Université Abdelmalek Essaadi

Ecole Nationale des Sciences Appliquées Al-Hoceima

MODULE : Internet of Things (IoT) and Cloud Computing

Project Report:

IoT Clock with Real-Time Weather Display (Azure Cloud Only)

Prepared by : MAROUA ALAMI HARRAK - HAJAR ELYAZRI

Supervised by : Pr. H. Routaib

Second Year Digital Transformation and Artificial Intelligence – TDIA 2

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I. General Introduction :

Over the last decade, the rapid evolution of digital technologies has transformed the way data is collected, processed, and consumed. The Internet of Things (IoT) has become a key enabler of real-time services by connecting physical devices to cloud platforms capable of storing, analyzing, and visualizing data at scale. Weather monitoring and time synchronization are among the most common IoT use cases as they require accurate, continuously updated information.

This project, *"IoT Clock with Real-Time Weather Display (Azure Cloud Only)"*, aims to design and implement a complete IoT pipeline capable of collecting real-time weather information, transmitting it to the cloud, processing it, and displaying it on a dynamic dashboard. The solution relies entirely on Microsoft Azure services, taking advantage of their scalability, availability, and built-in IoT capabilities.

Problem Statement

The project answers the following questions:

- How can an IoT device acquire and send real-time weather data to the cloud?
- How can Microsoft Azure process, transform, and visualize these streaming data flows?
- How can we build a reliable end-to-end architecture for real-time weather and clock display?

Objectives

- Simulate an IoT device using Python and a weather API (OpenWeather).
- Create an Azure IoT Hub to receive streaming telemetry data.
- Configure an Azure Stream Analytics Job to process the data.
- Build a real-time dashboard in Power BI showing time, temperature, humidity, and weather status.

Impact of the Project

This work provides hands-on experience with modern IoT and Cloud Computing technologies, while developing essential engineering skills such as:

- Designing IoT architectures
- Understanding real-time data processing
- Using Azure IoT services
- Creating real-time dashboards with Power BI

The project also demonstrates the practical integration between IoT, cloud platforms, and data visualization tools.

II. IoT Concepts :

1. Introduction to IoT

The Internet of Things (IoT) refers to a network of physical devices—known as "smart objects"—that are equipped with sensors, actuators, and communication interfaces. These devices collect data from their environment, communicate with cloud platforms, and enable intelligent decision-making.

❖ IoT System Components

A typical IoT system includes:

- **Sensors** (temperature, humidity, GPS, etc.)
- **Connectivity layer** (Wi-Fi, MQTT, HTTP, LoRa, etc.)
- **IoT Hub / IoT Edge /Cloud gateway**
- **Data processing layer** (Stream Analytics, Functions, etc.)
- **Applications & dashboards** (Power BI, Web Apps, etc.)

IoT follows the general flow:
Device → Data Transmission → Cloud Processing → Visualization / Action

2. IoT Protocols and Communication

2.1 TCP/IP Model (Reminder)

IoT communication relies on the traditional TCP/IP model:

- **Application layer**: MQTT, HTTP, CoAP
- **Transport layer**: TCP, UDP
- **Network layer**: IP
- **Link layer**: Wi-Fi, Ethernet, Bluetooth

IoT often uses lightweight protocols like MQTT, but for this project, Python uses HTTP (API call) + MQTT/AMQP (when sending to IoT Hub).

2.2 NTP Protocol (Network Time Protocol)

➢ Definition

NTP is a networking protocol used to synchronize clocks across computer systems with high precision. It allows devices to maintain accurate and consistent time.

➢ Role in Real-Time Systems

For IoT applications requiring real-time displays (like clocks), NTP ensures:

- Accurate timestamps
- Synchronization between devices and servers
- Ordering of events and telemetry

➢ Importance for an IoT Clock

In this project:

- The weather data includes timestamps.
- Power BI requires synchronized timestamps for accurate real-time streaming.
- The real-time clock displayed on the dashboard must remain precise.

Therefore, **NTP (Network Time Protocol)** is crucial to ensure consistency between the device time, the cloud time, and the dashboard time.

2.3 MQTT

➢ **Definition**

MQTT (Message Queuing Telemetry Transport) is a lightweight publish–subscribe network protocol used to transport messages between devices. It is designed for remote or resource-constrained environments, where low bandwidth and minimal power consumption are required.

➢ **Role in IoT and in This Project**

In this project, MQTT plays a central role within the Azure IoT communication pipeline:

- As shown in the architecture, data transmission uses MQTT at the edge level (from the Docker container) and for ingestion into Azure IoT Hub.
- It enables efficient and low-power communication for telemetry such as temperature, wind speed, and humidity.
- Azure IoT Hub relies on MQTT as one of its primary protocols for secure and reliable device-to-cloud and cloud-to-device messaging.

3. Real-Time Data Processing in IoT

IoT applications such as weather monitoring rely on continuous real-time data streams. This requires:

- Low-latency communication between the device and Azure IoT Hub
- Streaming analytics capable of processing incoming data instantly
- Immediate visualization through a real-time dashboard (Power BI)

In this project:

- The Python weather module simulates a sensor that periodically sends telemetry data.
- Azure Stream Analytics processes this data in real time as soon as it reaches IoT Hub.
- Power BI updates the dashboard instantly, displaying live metrics such as temperature, wind speed, and humidity.

4. IoT Security

Security is a fundamental part of IoT because devices are exposed to network threats.

❖ Key Security Components

- **Device authentication** using keys or certificates
- **Secure communication** with encrypted channels
- **Cloud-level identity control** (Azure IoT Hub SAS Tokens)
- **Integrity of transmitted messages**

❖ Security in This Project

Azure IoT Hub ensures:

- Device authentication via **Primary Connection String**
- **Encrypted HTTPS communication** for telemetry messages
- Integrity and confidentiality of transmitted data

Even though the device is simulated, it uses **real security mechanisms** used in industrial IoT solutions. NTP is used for **accurate time synchronization**, ensuring timestamps in the telemetry data are reliable.

III. CLOUD COMPUTING CONCEPTS & AZURE

1. Definition of Cloud Computing

Cloud Computing is the delivery of computing services—including servers, storage, databases, networking, software, analytics, and intelligence—over the Internet ("the cloud") to offer faster innovation, flexible resources, and economies of scale.

Key Features

- **Scalability:** Ability to increase or decrease resources based on demand.
- **Pay-as-you-go:** Pay only for what you use.
- **High availability:** Services are accessible globally at any time.

- **Managed services:** Cloud providers handle maintenance and updates.

In this project, Cloud Computing enables **real-time processing and visualization of IoT data** without needing physical infrastructure.

2. Service Models in Relation to the Project

Cloud computing provides three main service models:

Service Model	Example in Project	Role in Project
IaaS (Infrastructure as a Service)	**Azure Virtual Machine**	Provides computing and storage resources
PaaS (Platform as a Service)	**Azure IoT Hub, Azure Stream Analytics, edge azure**	Allows deploying IoT solutions and streaming analytics without managing infrastructure
SaaS (Software as a Service)	**Power BI**	Provides ready-to-use analytics and dashboards

Project relevance: In this project, **IoT Hub** and **Stream Analytics** handle the IoT data pipeline, and **Power BI** visualizes the results.

3. Deployment Models

Cloud platforms can be deployed in three main ways:

- **Public Cloud:** Services are delivered over the internet and shared across organizations. *(Used in this project – Microsoft Azure)*
- **Private Cloud:** Services are exclusive to one organization.
- **Hybrid Cloud:** Combines private and public clouds for flexibility.

Project choice: Public Cloud (Azure) allows fast deployment, low cost, and access to ready-to-use IoT and analytics services.

4. Advantages of Cloud Computing for IoT

Cloud Computing offers several benefits for IoT projects:

- **Real-time processing:** Handles continuous streaming data from devices.
- **High security:** Built-in encryption and identity management.
- **Scalability:** Supports multiple devices and large data volumes.
- **Reliability and availability:** Data processing and dashboards are always accessible.
- **Integration with analytics:** Easily connected to Power BI for visualization.

In this project, Azure Cloud ensures that simulated IoT devices send weather data to a scalable platform, which can process and visualize the data in real-time.

5. Azure Services Used in the Project

Here we connect theory to practice:

5.1 Azure IoT Hub

- **Definition:** IoT Hub is a managed service that acts as a central message hub for bi-directional communication between IoT applications and devices.

- **Role in the project:** Receives real-time data from the simulated weather device and forwards it to IoT Edge and Stream Analytics.

5.2 Azure IoT Edge

- **Definition:** Extends cloud intelligence to local IoT devices. Supports running containerized workloads close to the device.

- **Role in the project:** Processes data at the edge before sending it to the cloud, reducing latency and bandwidth usage.

5.3 Azure Container Registry (ACR)

- **Definition:** Azure Container Registry (ACR) is a private registry service where you can store, manage, and deploy Docker images or containerized artifacts.
- **Role in the project:** ACR stores the Docker image of the IoT Edge module used to process or transform data before sending it to the cloud. It enables easy deployment of Edge module updates from Azure to the device, ensuring centralized, secure, and scalable management of the containers used in the IoT workflow.

5.4 Azure Stream Analytics

- **Definition:** A PaaS service to analyze and process real-time data streams using SQL-like queries.

- **Role in the project:** Transforms incoming IoT data, calculates metrics, and sends processed data to Power BI for visualization.

5.5 Azure Power BI

- **Definition:** A SaaS solution for creating interactive dashboards and reports.
- **Role in the project:** Displays the real-time clock, temperature, humidity, and weather conditions. The dashboard updates dynamically as new data arrives.

Project relevance:

The pipeline is:
Python Device → IoT Hub → IoT Edge → Stream Analytics → Power BI
IoT Edge ensures real-time processing and efficient data management.

6. Technologies and Prerequisites

- **Python 3**: To simulate IoT device and weather API calls
- **OpenWeatherMap API key**: Provides real-time weather data
- **Azure Subscription**: Access to IoT Hub, IoT Edge, and Stream Analytics
- **Azure IoT Hub Device Connection String**: For secure device-to-cloud communication
- **Python libraries**: requests, azure-iot-device, json….

These technologies are essential to implement the end-to-end IoT + Cloud solution.

IV . Project Architecture

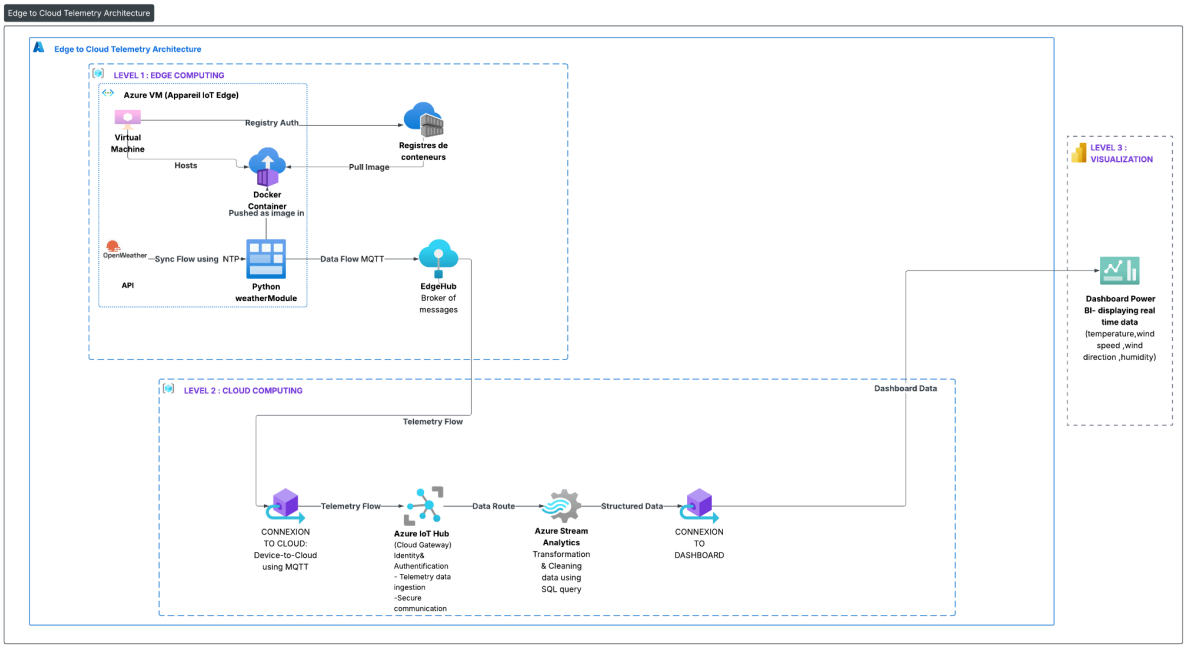
1. Global Architecture of the Project

The project relies on a complete IoT architecture that enables the collection, processing, and real-time visualization of weather data and time.
This architecture follows a structured pipeline composed of five main layers:

Python Weather Simulation → Azure IoT Hub → Azure IoT Edge → Stream Analytics → Power BI Dashboard

This pipeline ensures reliable data ingestion, local pre-processing, real-time SQL processing, and instant visualization in Power BI.

1.1. Architecture Diagram



2. Component Description

2.1. Python Script (Simulated IoT Device)

The Python script acts as a virtual IoT sensor.
Its main functions are:

- retrieving weather data from the **OpenWeatherMap API**,
- structuring the data in **JSON** format: temperature, humidity, weather condition, timestamp,
- sending these data to **Azure IoT Hub** using the connection string.

It simulates a real IoT device without needing physical hardware like ESP32 or Raspberry Pi.

2.2. Azure IoT Hub (Cloud Gateway)

Azure IoT Hub is the central cloud gateway of the IoT system.
In this project, it performs the following roles:

- authenticating the Python device using the **Primary Connection String**,
- receiving JSON telemetry,
- managing and securing device-to-cloud communication,
- distributing data to **IoT Edge** and **Stream Analytics**.

2.3. Azure IoT Edge (Edge Processing Layer)

Azure IoT Edge moves part of the processing logic closer to the device (edge).
Its roles in the project include:

- local data pre-processing,
- filtering or transforming data before sending to the cloud,
- reducing bandwidth consumption,
- optimizing data flow.

It acts as an intelligent intermediary between **IoT Hub** and **Stream Analytics**.

2.4. Azure Stream Analytics (Real-Time Processing)

Stream Analytics provides real-time analysis of the continuous data stream.
It allows:

- continuous ingestion of data coming from IoT Hub/Edge,
- applying SQL queries to filter, select, or enrich the data,
- producing a cleaned and structured stream for Power BI.

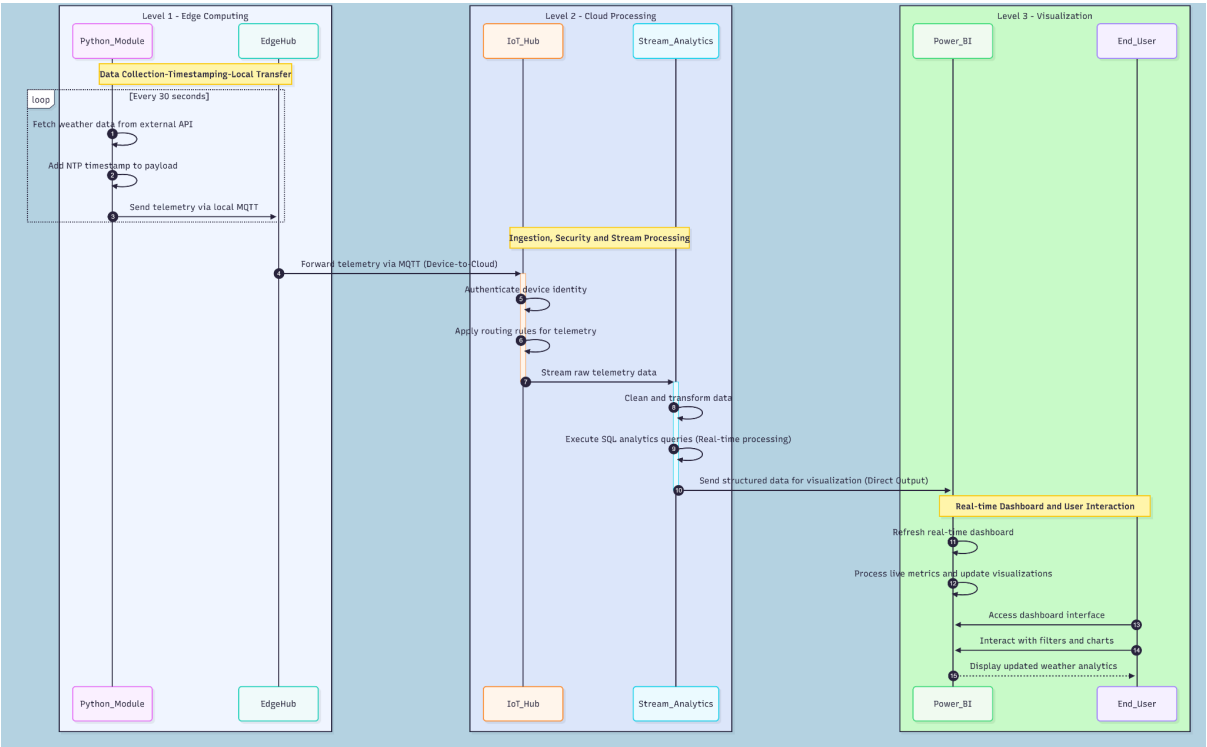
2.5. Power BI Dashboard (Visualization Layer)

Power BI represents the final layer of the system, dedicated to visualization.
The dashboard displays:

- temperature,
- humidity,
- wind speed &wind direction ,
- synchronized time.

The data is updated automatically thanks to the real-time connection from Stream Analytics.

3. Data Flow Description



3.1. Python Device → IoT Hub

- Python-based edge device generates weather telemetry with accurate timestamps.
- Uses secure device connection strings to connect to Azure IoT Hub.
- Ensures authenticated, encrypted communication with the cloud.
- Handles reliable data collection and transfer of raw sensor data.
- Maintains data integrity and follows security protocols during transmission.

3.2. IoT Hub → IoT Edge

- IoT Hub receives the telemetry and routes it to IoT Edge for preprocessing.

- IoT Edge acts as a local processing layer to reduce latency.
- Performs filtering, validation, and early aggregation of incoming data.
- Removes redundant or unnecessary values to optimize bandwidth usage.
- Ensures only relevant and validated data continues to cloud-level processing.

3.3. IoT Edge → Stream Analytics

- IoT Edge sends refined telemetry to Azure Stream Analytics.
- Stream Analytics ingests continuous data in real time.
- Applies SQL-based queries for complex event processing and transformations.
- Performs data normalization, outlier detection, and metric calculations.
- Converts raw telemetry into structured, analytics-ready datasets.

3.4. Stream Analytics → Power BI

- Cleaned and enriched data is forwarded to Power BI.
- Power BI dashboards receive updates automatically in real time.
- Visuals refresh dynamically as new telemetry arrives.
- Provides stakeholders with instant access to actionable weather insights.

End-to-End Summary

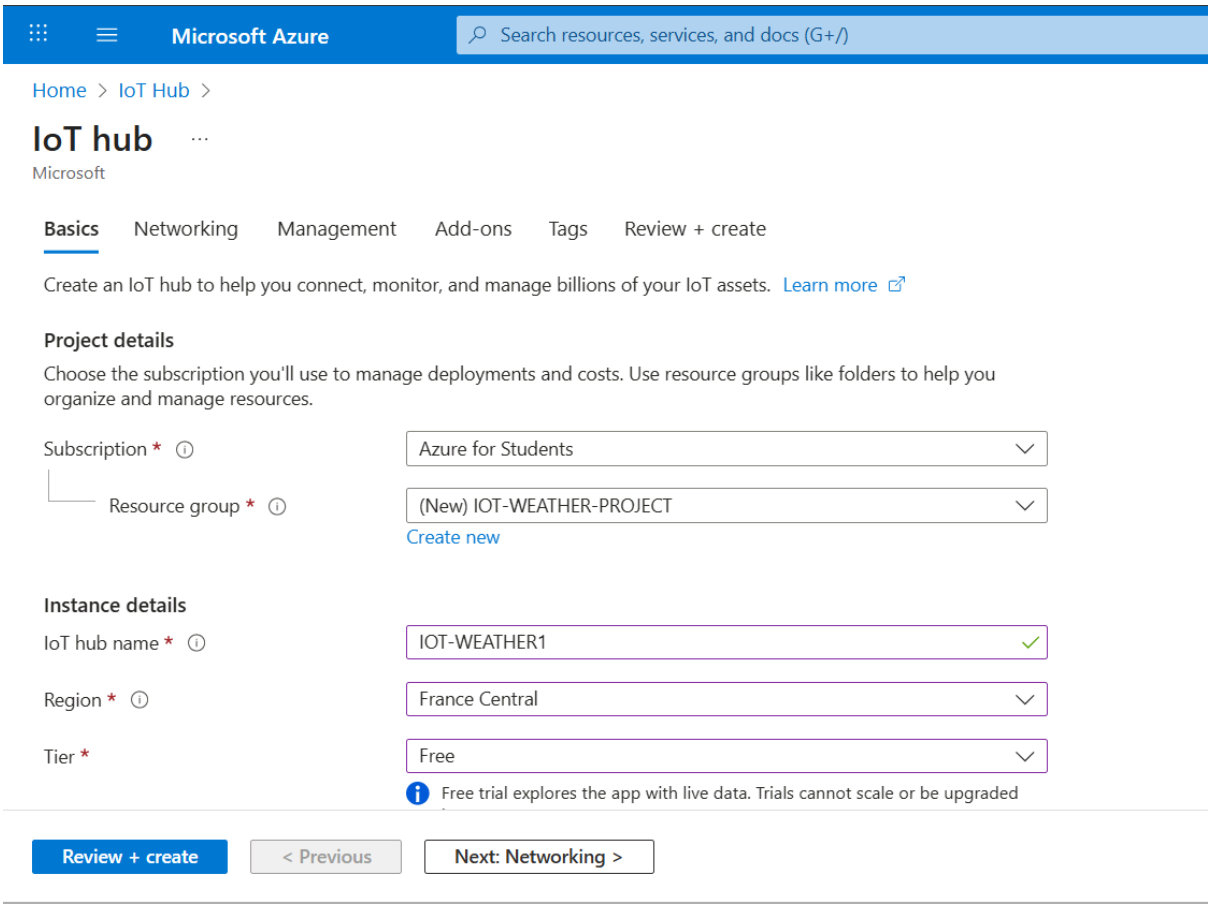
- Ensures seamless data flow from generation → preprocessing → analytics → visualization.

- Maintains security, efficiency, and real-time responsiveness throughout the architecture.

- Scales reliably across the entire IoT and cloud ecosystem.

V – Implementation :

Implementation: Set up an Azure resource group, created an IoT Hub, and configured a connected IoT device.



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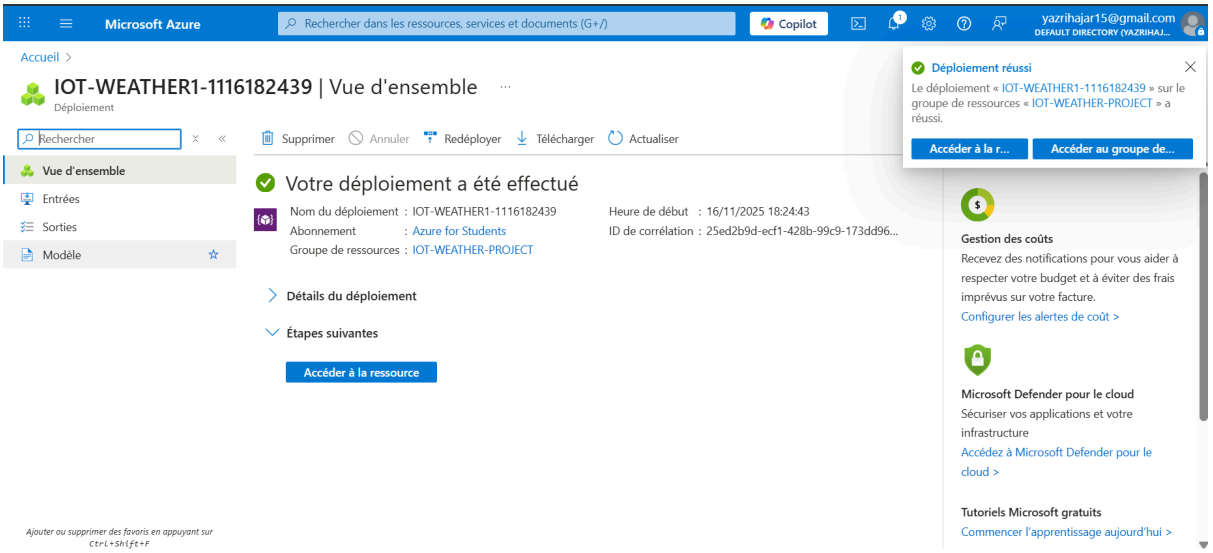

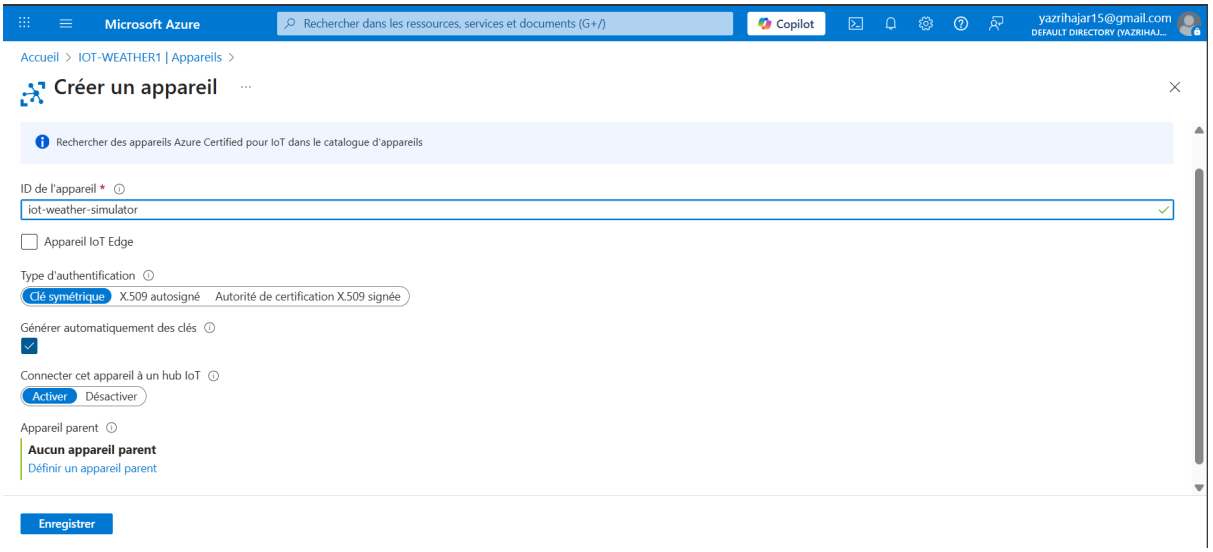

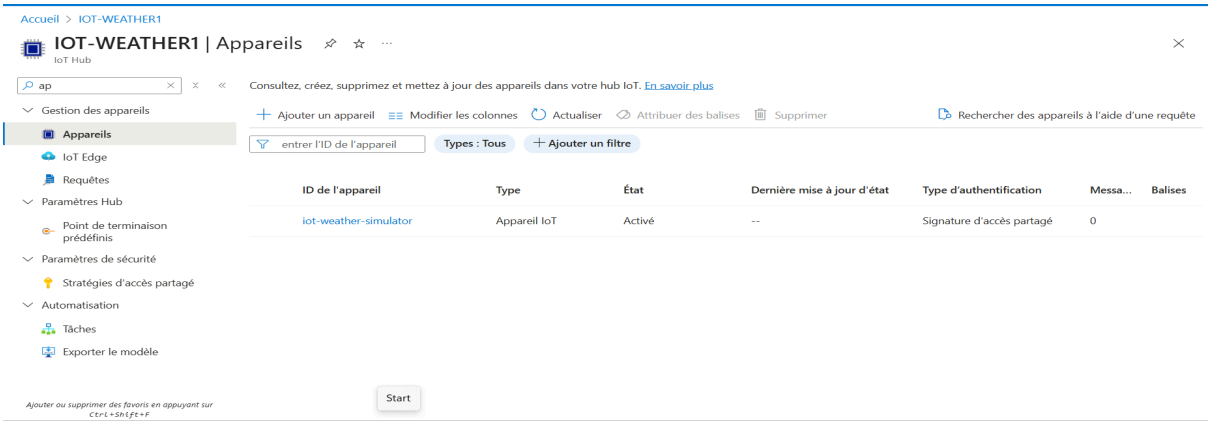

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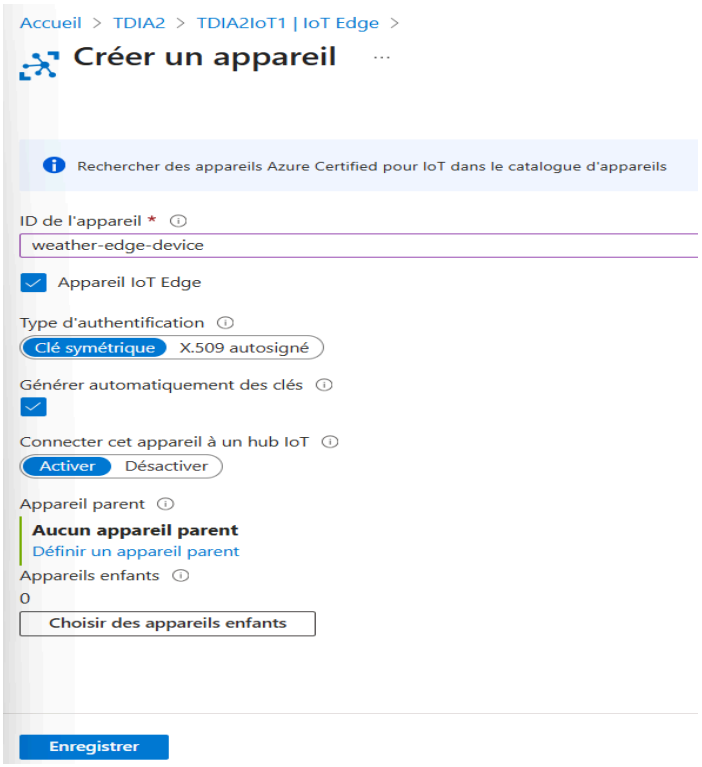
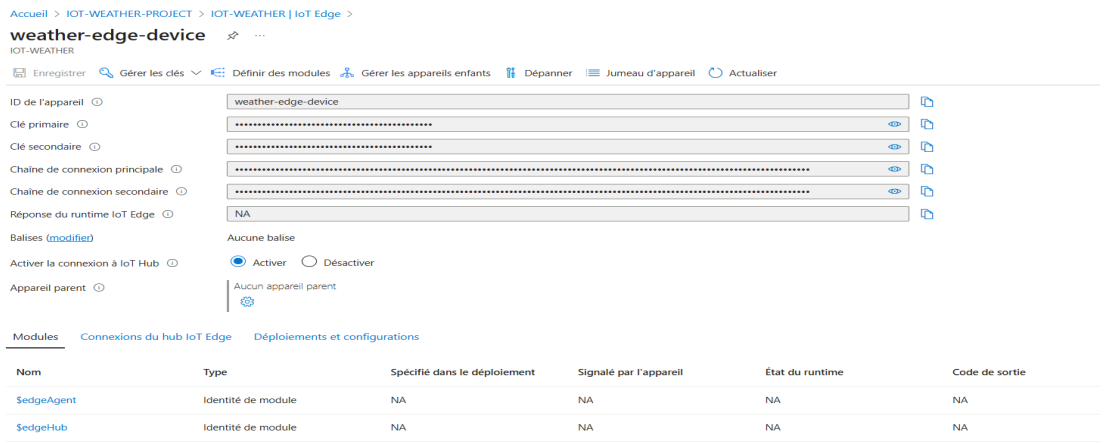
Implementation: Deployed Azure IoT Edge on an Azure Virtual Machine (VM).

1. Creation of the Edge Infrastructure

IoT Edge device registered and linked to the Azure IoT Hub

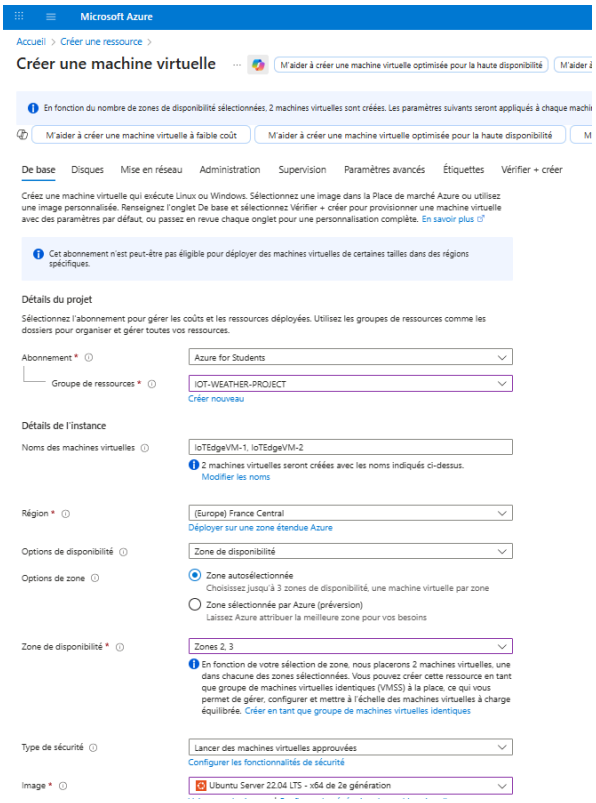


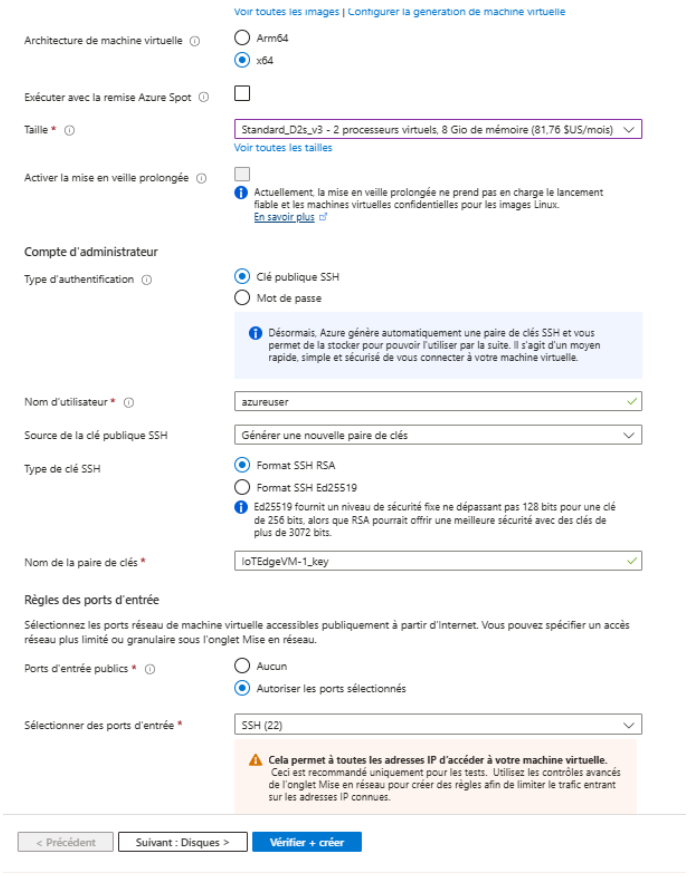


2. Installation of the IoT Edge Runtime

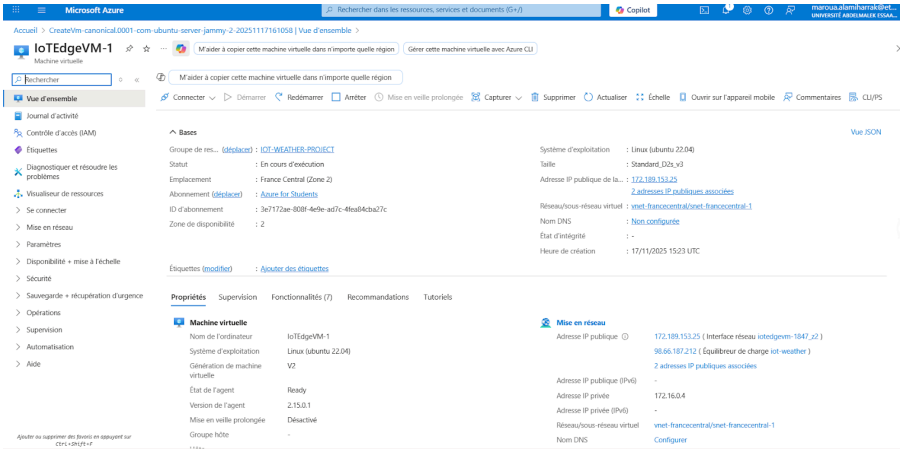
```
maroua@marouazzz: /mnt/c/WINDOWS/system32
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation. Tous droits réservés.

Installez la dernière version de PowerShell pour de nouvelles fonctionnalités et améliorations ! https://aka.ms/PSWindow
s

PS C:\WINDOWS\system32> wsl --install
Téléchargement : Ubuntu
Installation : Ubuntu
La distribution a été installée. Il peut être lancé via 'wsl.exe -d Ubuntu'
Lancement : Ubuntu...
Provisioning the new WSL instance Ubuntu
This might take a while...
Create a default Unix user account: maroua
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: password updated successfully
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.
```

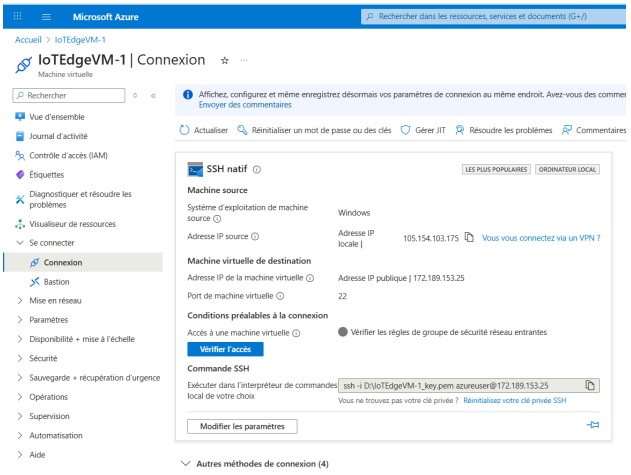
- **Azure Virtual Machine deployed and configured with Ubuntu 20.04 LTS.**
- **SSH key generated to ensure secure remote connection.**



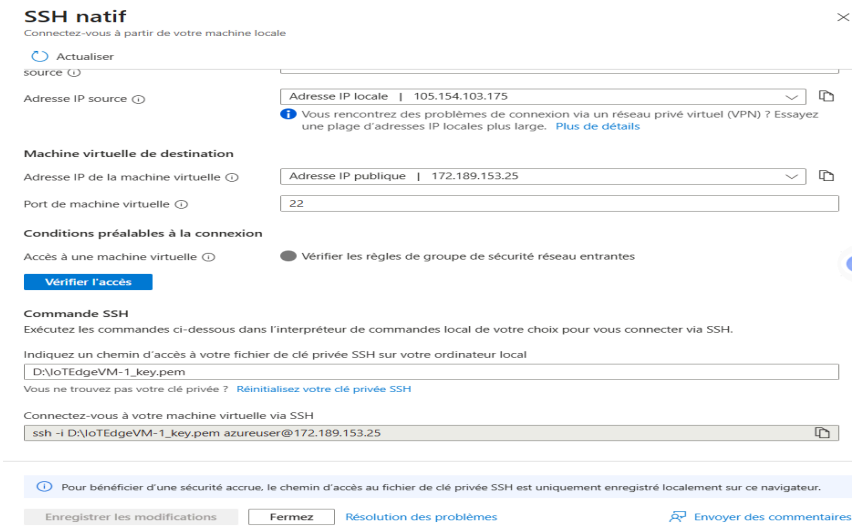


Once the VM is deployed, it must be accessed from our local machine (PC).





We use the SSH address on our local machine to establish the connection.



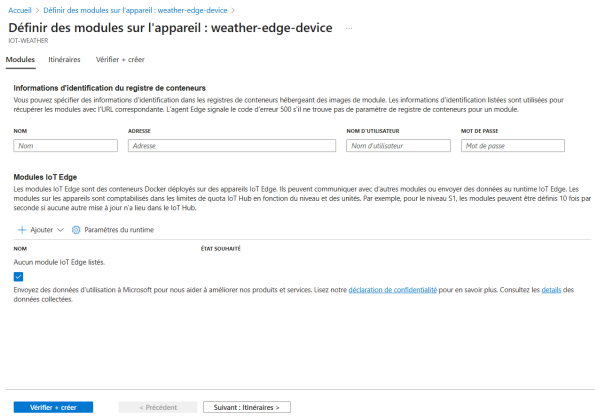
Establishing a connection to the VM

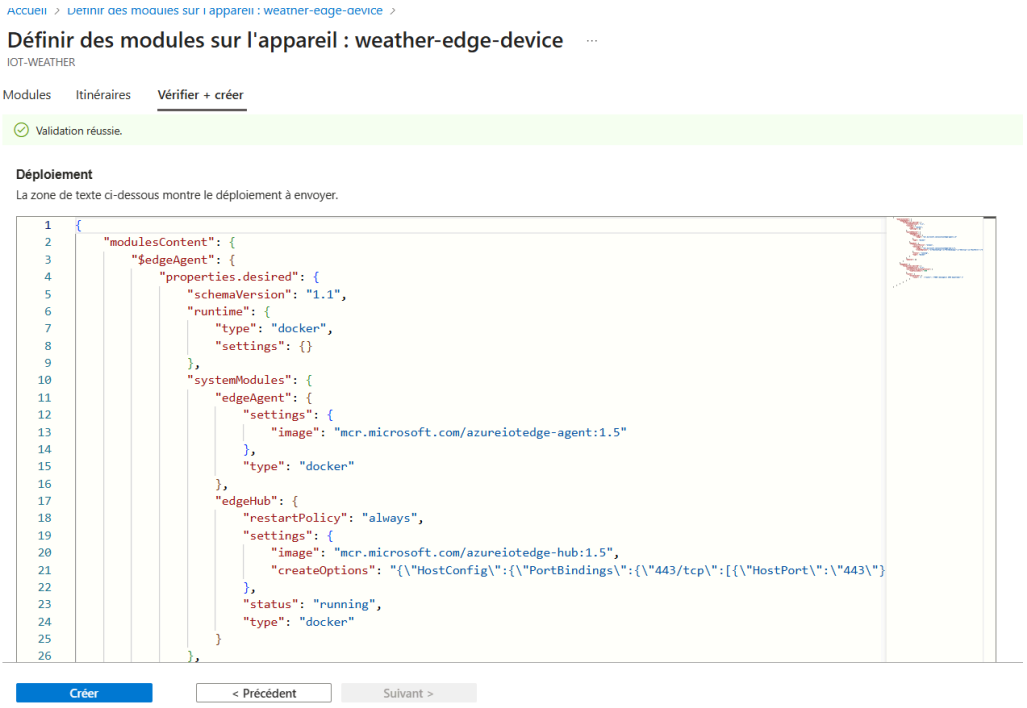
```
PS D:\> ssh -i D:\IoTEdgeVM-1_key.pem azureuser@172.189.153.25
Welcome to Ubuntu 22.04.5 LTS (GNU/Linux 6.8.0-1041-azure x86_64)

 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management:     https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:        https://ubuntu.com/pro

 System information as of Mon Nov 17 18:43:02 UTC 2025

  System load:  0.0               Processes:             114
  Usage of /:   6.3% of 28.89GB   Users logged in:       0
  Memory usage: 3%                IPv4 address for eth0: 172.16.0.4
  Swap usage:   0%

Expanded Security Maintenance for Applications is not enabled.

11 updates can be applied immediately.
10 of these updates are standard security updates.
To see these additional updates run: apt list --upgradable

Enable ESM Apps to receive additional future security updates.
See https://ubuntu.com/esm or run: sudo pro status


The programs included with the Ubuntu system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Ubuntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by
applicable law.

To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

azureuser@IoTEdgeVM-1:~$
```

Installation of IoT Edge on the VM:

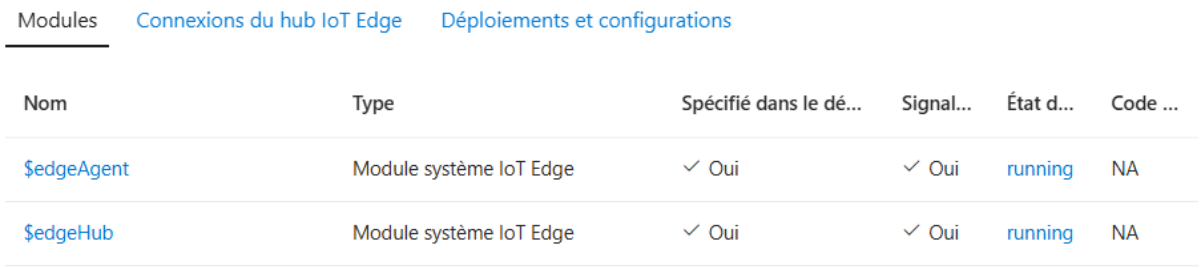
After deploying the VM, we installed IoT Edge by adding Microsoft repositories and keys, then updating the package list. This allowed us to build a Docker container for our module and push it to the **Azure Container Registry** for deployment.

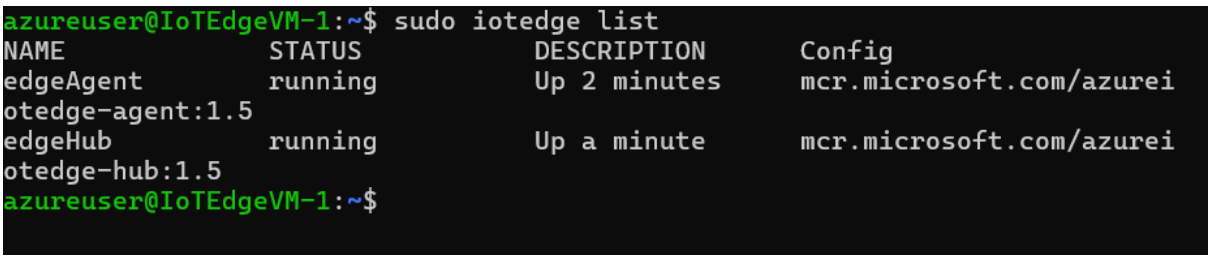
❖ Creation of the Edge Device Module in Azure





After creating routes and deploying, the Edge Agent and Edge Hub are finally running! They can be monitored either through Azure or directly on the VM.





❖ Creation of the Python IoT Edge Module: weatherModule

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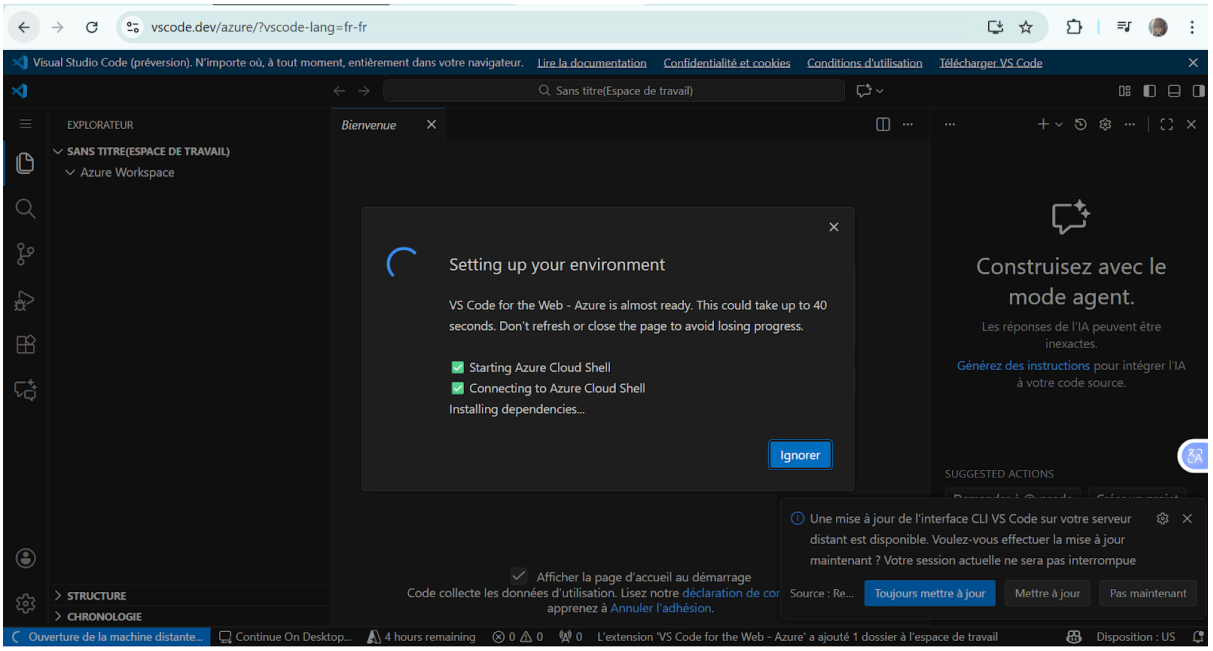
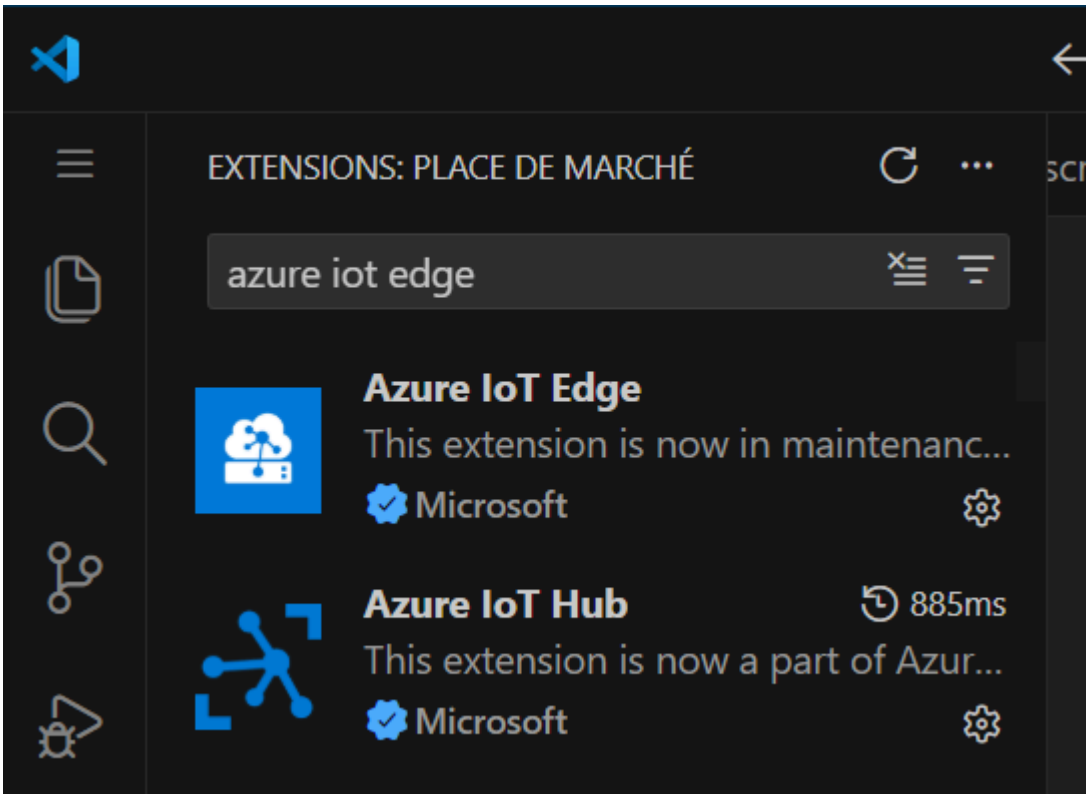
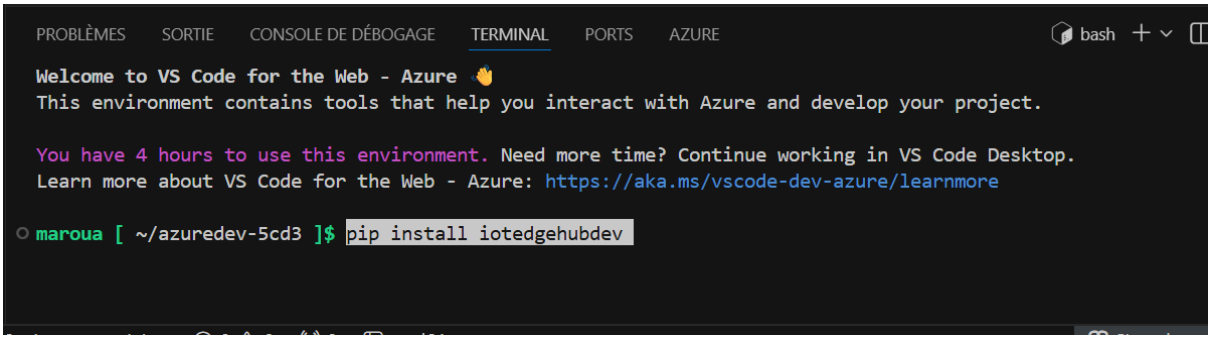
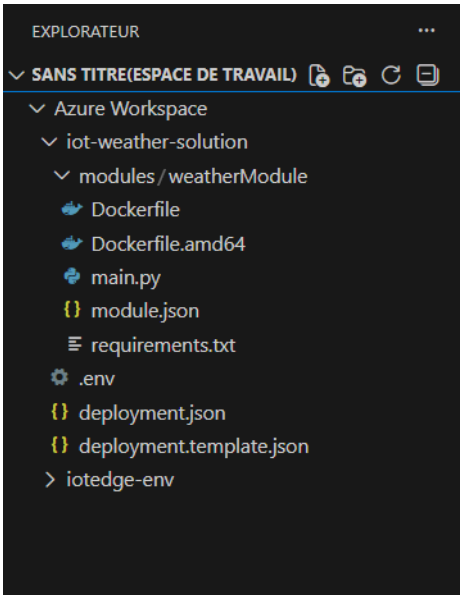


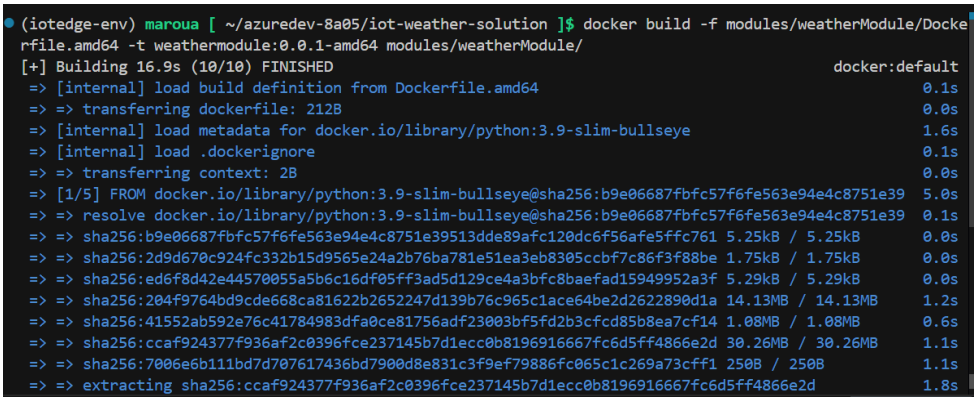




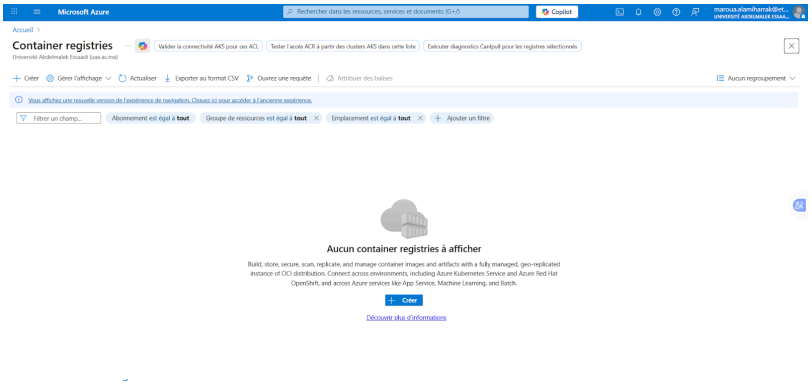
Based on these extensions the following results were obtained:

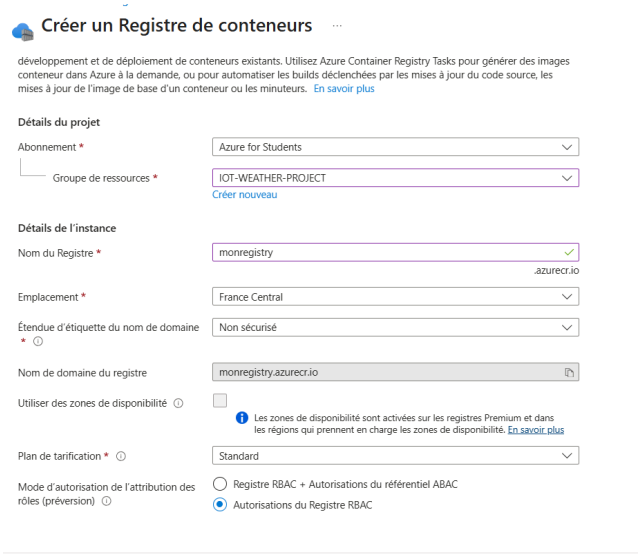


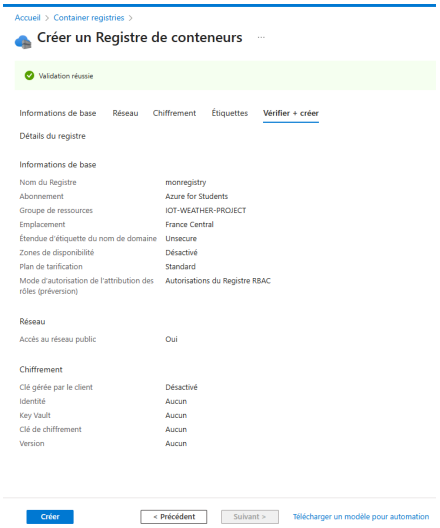
❖ Build the Docker Module Image



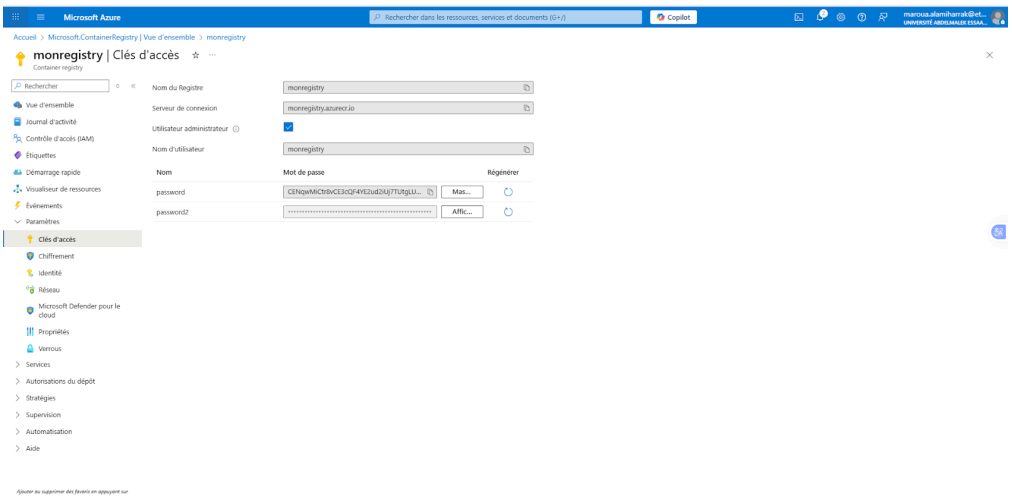
❖ Azure Container Registry Configuration







Grant access and retrieve the password, as we will need it later.

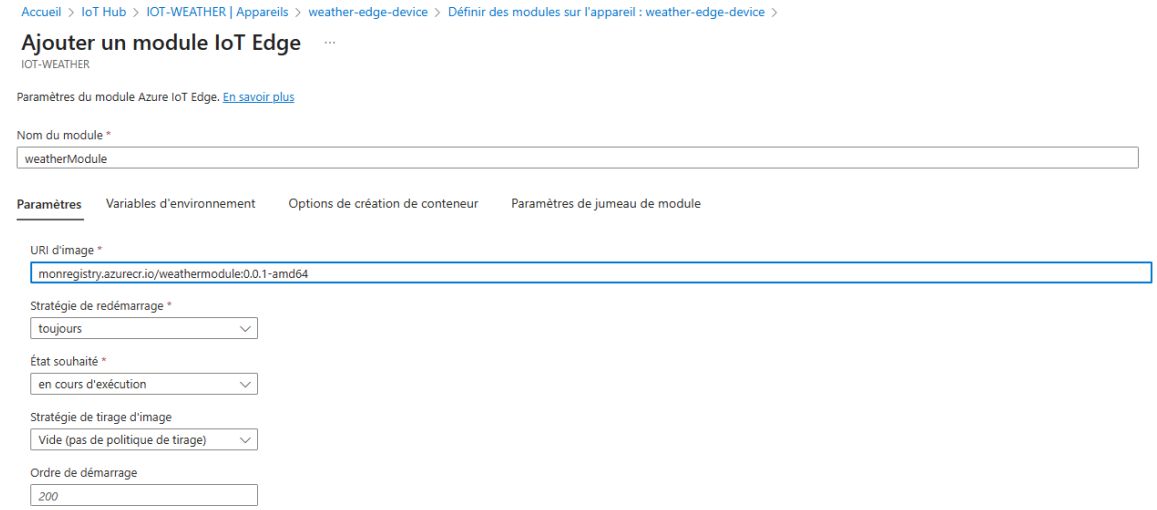


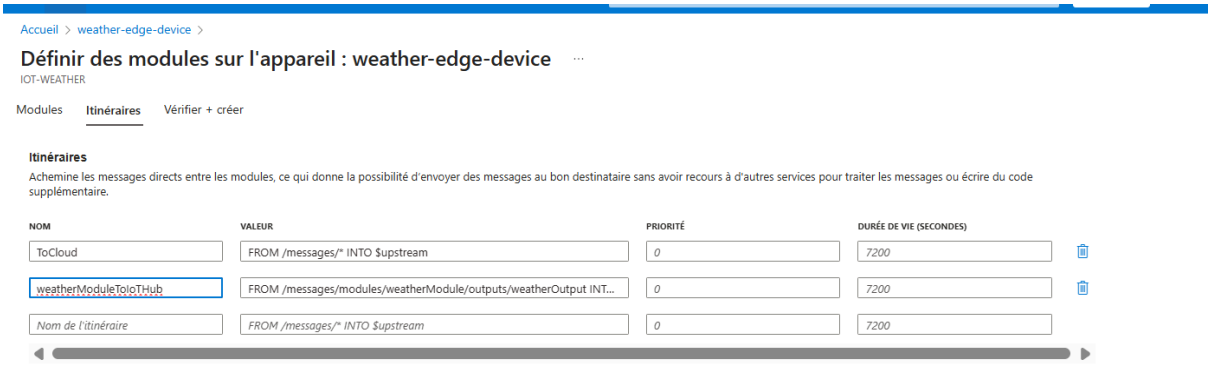
❖ Push the Image to Azure Container Registry

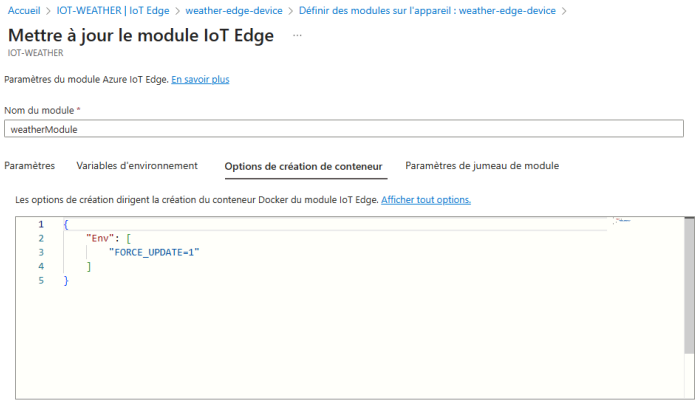
```
(iotedge-env) maroua [ ~/azuredev-8a05/iot-weather-solution ]$ docker login monregistry.azurecr.io -u monregistry -p
  CENqwMiCtr8vCE3cQF4YE2ud2iUj7TUtgLUCmax7Mh+ACRAGA7uE
WARNING! Using --password via the CLI is insecure. Use --password-stdin.
WARNING! Your password will be stored unencrypted in /home/maroua/.docker/config.json.
Configure a credential helper to remove this warning. See
https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/login/#credentials-store

Login Succeeded
(iotedge-env) maroua [ ~/azuredev-8a05/iot-weather-solution ]$ docker tag weathermodule:0.0.1-amd64 monregistry.azur
ecr.io/weathermodule:0.0.1-amd64
(iotedge-env) maroua [ ~/azuredev-8a05/iot-weather-solution ]$ docker push monregistry.azurecr.io/weathermodule:0.0.
1-amd64
The push refers to repository [monregistry.azurecr.io/weathermodule]
e35dc49d4fab: Pushed
a38bd6fc7f8a: Pushed
7341f8483151: Pushed
c9dc5582f995: Pushed
f61b888276e6: Pushed
045d684b6e25: Pushed
53a94dd4e08d: Pushed
a07f4ed3adbe: Pushed
0.0.1-amd64: digest: sha256:3c6eb4a3e640cb3727cb16822559725769c58c6a6b12205059b53b4550c88165 size: 1991
(iotedge-env) maroua [ ~/azuredev-8a05/iot-weather-solution ]$
```

```
(iotedge-env) maroua [ ~/azuredev-8a05/iot-weather-solution ]$ docker images
REPOSITORY                                TAG          IMAGE ID       CREATED          SIZE
weathermodule                             0.0.1-amd64  b3cea6379dde   24 minutes ago   136MB
monregistry.azurecr.io/weathermodule      0.0.1-amd64  b3cea6379dde   24 minutes ago   136MB
yourregistry.azurecr.io/weathermodule     0.0.1-amd64  b3cea6379dde   24 minutes ago   136MB
(iotedge-env) maroua [ ~/azuredev-8a05/iot-weather-solution ]$
```

❖ Deploy to Your IoT Edge





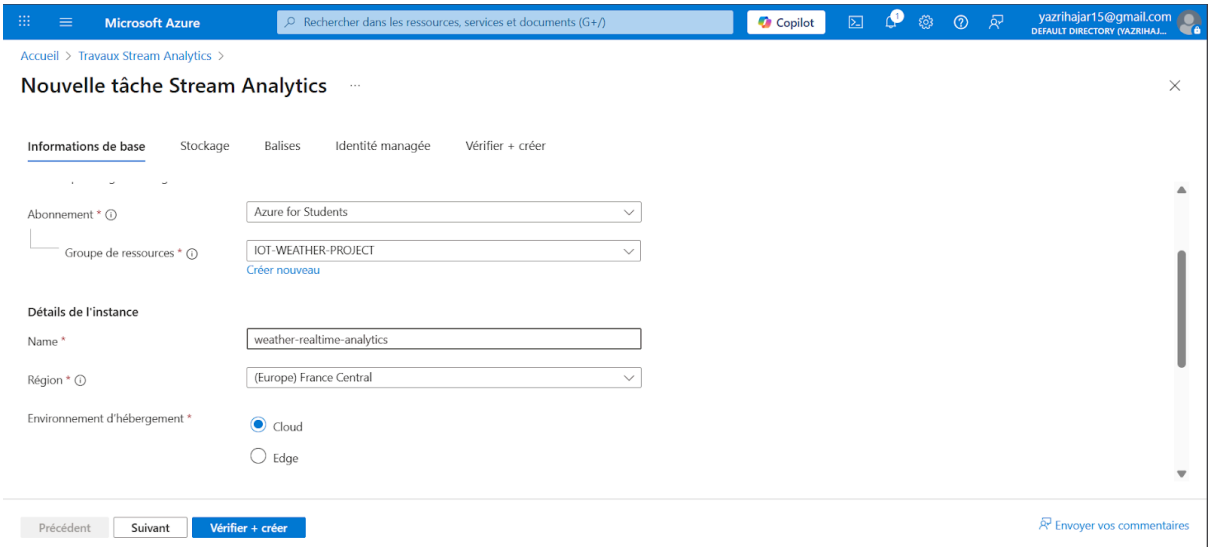


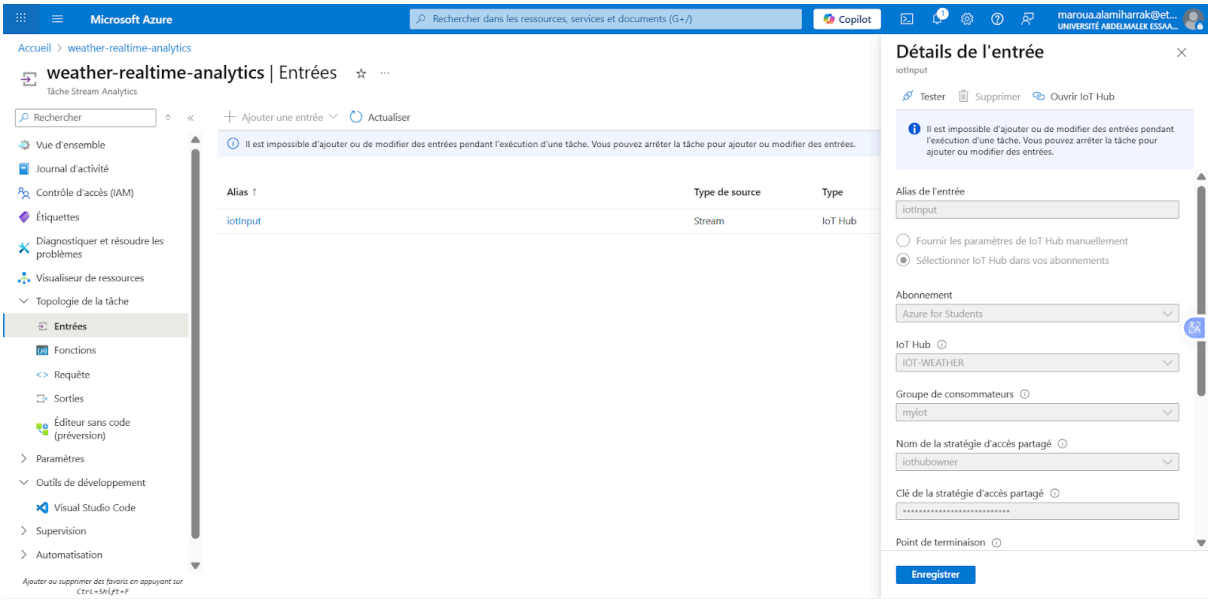
❖ verify That the Module Is Successfully Deployed

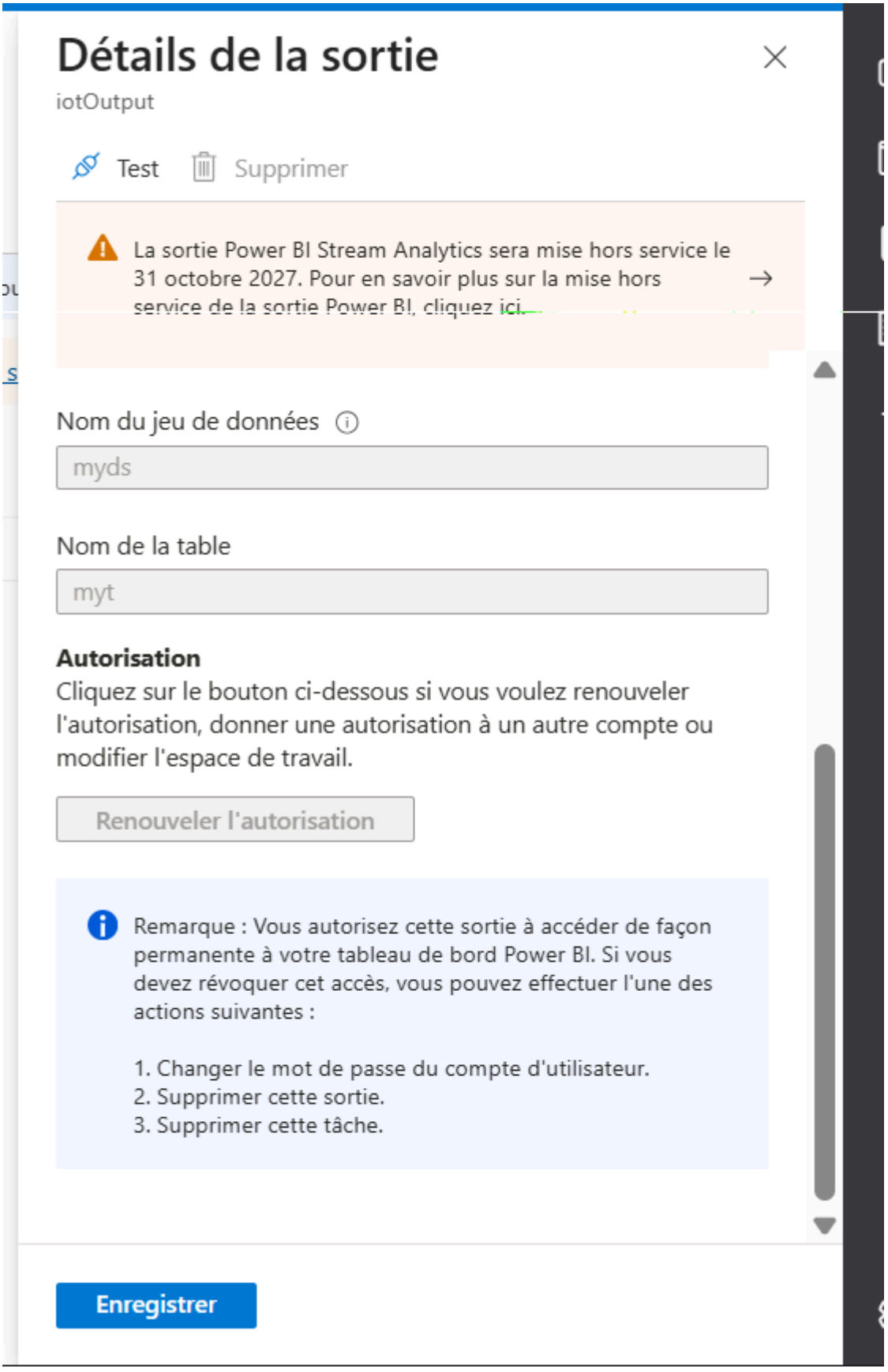
Modules | Connexions du hub IoT Edge | Déploiements et configurations

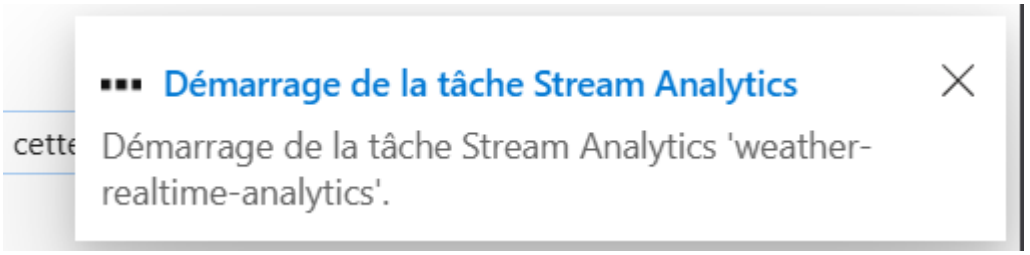
Nom	Type	Spécifié dans le déploiement	Signalé par l'appareil	État du runtime	Code de sortie
$edgeAgent	Module système IoT Edge	✓ Oui	✓ Oui	running	NA
$edgeHub	Module système IoT Edge	✓ Oui	✓ Oui	running	NA
weatherModule	Module personnalisé IoT Edge	✓ Oui	✓ Oui	running	NA

Implementation: Created a Stream Analytics job with IoT Hub as the input and Power BI as the output.

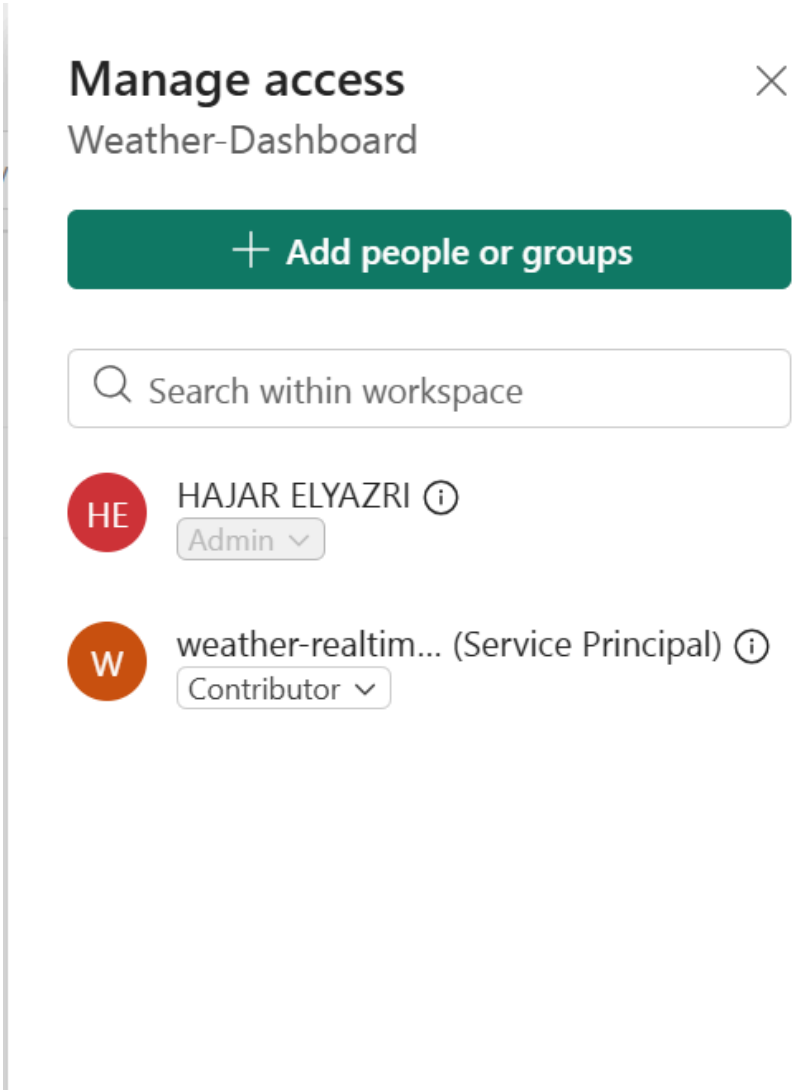




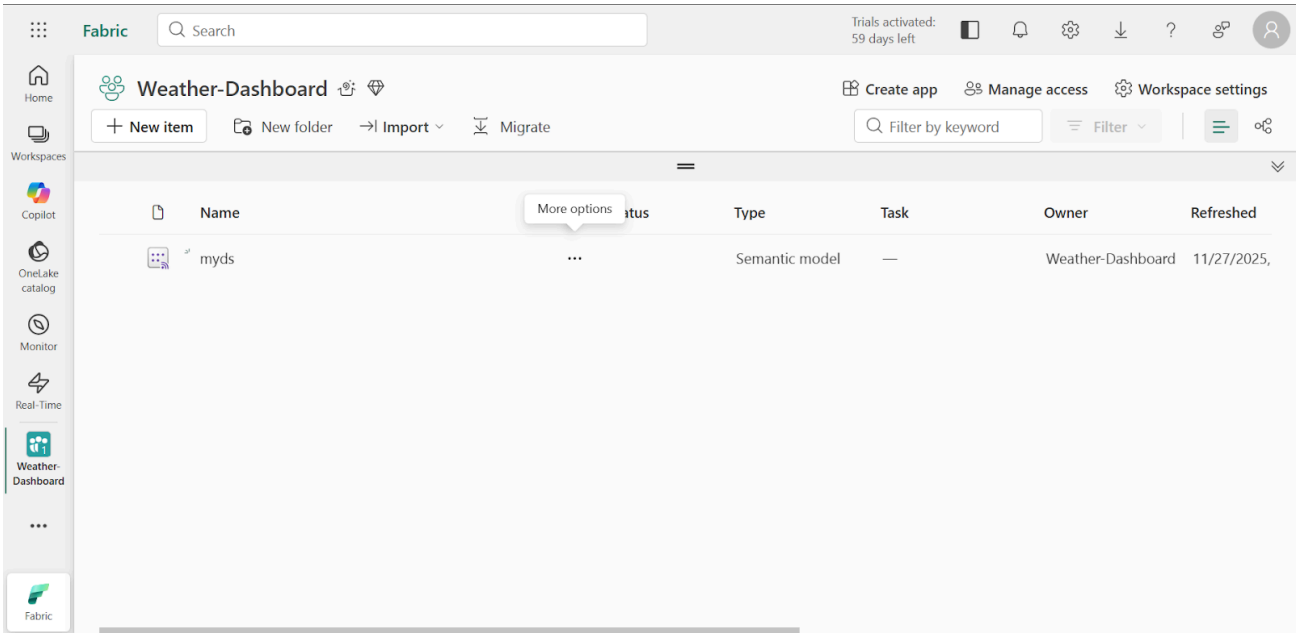

Détails de la sortie
iotOutput
Test
Supprimer
La sortie Power BI Stream Analytics sera mise hors service le 31 octobre 2027. Pour en savoir plus sur la mise hors service de la sortie Power BI, cliquez ici.
Nom du jeu de données
myds
Nom de la table
myt
Autorisation
Cliquez sur le bouton ci-dessous si vous voulez renouveler l'autorisation, donner une autorisation à un autre compte ou modifier l'espace de travail.
Renouveler l'autorisation
Remarque : Vous autorisez cette sortie à accéder de façon permanente à votre tableau de bord Power BI. Si vous devez révoquer cet accès, vous pouvez effectuer l'une des actions suivantes :
1. Changer le mot de passe du compte d'utilisateur.
2. Supprimer cette sortie.
3. Supprimer cette tâche.
Enregistrer



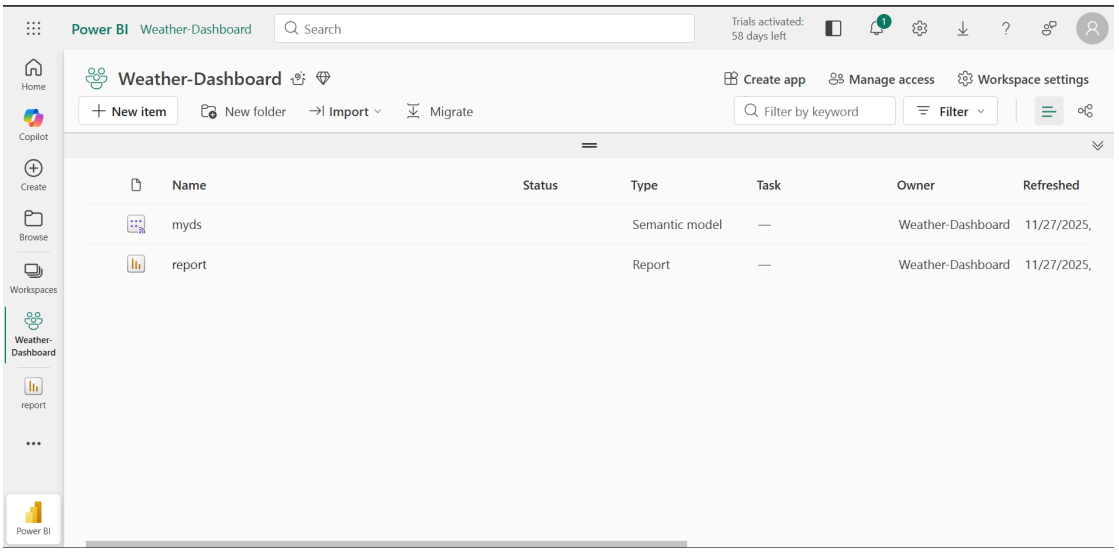
Implementation: Provisioned an Azure resource group, IoT Hub, and a connected IoT device. Set up a Stream Analytics job to ingest data from the IoT Hub and stream it to Power BI for real-time visualization in the designated workspace.



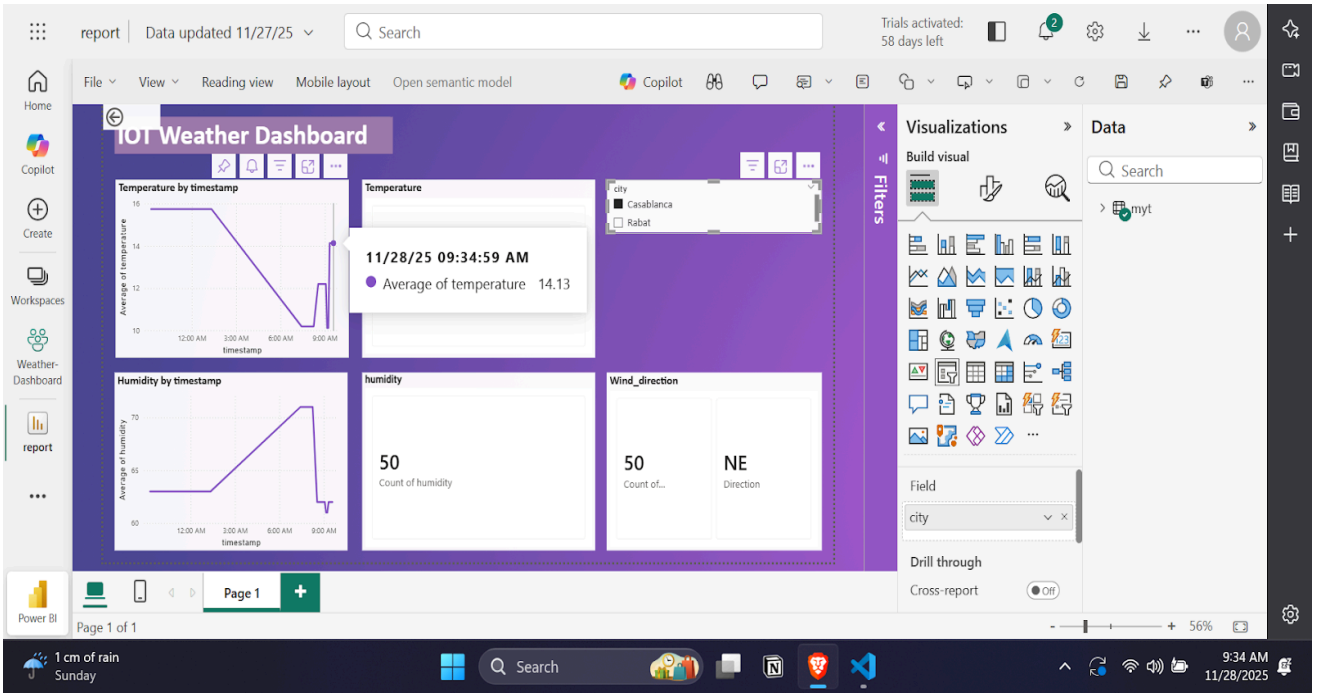
Granted Power BI access to the Stream Analytics job to enable data streaming into the workspace.



❖ **Created a report in Power BI to visualize and display the ingested IoT data.**



Final Implementation: Provisioned an Azure resource group, IoT Hub, and a connected IoT device. Configured a Stream Analytics job to ingest data from the IoT Hub and granted Power BI access, enabling real-time streaming of telemetry data. Successfully deployed a live Power BI dashboard for real-time visualization and monitoring of the IoT data.



VII – General Conclusion:

This project demonstrates a complete end-to-end IoT architecture that integrates edge computing, cloud services, real-time analytics, and interactive visualization. By designing and deploying a Python-based weather module running in Docker containers and connected through Azure IoT Edge, the system successfully collects, timestamps, and preprocesses telemetry before securely transmitting it to the cloud via Azure IoT Hub. This approach ensures both data integrity and reliable, low-latency communication while adhering to modern IoT security standards.

The cloud layer, supported by IoT Hub and Stream Analytics, plays a central role in transforming raw telemetry into structured, high-value information. Through SQL-based queries, data cleaning, aggregation, and enrichment, the pipeline achieves

efficient real-time processing that enables immediate insight generation. Stream Analytics ensures that only meaningful, high-quality data reaches the visualization tools, optimizing cloud resource consumption and improving overall system performance.

On the visualization layer, Power BI provides a dynamic and intuitive dashboard for monitoring weather trends. Its real-time refresh capabilities, combined with interactive charts and automated KPI tracking, enable stakeholders to access clear, actionable insights at any moment. The platform transforms complex data flows into user-friendly analytics, highlighting the value of integrating IoT data with business intelligence tools.

Overall, this project showcases the strength of a scalable and modular IoT ecosystem, capable of operating seamlessly from local edge processing to cloud-based analytics and visualization. It highlights the importance of reliability, security, and data efficiency in modern IoT solutions and demonstrates how distributed architectures can significantly improve responsiveness and analytical precision. Beyond its technical implementation, the system provides a solid foundation for future enhancements, such as AI-based forecasting, sensor integration, automation, and advanced alerting mechanisms.

This work confirms the relevance and effectiveness of combining IoT Edge, Azure services, and real-time analytics to build intelligent, performant, and future-ready IoT applications.

References / Resources:

- **Azure IoT Hub Documentation:** https://docs.microsoft.com/azure/iot-hub/
- **Azure IoT Edge Documentation:** https://docs.microsoft.com/azure/iot-edge/
- **Azure Stream Analytics Documentation:** https://docs.microsoft.com/azure/stream-analytics/
- **Azure Resource Manager Documentation:** https://docs.microsoft.com/azure/azure-resource-manager/
- **Power BI Documentation:** https://docs.microsoft.com/power-bi/
- **Lucidchart:** https://www.lucidchart.com/ – used for project architecture and sequence diagrams
- **OpenWeather API:** https://openweathermap.org/api – used to fetch weather data
- **GitHub Repository:** https://github.com/marouaa145/azuredev-8a05