

# IOT WITH ESP8266

**ESP8266** can read information from the internet only through API calls. To communicate with the **Google Assistant**, we have used the **IFTTT** services, which configure the assistant to listen for a command. **Webhooks** service makes a web request through **ThingSpeak** API once the command is received. After receiving json content, ESP8266 send it to TM4C through serial communication. **We will be using this communication to play songs with voice commands!** 

# STEP1: EQUIPMENT



TM4C123G:



#### HEADPHONE JACK:

3 or 5 pin stereo jack



ESP8266:



#### RESISTORS:

Three 1.5K resistors



BREADBOARD AND WIRES:



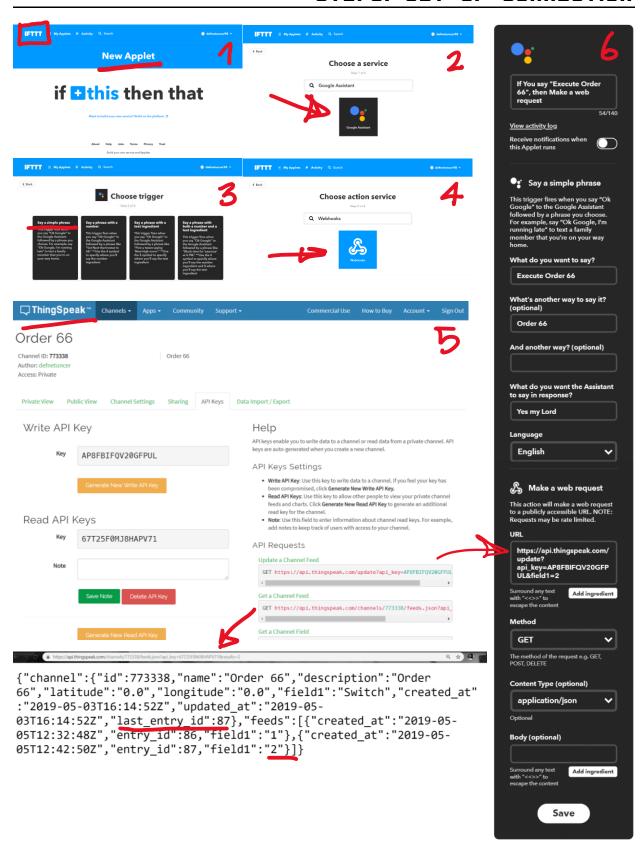
Three 12K resistors

# STEP2: INITIALIZATION

**PORTF** and **PORTE** is used for LEDs, **PORTO** for music and **PORTB** for esp8266.

```
#include "tm4c123gh6pm.h"
#include "pl1.h"
#include "UART.h"
#include "esp8266.h"
#include "LED.h"
void DisableInterrupts(void); // Disable interrupts
void EnableInterrupts(void); // Enable interrupts
void WaitForInterrupt(void); // low power mode
unsigned char select;
int main(void) {
  DisableInterrupts();
  PLL_Init(Bus80MHz);
PortF_Init();
                                                              // Headphones jack/buzzer
  DAC Init();
  PortE_Init();
Output_Init();
                                                              // LEDs
  EnableInterrupts();
  while(1) {
    LED_RedOff(); LED_GreenOn(); red6(4); red6(4); slider(); red6(4); red6(4); LED_GreenOff(); LED_RedOn(); //wait for command select = ESP8266_SendTCP("GET /channels/773338/feeds.json?api_key=67T25F0MJ8HAPV71&results=2 HTTP/1.1\r\nHost:api.thingspeak.com\r\n\r\n")
     switch(select){
```

#### STEP3: SET UP CONNECTION



If **last\_entry\_id** is changed, meaning a new command has received, then **field1** is read and selected song id is sent to main.

```
unsigned char entry;
unsigned char oldentry;
bool firstenter = 1;
while (n&& (ServerResponseSearchFinished==0)) {
    time = (75825*8)/91; // 1msec, tuned at 80 MHz while(time) time--;
  n=0;entry=0;
  while (n<1024) {
    if(ServerResponseBuffer[n]=='1' && ServerResponseBuffer[n+1]=='a' && ServerResponseBuffer[n+2]=='s' && ServerResponseBuffer[n+3]=='t') {
    while(ServerResponseBuffer[n+15]!=')') {
        entry+=ServerResponseBuffer[n+15];
      break:
   n++;
  if(firstenter) {oldentry=entry; firstenter=0; return 0;}
  else if(oldentry!=entry){
   LED_RedOff(); oldentry=entry; LED_BlueToggle(); n=0;
      if(ServerResponseBuffer[n+3]==']' && ServerResponseBuffer[n+4]==')' && ServerResponseBuffer[n+2]==')')
        return ServerResponseBuffer[n];
  return 0;
```

### STEP5: MUSIC

#### We have implemented 35 different musical notes and 5 songs!

```
LED_BlueToggle();
// the sound frequency will be (interrupt frequency)/(size of the table)
void SysTick_Handler(void) {
  Index = (Index+1) & 0x1F;
                         // 8,9,11,12,13,14,14,15,15,15,14,14,13,12,11,9,8,...
 GPIO_PORTD_DATA_R = SineWave[Index];  // output one value each interrupt
void hush(double x) {
 Sound Init (OxFFFFFFFF);
 Delay(x);
void fa_3(double x) { //F3
Sound Init(14318);
 Delay(x);
void fa_3_d(double x) { //F3 #
 Sound Init (13514);
 Delay(x);
```

STEP6: ACTION!

