

IoT-based intelligent nature environmental monitoring system

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1. Introduction:

In a world increasingly aware of the importance of environmental protection, technological advances offer innovative solutions to monitor and preserve our planet. The "Environmental Serviance" project is a remarkable example of the application of the Internet of Things (IoT) technology and cloud computing to monitor environmental conditions with precision and efficiency.

2. Development:

The "Environmental Serviance" project relies on the use of IoT sensors to collect essential environmental data such as: La température.

- Humidity
- Wind speed
- Light intensity

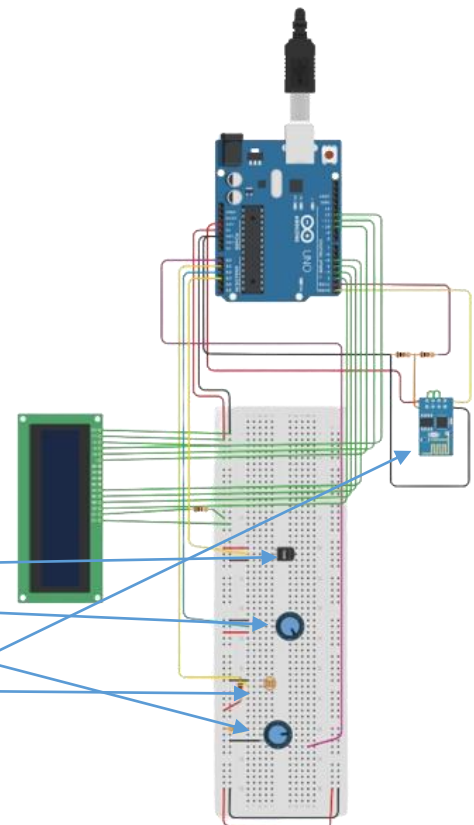
This data is collected in real time using a set of sensors that includes:

- Temperature sensor.
- A potentiometer simulating humidity and wind speed
- Photoresistor simulating a light sensor.

All of this data is aggregated using a TinkerCAD map.

To send the data to the PLC, a WiFi module is ESP8266. This module is responsible for collecting data from the sensors and transmitting it to the PLC via the WiFi network.

Figure 1 envoyer les donnees en utilisant un module WiFi ESP8266



```
27 String ssid = "Simulator Wifi";
28 String password = "";
29 String host = "localhost";
30 const int httpPort = 7140;
31
32 int setupESP8266(void) {
33   Serial.begin(115200);
34   Serial.println("AT");
35   delay(10);
36   if (!Serial.find("OK")) return 1;
37   Serial.println("AT+CWJAP=\"" + ssid + "\",\"" + password + "\"");
38   delay(10);
39   if (!Serial.find("OK")) return 2;
40   Serial.println("AT+CIPSTART=\"TCP\",\"" + host + "\",\" + httpPort);
41   delay(50);
42   if (!Serial.find("OK")) return 3;
43   return 0;
44 }
45
46 void anydata(void) {
47   String httpPacket = "GET /api/Data/" + String(temp) + "/" + String(humid) + "/" + String(Windspeedint)
48     + "/" + String(value) + " HTTP/1.1\r\nHost: " + host + "\r\n\r\n";
49   int length = httpPacket.length();
50   Serial.print("AT+CIPSEND=" + length);
51   Serial.println(length);
52   delay(10);
53   Serial.print(httpPacket);
54   delay(10);
55   if (!Serial.find("SEND OK\r\n")) return;
56 }
```

Once collected, the data is sent to an API developed with ASP.NET Core API. Here's sample code for the API:

```
[HttpGet("{temp}/{humidite}/{vitesseVent}/{soleil}")]
0 references
public async Task<ActionResult> addData(string? temp,string? humidite,string? vitesseVent,string? soleil)
{
    IoTdata IoTdata = new IoTdata
    {
        Temperature=temp,
        Humidite=humidite,
        vitesse=vitesseVent,
        soleil=soleil
    };
    _db.IOTdatas.Add(iOTdata);

    await _db.SaveChangesAsync();

    return Ok(iOTdata);
}

[HttpGet("AllData")]
0 references
public async Task<ActionResult> AllData()
{
    var Data = await _db.IOTdatas.ToListAsync();
    return Ok(Data);
}
```

This API is hosted in the cloud, specifically on the MonsterASP.NET ASP.NET & .NET Cloud Hosting platform, providing maximum accessibility and availability. The use of the cloud allows for secure and scalable storage of data, ensuring its integrity and availability at all times.

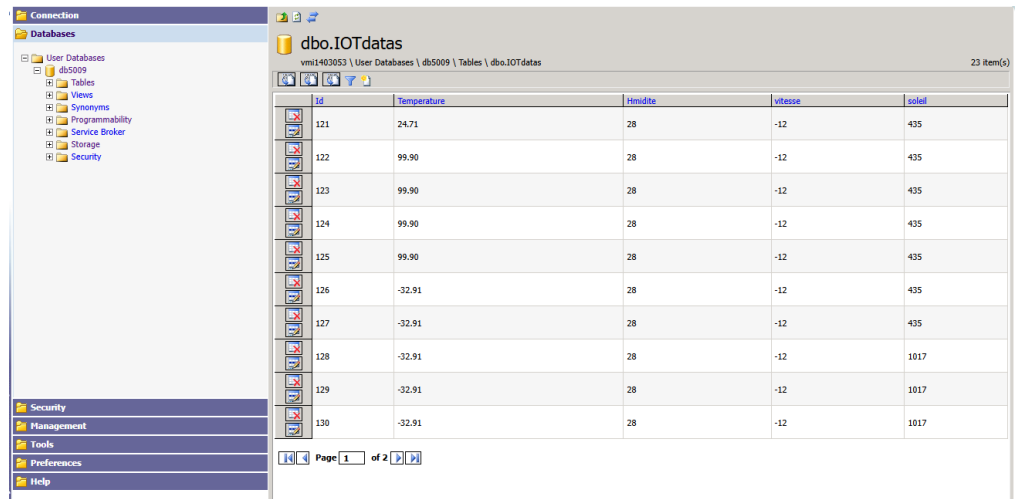
The creation of a site (Environmental Service) to host the API.

Status	Name	Subscription	Plan	Region	Server	Size
Enabled	servienviromental.runasp.net	---	Free plan	EU	site4583.siteasp.net	0 / 5120 MB

Creating a database to store the data sent by the WiFi module ESP8266.

Status	Type	Name	Subscription	Plan	Region	Server	Size
Enabled	MSSQL	db5009.databaseasp.net	---	Free plan	EU	db5009.databaseasp.net	8 / 1024 MB

Once the data is sent to the API, the API stores it in the database.

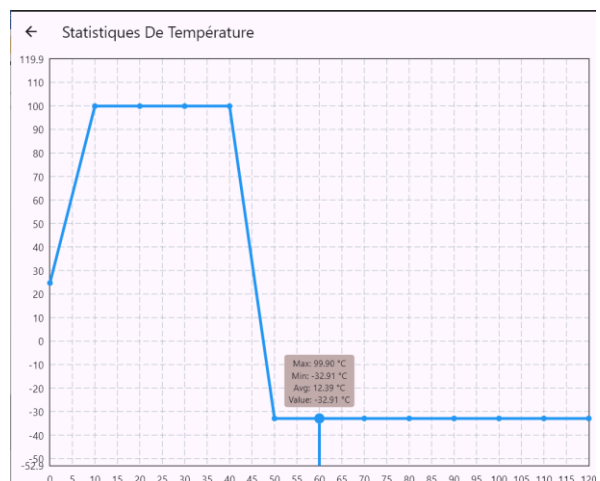


Id	Temperature	Humidite	vitesse	soleil
121	24.71	28	-12	435
122	99.90	28	-12	435
123	99.90	28	-12	435
124	99.90	28	-12	435
125	99.90	28	-12	435
126	-32.91	28	-12	435
127	-32.91	28	-12	435
128	-32.91	28	-12	1017
129	-32.91	28	-12	1017
130	-32.91	28	-12	1017

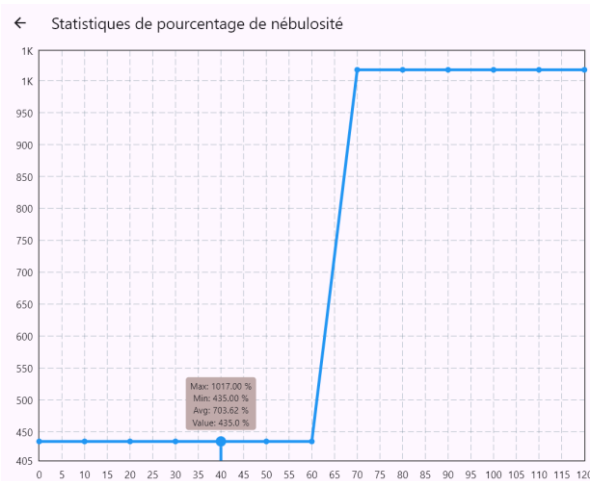
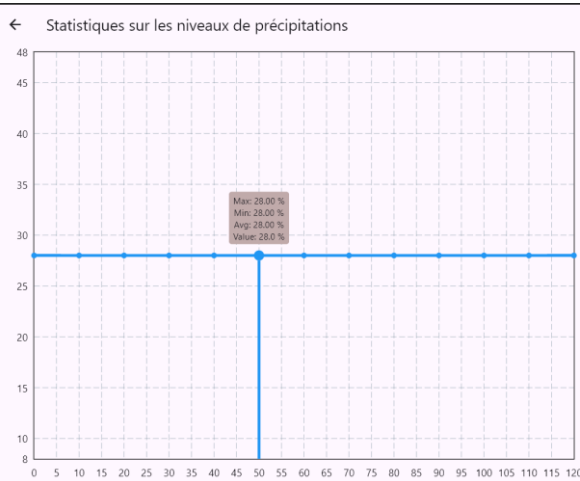
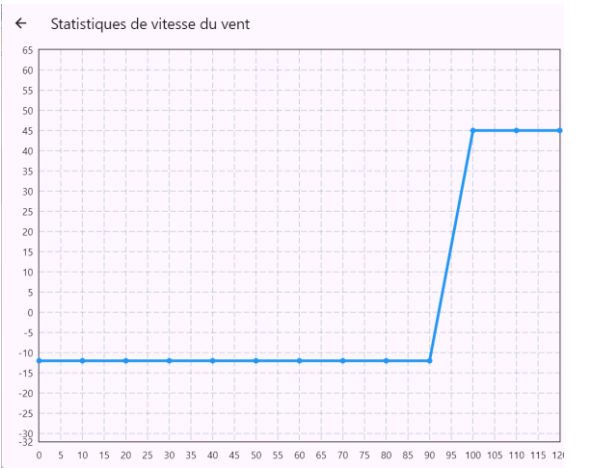
Once the data is stored in the database via the API, it can be accessed and displayed in the mobile application developed with Flutter. The Flutter app interacts with the API to retrieve the latest recorded environmental data. This data is then presented in an intuitive and visually pleasing way within the app, allowing users to view real-time information on temperature, humidity, wind speed and percentage rain prediction. By displaying the latest recorded data, the app ensures that the information presented is always up to date, providing accurate and current environmental monitoring directly from their smartphone or tablet.



This graph displays historical temperatures as a curve. Detailed information about each point (maximum, minimum, average temperature and exact value) is displayed by hovering over it.



In addition to temperature statistics, the app also offers information on wind speed, precipitation levels and cloud cover percentage.



Conclusion :

The “Environmental Service” project perfectly illustrates the power of IoT technology and cloud computing in the field of environmental monitoring. By combining smart sensors, robust cloud infrastructure and a user-friendly user interface, this project offers a comprehensive and efficient solution for monitoring and understanding environmental conditions in real time.

Although we did not use physical sensors for each environmental parameter, using potentiometers to simulate these sensors proved to be a valuable experiment. This approach validated the functionality of the system and demonstrated the architecture's ability to collect, process and display relevant environmental data. This project remains an excellent demonstration of the possibilities offered by IoT and the cloud, paving the way for more advanced future applications and real-world deployments using specialized sensors. Through such innovations, we are better equipped to protect and preserve our precious environment for future generations.