Experiment No: 4

Node MCU /Arduino / Raspberry Pi wireless communication

Raspberry Pi as a web server for Traffic Signal Control.

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<u>Aim:</u> Node MCU /Arduino / Raspberry Pi wireless communication Raspberry Pi as a web server for Traffic Signal Control.

Components Required:

- 1) Node MCU 1
- 2) Micro USB Cable 1
- 3) PC/Laptop 1
- 4) Connecting Wires
- 5) Bread Board 1
- 6) Red Yellow Green LED (each 1)
- 7) Resistor 200 Ohm 3

Software Required:

Arduino IDE

Procedure:

Step 1: Connect Node MCU to PC / Laptop with the help of micro USB cable.

HOW TO CONNECT LED:

Make the circuit diagram on the bread board according to the connection diagram shown below. Positive terminal of LED (RED) long leg of the LED is connected to the one point of the Resistor 200 Ohm and another point is connected to the D5 pin of the Node MCU, negative terminal of LED (RED) [short leg of the LED] is connected to the ground pin.

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Positive terminal of LED (YELLOW) long leg of the LED is connected to the one point of the Resistor 200 Ohm and another point is connected to the D6 pin of the Node MCU, negative terminal of LED (YELLOW) [short leg of the LED] is connected to the ground pin.

Positive terminal of LED (GREEN) long leg of the LED is connected to the one point of the Resistor 200 Ohm and another point is connected to the D7 pin of the Node MCU, negative terminal of LED (GREEN) [short leg of the LED] is connected to the ground pin.

Step 2: Open new Sketch, Go to file ----> New

Step 3: Write following code in new sketch

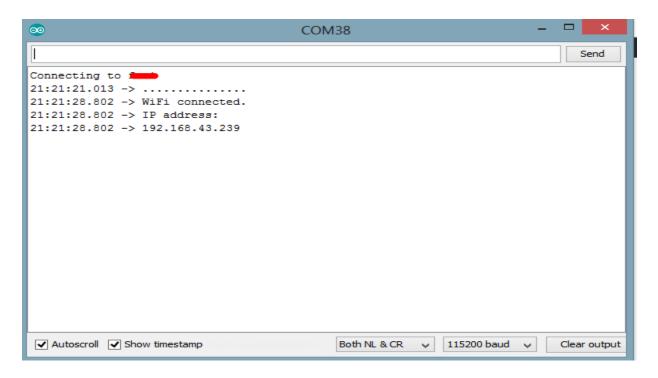
```
#include <ESP8266WiFi.h>
WiFiClient client;
WiFiServer server(80);
# define LED Red D5
# define LED Yellow D6
# define LED Green D7
void setup() {
  // put your setup code here, to run once:
Serial.begin(9600);
WiFi.begin("Galaxy M317509", "tzoh1462");
while(WiFi.status() !=WL CONNECTED)
{delay(500);
Serial.print(".");
Serial.println();
Serial.println("NodeMCU is Connected");
Serial.println(WiFi.localIP());
server.begin();
  pinMode(LED Red, OUTPUT);
 pinMode(LED_Yellow, OUTPUT);
 pinMode(LED Green, OUTPUT);
void loop() {
  // put your main code here, to run repeatedly:
client=server.available();
if(client==1)
  String request =client.readStringUntil('\n');
  Serial.println(request);
  request.trim();
  if(request =="GET /LED Red HTTP/1.1")
    digitalWrite(LED Red, HIGH);
    digitalWrite(LED Yellow, LOW);
    digitalWrite(LED Green, LOW);
```

```
if(request =="GET /LED_Yellow HTTP/1.1")
{
    digitalWrite(LED_Red, LOW);
    digitalWrite(LED_Yellow, HIGH);
    digitalWrite(LED_Green, LOW);
}
if(request =="GET /LED_Green HTTP/1.1")
{
    digitalWrite(LED_Red, LOW);
    digitalWrite(LED_Yellow, LOW);
    digitalWrite(LED_Green, HIGH);
}
}
```

Step 5: Save the new sketch by appropriate name in a folder on your PC / Laptop

Step 6: Upload the sketch on Node MCU. Go to Sketch ----> Upload

Ensure everything is connected as described under the schematics section. After uploading the code, you should see the IP address of your web server displayed in the serial monitor as shown below.

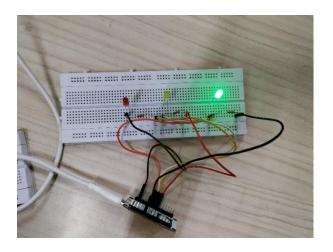


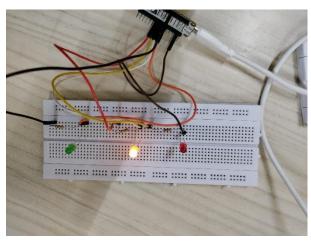
Copy the IP address and paste it in a web browser on any device (Mobile or PC) connected to the same network as the Node MCU. You should see the web page and be able to toggle the connected appliances by clicking the buttons. Copy the IP which occur on serial monitor copy that and next

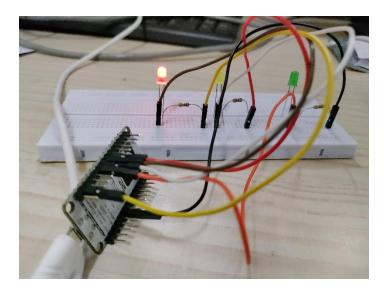
to that write down _ Red then RED led becomes glow. If you are writing Yellow than YELLOW LED becomes glow similarly for Green.

Step 7: Observe the outputs.

Output:







Conclusion:

With the help of the Node MCU, we used ESP8266 and used it as a web server for a traffic light by writing the proper code and putting the circuit together. Using the wifi, we have connected them on same network and writing the LED color after IP address in web browser we have changed the blinking LEDs.