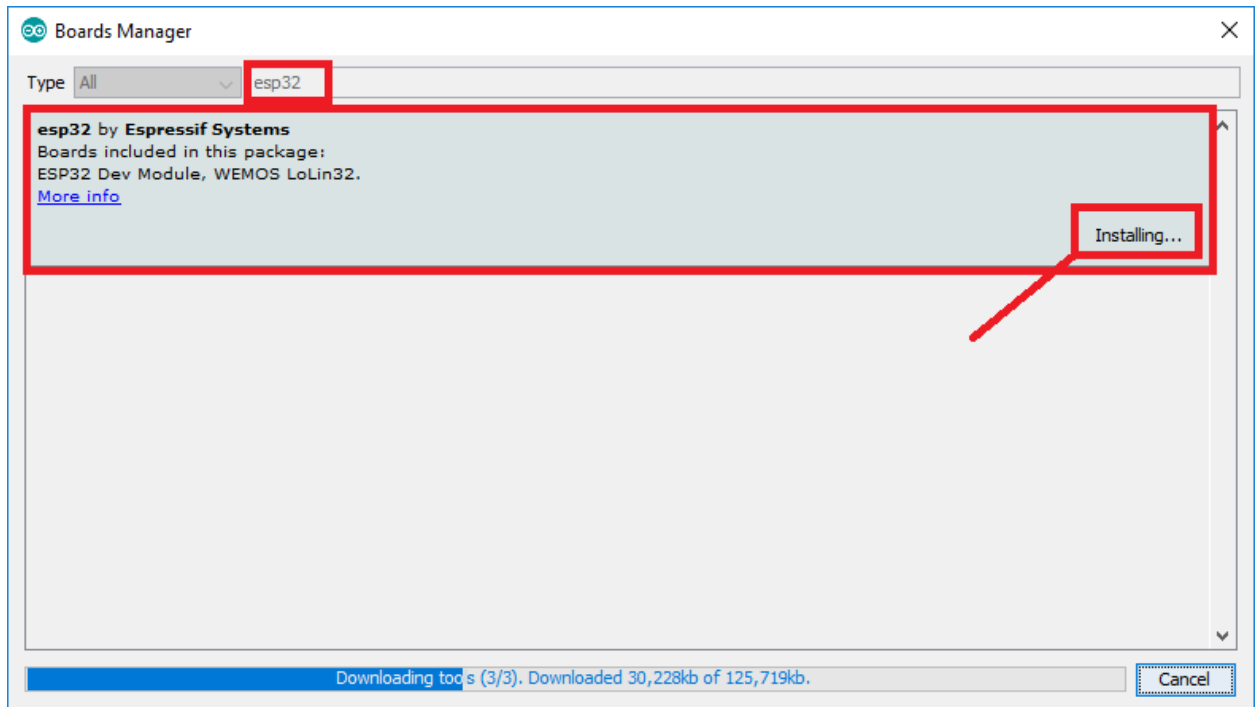
https://dl.espressif.com/dl/package_esp32_index.json,
http://arduino.esp8266.com/stable/package_esp8266com_index.json

3. Open the Boards Manager. Go to **Tools > Board > Boards Manager...**



4. Search for **ESP32** and press install button for the “**ESP32 by Espressif Systems**”:

Lab # 11 Intro to IoT using ESP32



After board installation is complete, write your first led blinking code.

Code: Pin 2 of ESP32 board is connected to LED on Pin 2 by default.

```
int ledPin = 2;
void setup()
{
  pinMode(ledPin, OUTPUT);
}
void loop()
{
  digitalWrite(ledPin, HIGH);
  delay(500);
  digitalWrite(ledPin, LOW);
  delay(500);
}
```

In-Lab Task 1:

Please ESP32 board and run your first program of led blinking on it.

In-Lab Task 2:

Control of two leds connected at pin 4 and 5 of ESP32 from local server.

Code:

```
// Load Wi-Fi library
#include <WiFi.h>

/* Put your SSID & Password */
const char* ssid = "ESP32"; // Enter SSID here
const char* password = "12345678"; //Enter Password here
// Set web server port number to 80
WiFiServer server(80);

// Variable to store the HTTP request
String header;

// Auxiliar variables to store the current output state
String output4State = "off";
String output5State = "off";

// Assign output variables to GPIO pins
const int output4 = 4;
const int output5 = 5;

// Current time
unsigned long currentTime = millis();
// Previous time
unsigned long previousTime = 0;
// Define timeout time in milliseconds (example: 2000ms = 2s)
const long timeoutTime = 2000;

void setup() {
  Serial.begin(115200);
  // Initialize the output variables as outputs
  pinMode(output4, OUTPUT);
  pinMode(output5, OUTPUT);
  // Set outputs to LOW
  digitalWrite(output4, LOW);
  digitalWrite(output5, LOW);

  // Connect to Wi-Fi network with SSID and password
  Serial.print("Connecting to ");
  Serial.println(ssid);
  WiFi.begin(ssid, password);
```

```
while (WiFi.status() != WL_CONNECTED) {
    delay(500);
    Serial.print(".");
}
// Print local IP address and start web server
Serial.println("");
Serial.println("WiFi connected.");
Serial.println("IP address: ");
Serial.println(WiFi.localIP());
server.begin();
}

void loop(){
    WiFiClient client = server.available(); // Listen for incoming clients

    if (client) { // If a new client connects,
        currentTime = millis();
        previousTime = currentTime;
        Serial.println("New Client."); // print a message out in the serial port
        String currentLine = ""; // make a String to hold incoming data from the client
        while (client.connected() && currentTime - previousTime <= timeoutTime) { // loop while the
client's connected
            currentTime = millis();
            if (client.available()) { // if there's bytes to read from the client,
                char c = client.read(); // read a byte, then
                Serial.write(c); // print it out the serial monitor
                header += c;
                if (c == '\n') { // if the byte is a newline character
                    // if the current line is blank, you got two newline characters in a row.
                    // that's the end of the client HTTP request, so send a response:
                    if (currentLine.length() == 0) {
                        // HTTP headers always start with a response code (e.g. HTTP/1.1 200 OK)
                        // and a content-type so the client knows what's coming, then a blank line:
                        client.println("HTTP/1.1 200 OK");
                        client.println("Content-type:text/html");
                        client.println("Connection: close");
                        client.println();

                        // turns the GPIOs on and off
                        if (header.indexOf("GET /4/on") >= 0) {
                            Serial.println("GPIO 5 on");
                            output4State = "on";
                            digitalWrite(output4, HIGH);
                        } else if (header.indexOf("GET /4/off") >= 0) {
                            Serial.println("GPIO 4 off");
                            output4State = "off";
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```

    digitalWrite(output4, LOW);
  } else if (header.indexOf("GET /5/on") >= 0) {
    Serial.println("GPIO 5 on");
    output5State = "on";
    digitalWrite(output5, HIGH);
  } else if (header.indexOf("GET /5/off") >= 0) {
    Serial.println("GPIO 5 off");
    output5State = "off";
    digitalWrite(output5, LOW);
  }

  // Display the HTML web page
  client.println("<!DOCTYPE html><html>");
  client.println("<head><meta name=\"viewport\" content=\"width=device-width, initial-
scale=1\">");
  client.println("<link rel=\"icon\" href=\"data:;\">");
  // CSS to style the on/off buttons
  // Feel free to change the background-color and font-size attributes to fit your preferences
  client.println("<style>html { font-family: Helvetica; display: inline-block; margin: 0px
auto; text-align: center; }");
  client.println(".button { background-color: #4CAF50; border: none; color: white; padding:
16px 40px;");
  client.println("text-decoration: none; font-size: 30px; margin: 2px; cursor: pointer; }");
  client.println(".button2 { background-color: #555555; }</style></head>");

  // Web Page Heading
  client.println("<body><h1>ESP32 Web Server</h1>");

  // Display current state, and ON/OFF buttons for GPIO 4
  client.println("<p>GPIO 4 - State " + output4State + "</p>");
  // If the output4State is off, it displays the ON button
  if (output4State=="off") {
    client.println("<p><a href=\"/4/on\"><button class=\"button\">ON</button></a></p>");
  } else {
    client.println("<p><a href=\"/4/off\"><button class=\"button
button2\">OFF</button></a></p>");
  }

  // Display current state, and ON/OFF buttons for GPIO 5
  client.println("<p>GPIO 5 - State " + output5State + "</p>");
  // If the output5State is off, it displays the ON button
  if (output5State=="off") {
    client.println("<p><a href=\"/5/on\"><button class=\"button\">ON</button></a></p>");
  } else {
    client.println("<p><a href=\"/5/off\"><button class=\"button
button2\">OFF</button></a></p>");

```

```
    }
    client.println("</body></html>");

    // The HTTP response ends with another blank line
    client.println();
    // Break out of the while loop
    break;
} else { // if you got a newline, then clear currentLine
    currentLine = "";
}
} else if (c != '\r') { // if you got anything else but a carriage return character,
    currentLine += c;    // add it to the end of the currentLine
}
}
}
// Clear the header variable
header = "";
// Close the connection
client.stop();
Serial.println("Client disconnected.");
Serial.println("");
}
}
```

Post-Lab Task 3:**Critical Analysis / Conclusion**

(By Student about Learning from the Lab)

Lab Assessment

Lab # 11 Intro to IoT using ESP32

Pre Lab			/1	/10
In Lab			/5	
Post Lab	Data Analysis	/4	/4	
	Data Presentation	/4		
	Writing Style	/4		
Instructor Signature and Comments				