## Arduino <--> Node Server

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#### Check-In

Which cat are you vibing with?



#### Goal

Use an Arduino to send and receive data to a Node web Server.

## Agenda

- Background 20 min
- Setup 10 min
- Getting Data 10 min
- Pushing Data 10 min
- Q/A 10+ min

# What are Arduinos good for?

# What are Web servers good for?

# What can we do when we combine the two?

## Applications

- Collect Sensor Data
- Remote control of Lights/motors
- Communication between multiple Arduinos
- Much more...

## Today

#### Two simple examples!

- 1. Turn an LED on/off based on a boolean value in a database.
- 2. Send a light sensor reading to a web server.

#### Prediction

NO Googling or LLMing

Make a prediction of what we need to do to make the Arduino communicate with a webserver.

Create a diagram, flow chart, list, or pseudo code.

Break the problem down into smaller and smaller steps.

### **Share Out**

## Client

### Server

## Client <--> Server

## Types of Requests ("HTTP Verbs")

- GET ask for some data
- POST send some data
- PUT replace some existing data
- DELETE delete some data
- Some others...

#### So we need...

- Server with routes
- Arduino connected to the internet
- A way for the Arduino to make requests of the server
- Server processes these requests
- Server responds to the Arduino
- Arduino does something with the response.

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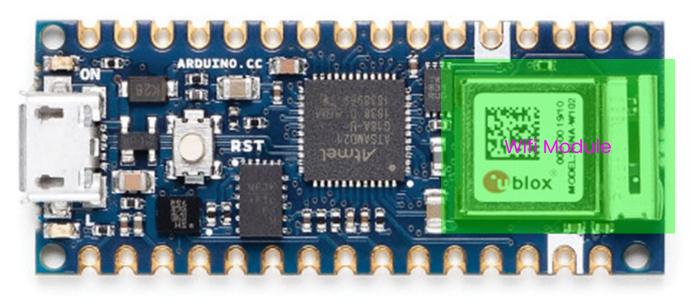
#### Server

Read through server.js file. What do you see?

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## Arduino Nano IOT



## WifiNINA Library

Utility for connecting to wifi

### Connect to Wifi

Run code in wifi-tester

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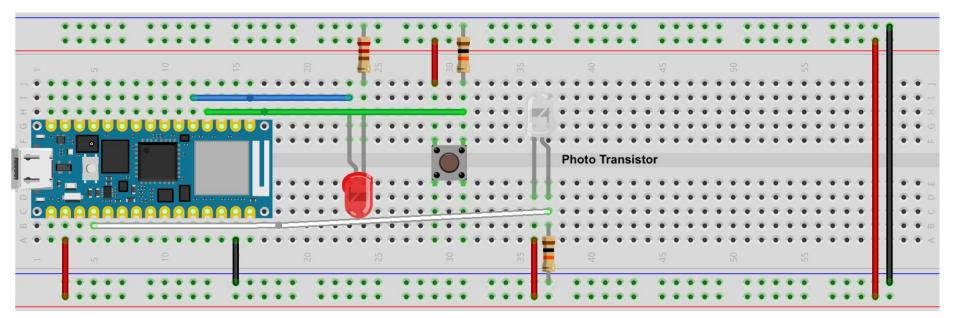
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## WifiNINA Library

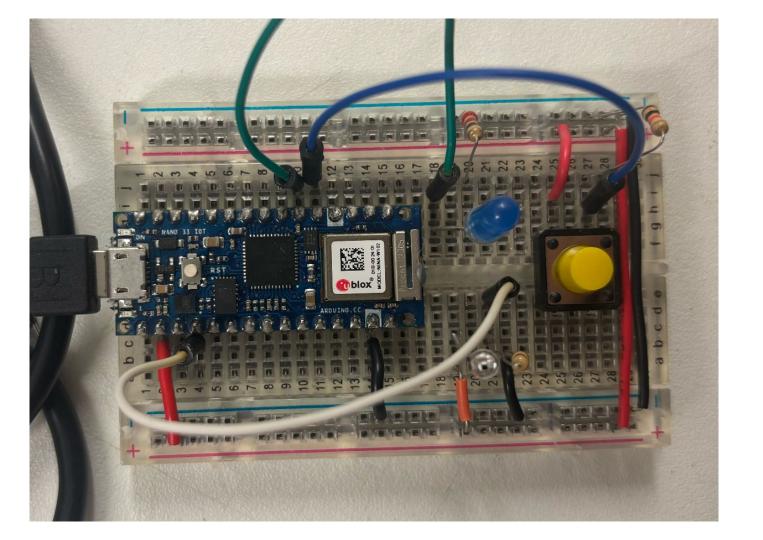
Also includes a client library for making HTTP requests

## Sidequest

Before we continue, let's make sure our circuit is working



fritzing



#### Upload and Test

Upload the code to the Arduino and open the serial monitor

Press the button

- Led turns on
- Light level is printed to the monitor

Cover up the transistor or shine a bright light on it and press the button

Light level reading should change. Expect numbers from 0 to 4000.
0 is absolutely no light, 4000 super intense light. If you are getting values in a different range (i.e. between 0 - 300) try flipping the phototransistor.

## WifiNINA Library

Also includes a client library for making HTTP requests

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## **GET Request**

Arduino gets data from the server Turn on a light!

## **POST Request**

Arduino posts data to the server Send light sensor data

#### Note:

Both these examples use "polling," every once in a while the client is asking the server "any updates for me?"

This is inefficient but really simple and great for low-traffic scenarios

A better solution would be to use websockets, which is a little more difficult to set up since Arduino can't use Sockets.io

## Questions?