

Environment Monitoring



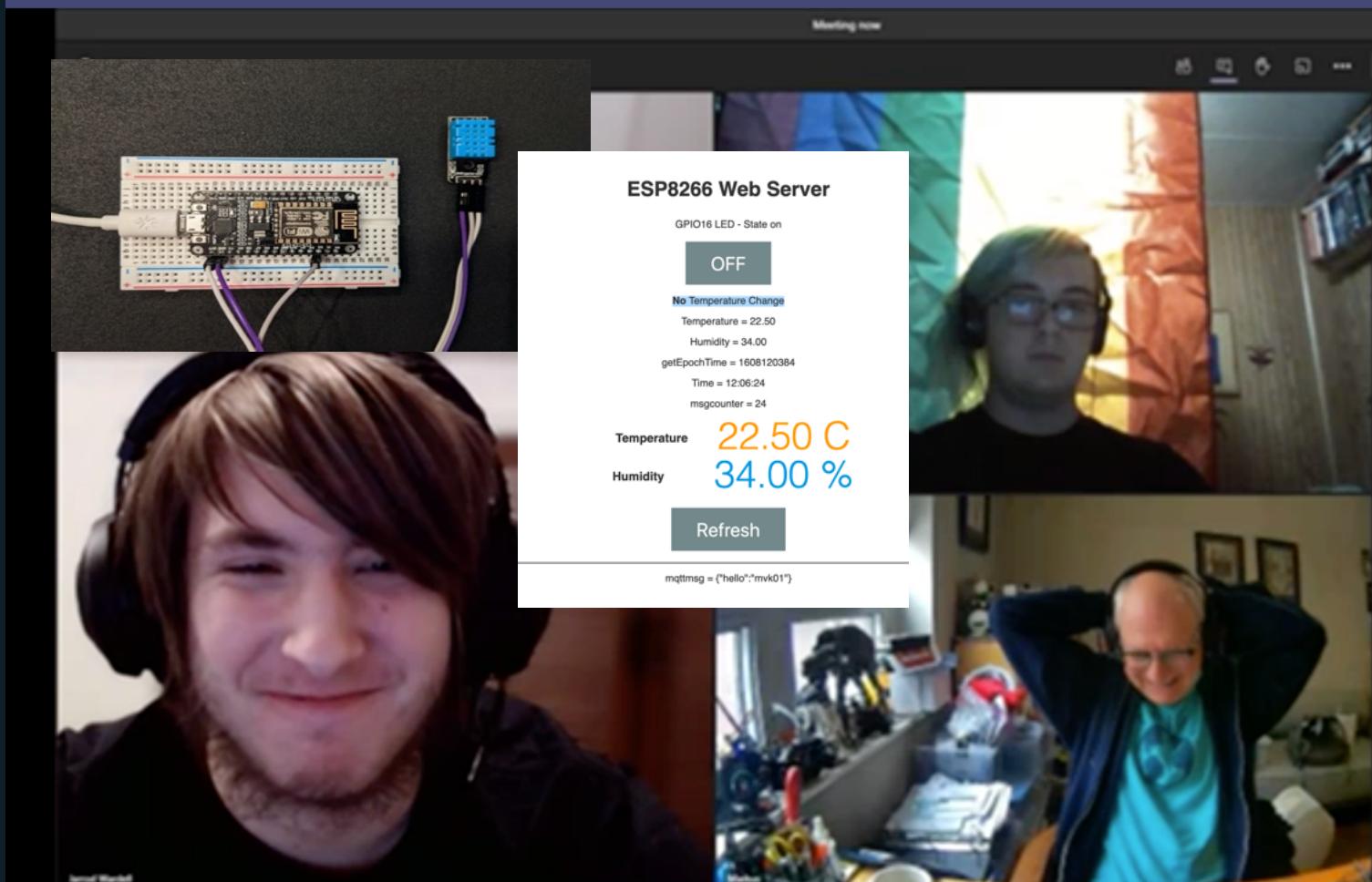
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🐦 @markusvankempen

Version: 20210210

<https://discord.com/channels/809863505908858931/809866377765715978>



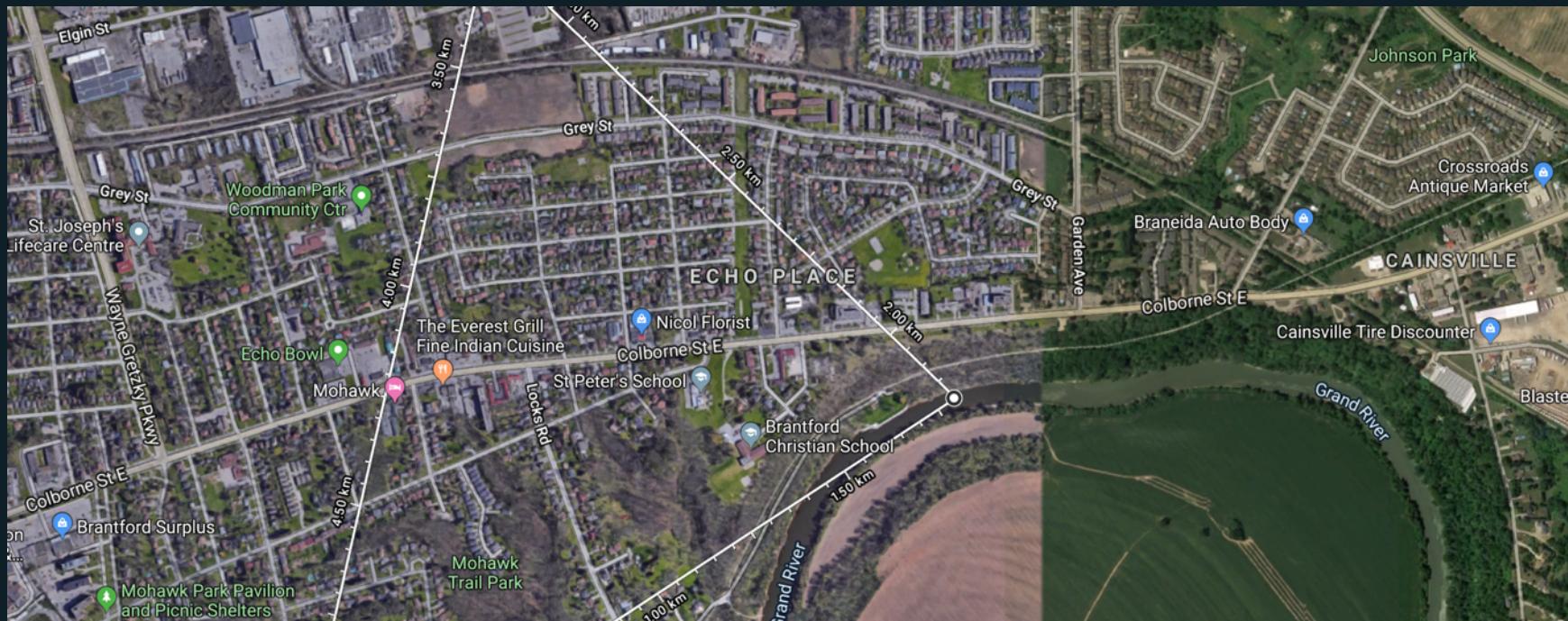
SNP STEAM ACADEMY

Code and instruction for this class can be found here

<https://github.com/markusvankempen/esp8266andDHT11>



Our Goal – Environmental Monitoring Project



Why LoraWAN

- It's free - no Telco costs
- LORA = LongRange 10km and LowPower (LPWan)
- Lots of use-cases / examples and support available
-
- More infos
- <https://www.semtech.com/lora/why-lora>
- <https://os.mbed.com/docs/mbed-os/v5.15/tutorials/LoRa-tutorial.html>



Lora Gateway & LoraServer



- Has Wifi/lora/GPS/LTE
- Power via Power over Ethernet (POE)
- More infos here
- <https://www.rakwireless.com/en-us/products/lpwlan-gateways-and-concentrators/rak7249>
- So far tested Gateway setup with different lora Nodes connection to TTN and MQTT
- ToDo's
 - Test LTE setup
 - Need Solar Kit
 - <https://store.rakwireless.com/products/solar-kit?variant=31385712885805>

Lora Nodes –with batteries and solar panel – TTGO -T-Beam



TTGO ... lots of software support Arduino based and wifi support
Pro

Really good power management ... all one ... with gps options for tracking

<http://www.lilygo.cn/products.aspx?TypeId=50003&FlId=t3:50003:3>

https://github.com/JoepSchyns/Low_power_TTGO_T-beam

<https://github.com/LilyGO/TTGO-T-Beam>

https://tinyomics.com/wiki/TTGO_T-Beam



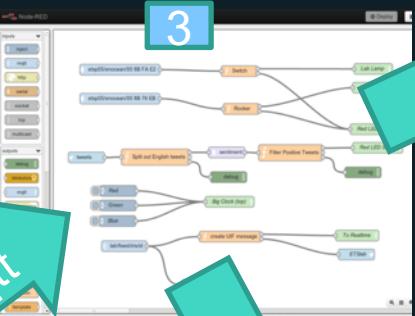
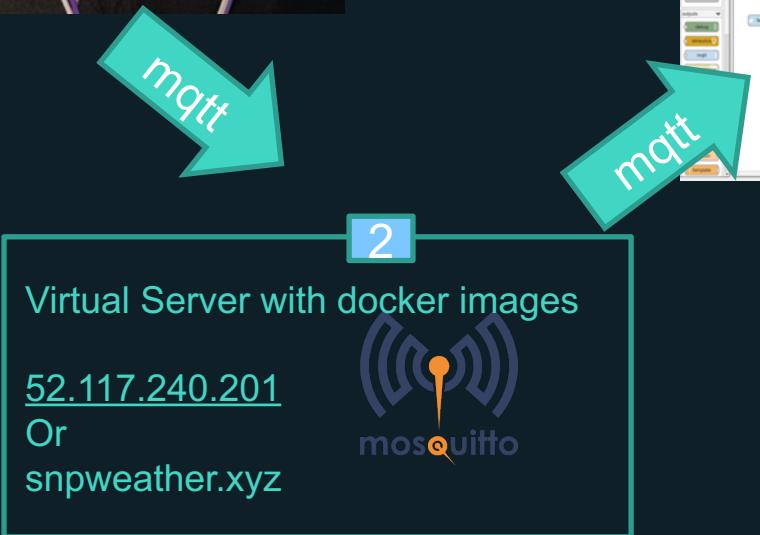
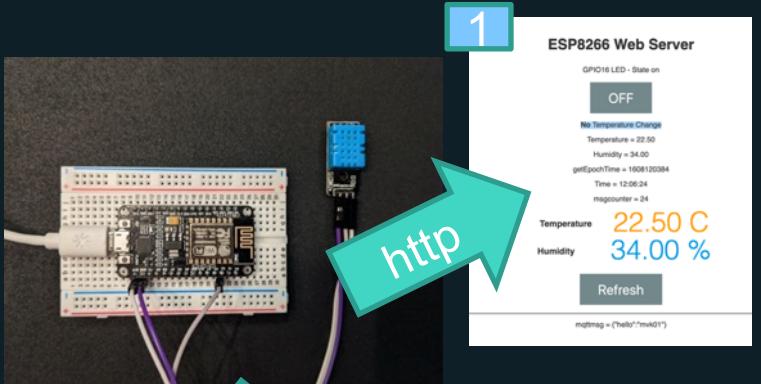
Today



We will simulate the LoRa network using a WIFI network with our esp8266 & DHT11 to send temperature data via mqtt to a server and save the data into a database and than “surf” the data and visualize it using Grafana.

In our esp8266 journey we will setup the Arduino IDE, using the esp8266 as a webserver, Integrate the NetworkTimeProtocol and look at the deep sleep mode for es8266 and and of course send and store the temperature data.

Overview – ESP8266 and DHT11



Agenda

1st Chapter (One) – Arduino and ESP8266 Setup

2nd Chapter (two) – ESP8266 as a webserver

3rd Chapter (three) – ESP8266 and NTP/RTC (Time Server)

4th Chapter (four) – ESP8266 and MQTT



1st Chapter (One)



Arduino IDE setup

ESP and DHT11 wiring

Esp8266 and dht11 test program

Some exercises/play

Arduino IDE setup - esp8266 board

We need to add the esp8266 board and libraries to the IDE

Instructions

- Start Arduino and open Preferences window.
- Enter https://arduino.esp8266.com/stable/package_esp8266com_index.json into *Additional Board Manager URLs* field. You can add multiple URLs, separating them with commas.
- Open Boards Manager from Tools > Board menu and find esp8266 platform.
- Select the version you need from a drop-down box.
- Click *install* button.
- Don't forget to select your ESP8266 board from Tools > Board menu after installation

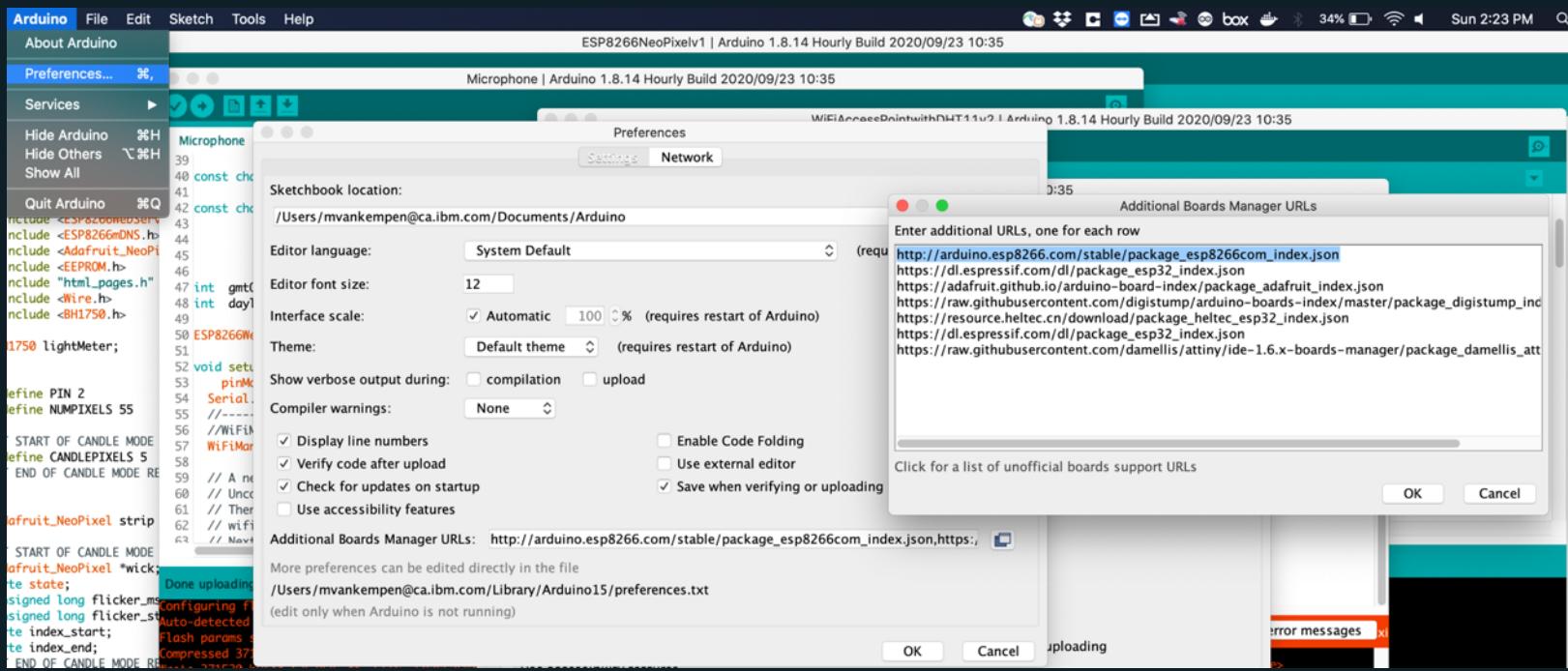
More reference

<https://arduino-esp8266.readthedocs.io/en/latest/installing.html>

<https://www.hackster.io/rajthavti/dht11-sensor-interfacing-with-nodemcu-086762>



ESP8266 board import



Arduino IDE setup - dht11 library

You should have the [Arduino IDE](#) software running at this time. Next is to install our DHT library, which can be done through the Arduino Library Manager:

Sketch→Include Library→Manage Libraries...

Enter “dht” in the search field and look through the list for “**DHT sensor library by Adafruit.**” Click the “Install” button, or “Update” from an earlier version.

DHT Sensor Library: <https://github.com/adafruit/DHT-sensor-library>

More reference

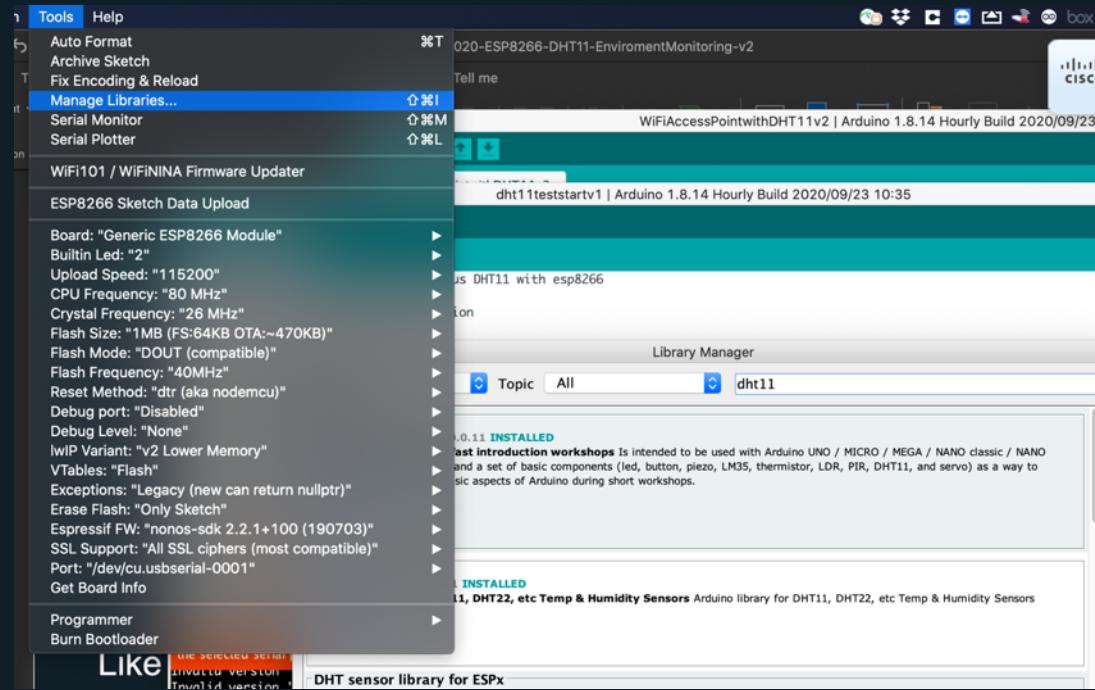
<https://arduino-esp8266.readthedocs.io/en/latest/installing.html>

<https://www.hackster.io/rajthavti/dht11-sensor-interfacing-with-nodemcu-086762>

<https://learn.adafruit.com/dht/downloads?view=all>



Import DHT11 Library



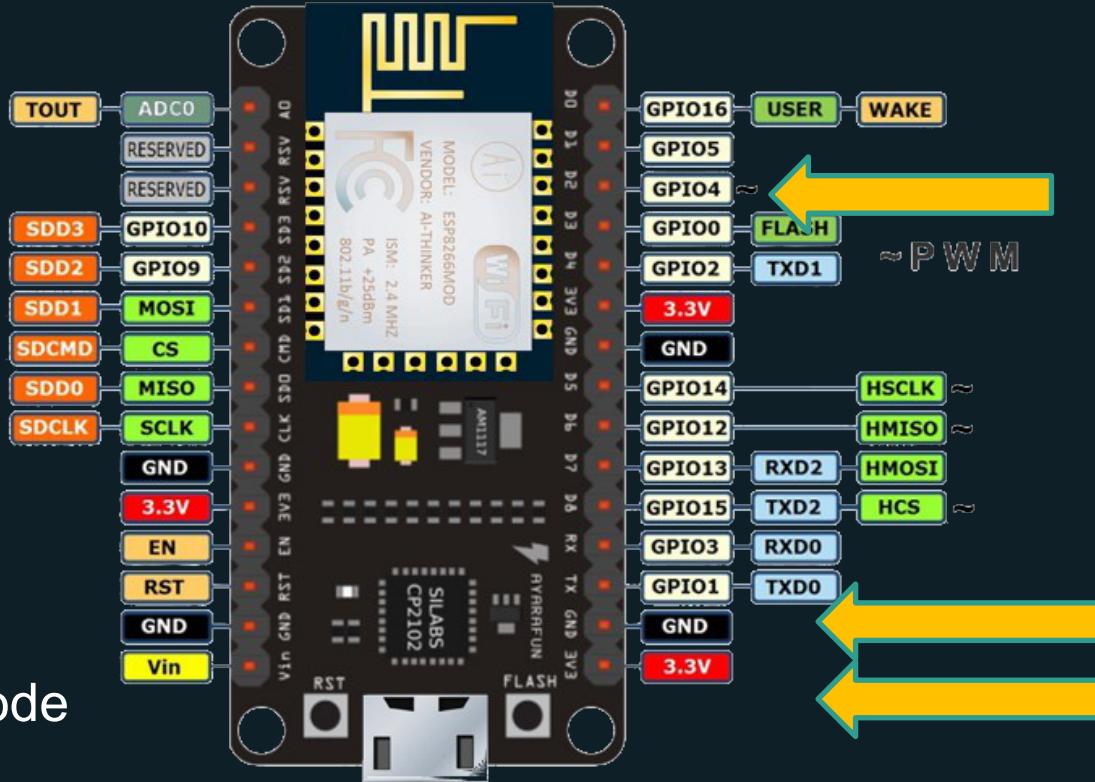
ESP8266 and DHT11 wiring

PIN on the esp8266

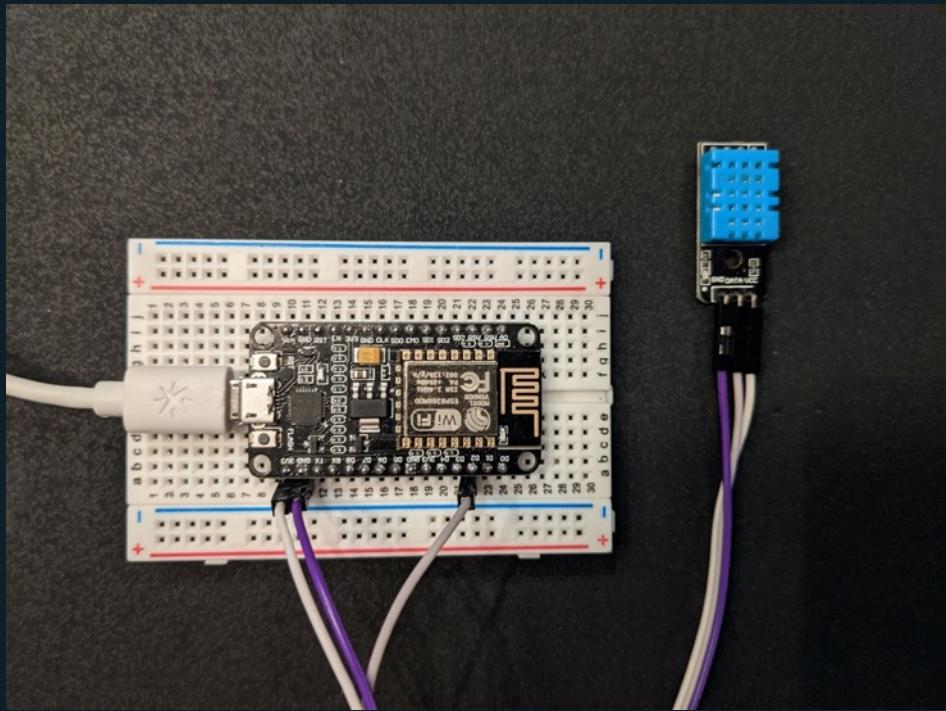
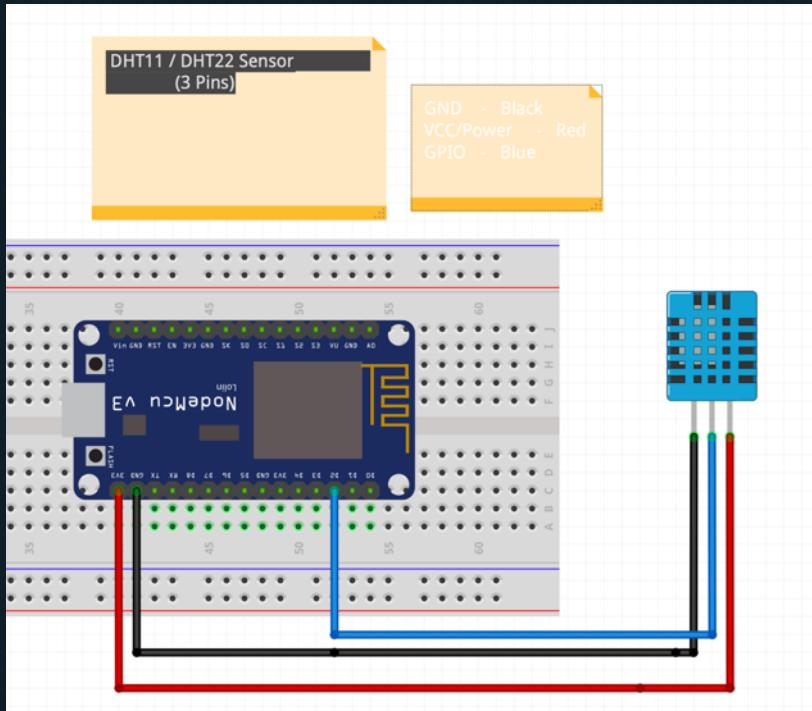
NOTE: we will be using
The GPIO numbers
NOT the PINs

Like Pin D2 = GPIO4

We use number 4 in our code



ESP8266 & DHT11 Wiring





Code for esp8266 with dht11 - Number one

All code and instruction can be found here

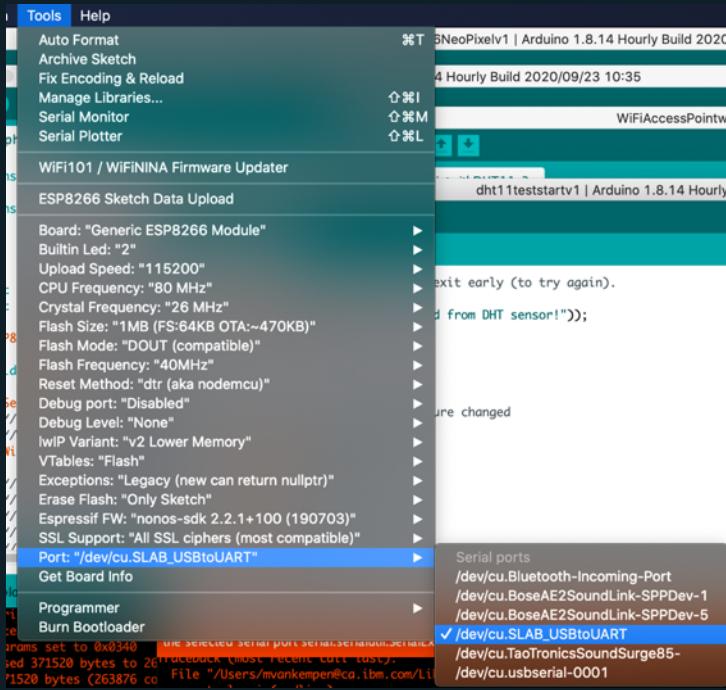
<https://github.com/markusvankempen/esp8266andDHT11>

Here our 1st code to upload to the esp8266 which is connected to DH11

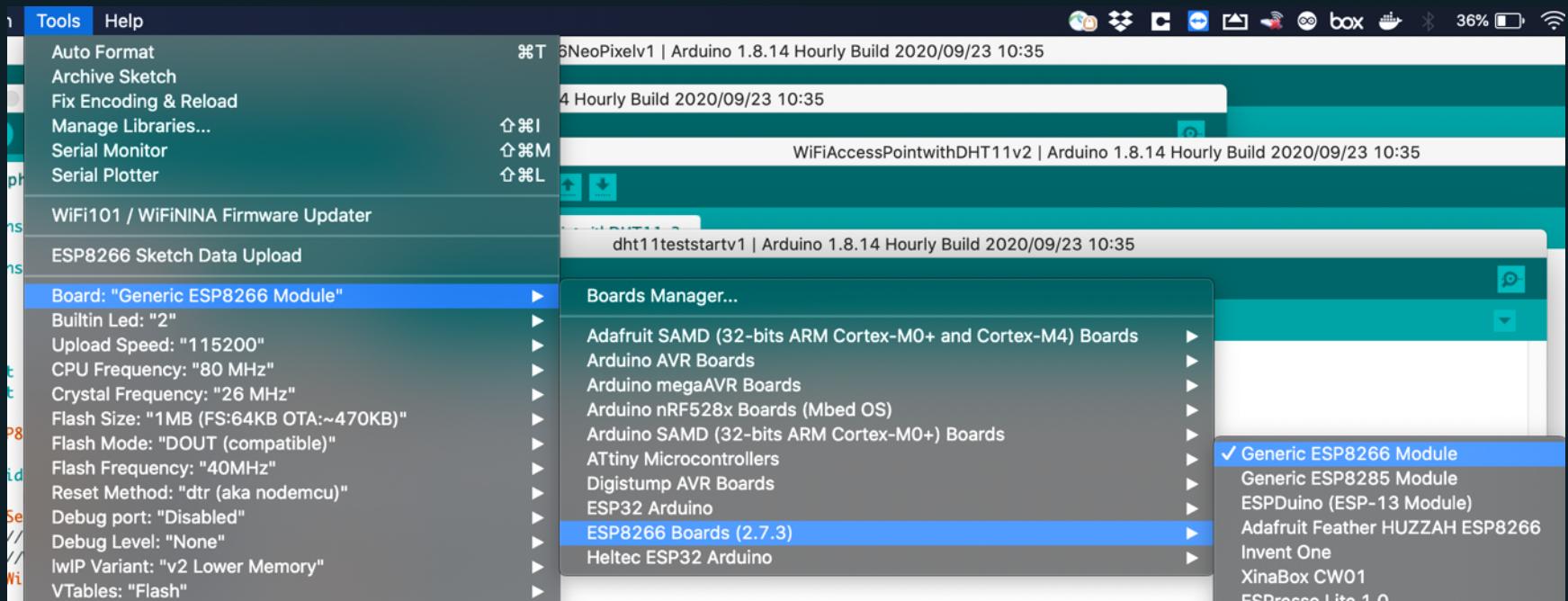
Note:

- Make sure u select the right board
- Copy the code into your IDE make sure to select the right serial Port

Serial Port Selection



Board Selection



Upload the code to esp8266

Code :

<https://raw.githubusercontent.com/markusvankempen/esp8266andDHT11/main/code/esp-dht11-1.ino>

Once you upload and open the serial terminal /

make sure the Baudrate is 115200

The screenshot shows the Arduino IDE interface. The top menu bar includes File, Sketch, Tools, and Help. Below the menu is a toolbar with icons for file operations. The central area has tabs for 'SNP-2020-ESP8266-DHT11-EnviromentMonitoring-v2' and '/dev/cu.SLAB_USBtoUART'. The left pane is the 'Serial Monitor' window, which displays a continuous stream of log messages from the ESP8266. The right pane is the 'Code Editor' window, showing the C++ code for the sketch. The code reads temperature and humidity from a DHT11 sensor and prints the results to the serial port.

```
14:37:56.640 -> readTemperature in C = 26.20
14:37:56.640 -> readHumidity in % = 36.00
14:37:56.640 -> readTemperature in C = 26.20
14:37:56.640 -> readHumidity in % = 37.00
14:37:56.640 -> readTemperature in C = 26.20
14:37:56.640 -> readHumidity in % = 37.00
14:37:56.640 -> readTemperature in C = 26.20
14:37:56.640 -> readHumidity in % = 36.00
14:38:01.276 -> readTemperature in C = 26.30
14:38:01.276 -> readHumidity in % = 36.00
14:38:01.276 -> readTemperature in C = 26.30
14:38:01.276 -> readHumidity in % = 37.00
14:38:01.276 -> readTemperature in C = 26.30
14:38:01.276 -> readHumidity in % = 37.00
14:38:02.892 -> readTemperature in C = 26.30
14:38:02.892 -> readHumidity in % = 37.00
14:38:04.883 -> readTemperature in C = 26.30
14:38:04.919 -> readHumidity in % = 37.00
14:38:06.939 -> readTemperature in C = 26.30
14:38:06.939 -> readHumidity in % = 38.00
14:38:08.954 -> readTemperature in C = 26.30
14:38:08.954 -> readHumidity in % = 38.00
14:38:10.984 -> readTemperature in C = 26.30
14:38:10.984 -> readHumidity in % = 38.00
// Wait a few seconds between measurements.
delay(2000);

// Reading temperature or humidity takes about 250 milliseconds!
// Sensor readings may also be up to 2 seconds 'old' (its a very slow sensor)
Float h = dht.readHumidity();
// Read temperature as Celsius (the default)
pt = t;
t = dht.readTemperature();

// Check if any reads failed and exit early (to try again).
if (isnan(h) || isnan(t) ) {
  Serial.println(F("Failed to read from DHT sensor!"));
  return; //restart
}

Serial.println("readTemperature in C = "+String(t));
Serial.println("readHumidity in % = "+String(h));
```



Exercise #1 ... display temperature and Humidity in the Arduino IDE plotter



<https://arduinogetstarted.com/tutorials/arduino-serial-plotter>

Format is Label:Value Space Label: Value Space

```
Serial.print("readTemperature:"+String(t));
```

```
Serial.println(" readHumidity:"+String(h));
```

Arduino File Edit Sketch Tools Help

Auto Save OFF

Home Insert Draw Design T

esp8266-dht11-1

Serial Plotter

```
esp8266-dht11-1 §
30   t = dht.readTemperature();
31
32 // Check if any reads failed
33 if (!isnan(h) || !isnan(t)) {
34   Serial.println(F("Failed to
35   return; //restart
36 }
37 Serial.println("readTemperat
38 Serial.println("readhumidity
39
40 // exerise #1 - display tem
41 Serial.println(t);
42
43 // exerise #2 ... print tem
44 // Serial.println(pt);
45
46 // if(pt != t) // Check if
47 //
48 //
49 // if(pt != t) // Check if
50 //{
51 //   Serial.println("Same tem
52 // ...
53

Done Saving.

lectures.wif
Crystal is 20MHz
MAC: ec:fa:bc:c2:f0:76
Uploading stub...
Running stub...
Stub running...
Configuring flash size...
Auto-detected Flash size: 4MB
Flash params set to 0x0340
```

WiFi101 / WiFiNINA Firmware Updater

ESP8266 Sketch Data Upload

Board: "Generic ESP8266 Module"

Builtin Led: "2"

Upload Speed: "115200"

CPU Frequency: "80 MHz"

Crystal Frequency: "26 MHz"

Flash Size: "1MB (FS:64KB OTA:-470KB)"

Flash Mode: "DOUT (compatible)"

Flash Frequency: "40MHz"

Reset Method: "dtr (aka nodemcu)"

Debug port: "Disabled"

Debug Level: "None"

IwIP Variant: "v2 Lower Memory"

VTables: "Flash"

Exceptions: "Legacy (new can return nullptr)"

Erase Flash: "Only Sketch"

Espressif FW: "nonos-sdk 2.2.1+100 (190703)"

SSL Support: "All SSL ciphers (most compatible)"

Port: "/dev/cu.SLAB_USBtoUART"

Get Board Info

Programmer

Burn Bootloader



Exercise #2 ... print temperature only if previous temperature has changes

```
//  
//  
// if(pt != t) // Check if temperature changed  
//{  
//   Serial.println("Same temp");  
// ...
```



2nd Chapter (two)

Web Server



2nd Chapter (two)



Create a webserver and Display humidity and temperature and other data

ESP8266 Web Server

GPIO16 LED - State on

OFF

No Temperature Change

Temperature = 22.50

Humidity = 34.00

getEpochTime = 1608120384

Time = 12:06:24

msgcounter = 24

Temperature 22.50 C

Humidity 34.00 %

Refresh

mqttmsg = {"hello": "mvk01"}



Esp8266 and Wifi

Note:

The esp8266 and works as wifi access point – meaning you have to join the esp8266 wifi network to access a webpage

Or

The esp8266 can join your Wifi network which is what we will be using to display the humidity etc on a web pages

Esp8266 WebServer



In the code you need to adjust the SSID / password to your wifi credentials as well as personalize some other parameters – Note: 2.4 G wifi only

```
////>>>>>>> CHANGE HERE
// Replace with YOUR network credentials
const char* ssid    = "YOURSSID"; //>>>>>>> CHANGE HERE
const char* password = "YOURPASSWORD"; //>>>>>>> CHANGE HERE
String DEVICEID   = "markus01"; //>>>>>>> CHANGE HERE

// find ur LAT LON use https://www.latlong.net/ and ur cityname like Brantford,canada for Branford =43.139410,-80.263650

String LATITUDE = "43.6711581" ; //>>>>>>> CHANGE HERE
String LONGITUDE = "-79.4129989" ; //>>>>>>> CHANGE HERE
```

The Code and Deployment

Code can be found here

<https://raw.githubusercontent.com/markusvankempen/esp8266andDHT11/main/2nd-Chapter/2-esp8266-webserver-with-dht11-c2b.ino>

Note: If you can not upload the code via serial port maybe blocked just hit the rest button or unplug the device and select the serial port in the IDE again.



Upload the code and check the serial monitor to message

Serial Monitor should show

13:05:26.861 -> WiFi connected.

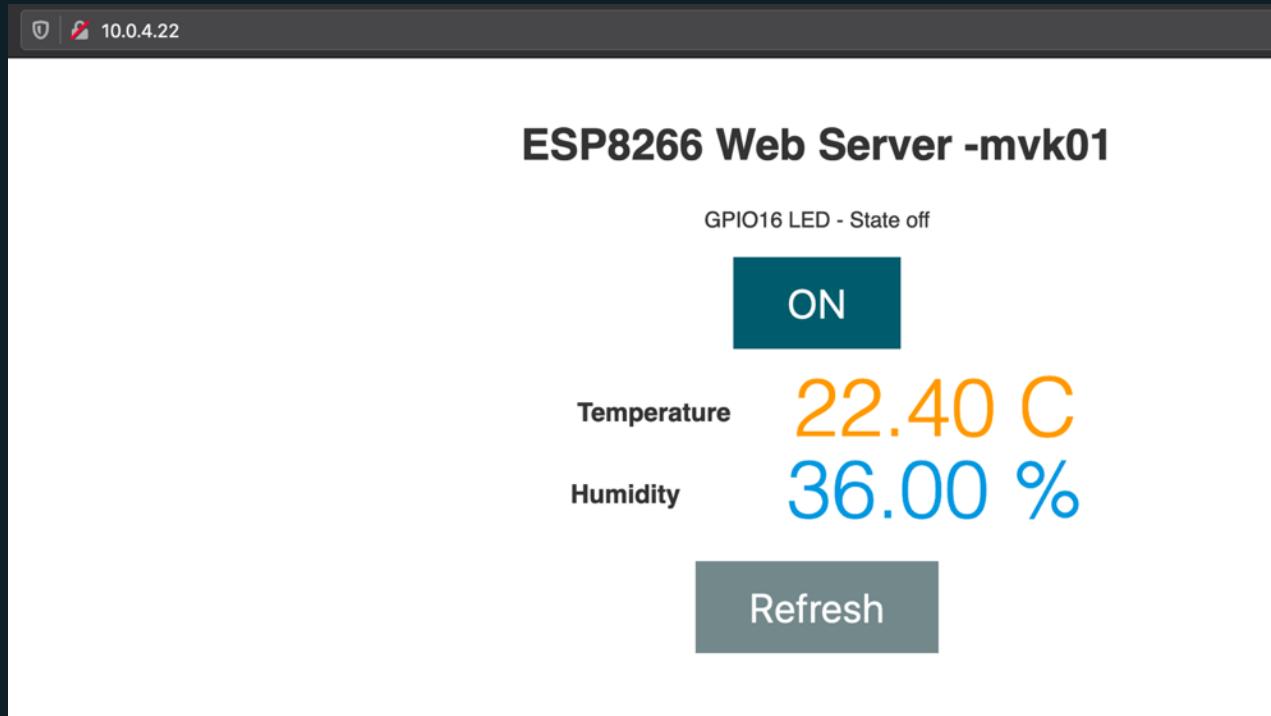
13:05:26.861 -> IP address:

13:05:26.861 -> 192.168.1.26 <<< Your IP address should be different

Use the ip address and open it in a browser like **http://192.168.1.26/**

Display play the WebPage of the esp8266

<http://your-ip-address> - you should see





Exercise:

- Display the Voltage Parameter
- Display a message if the Temperature changes

ESP8266 Web Server - YOURNAME

GPIO16 LED - State off

ON

prevTemp = 25.10

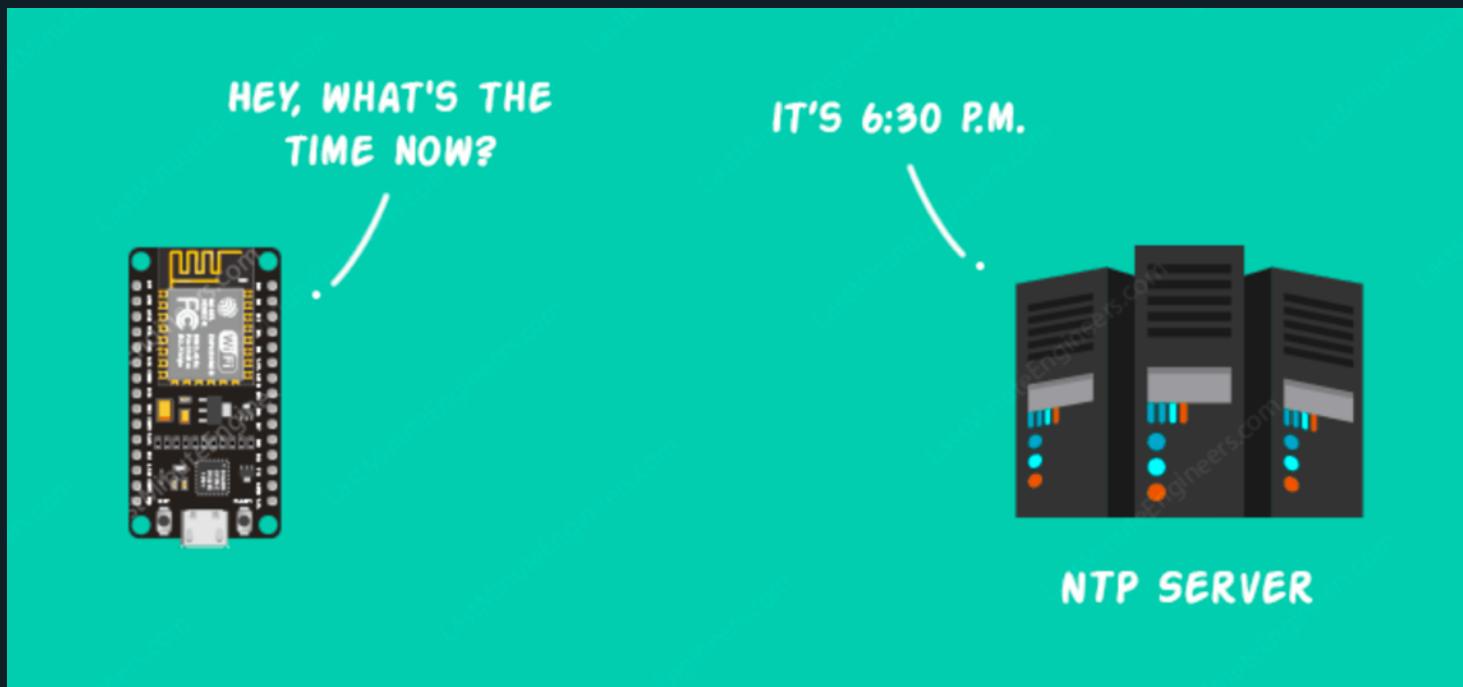
Temperature Changed from 25.10

Temperature	25.30 C
Humidity	24.00 %
Voltage	2.89 V

Refresh

IBM Watson IoT 31

3rd CHAPTER (three)



3rd CHAPTER (three)

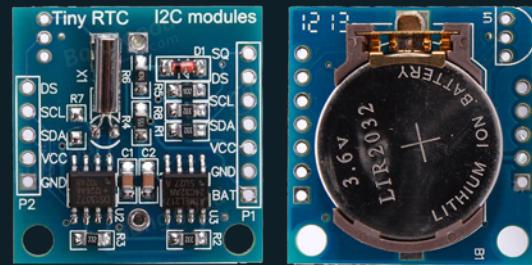


The esp8266 has no RealTimeClock aka RTC so we need to connect to a NTP(**Network Time Protocol**) Server to get the current time.

We need to load the NTPClient Library into the IDE

You can use the example code from the library for testing

File>Examples>NTPClient-Basic

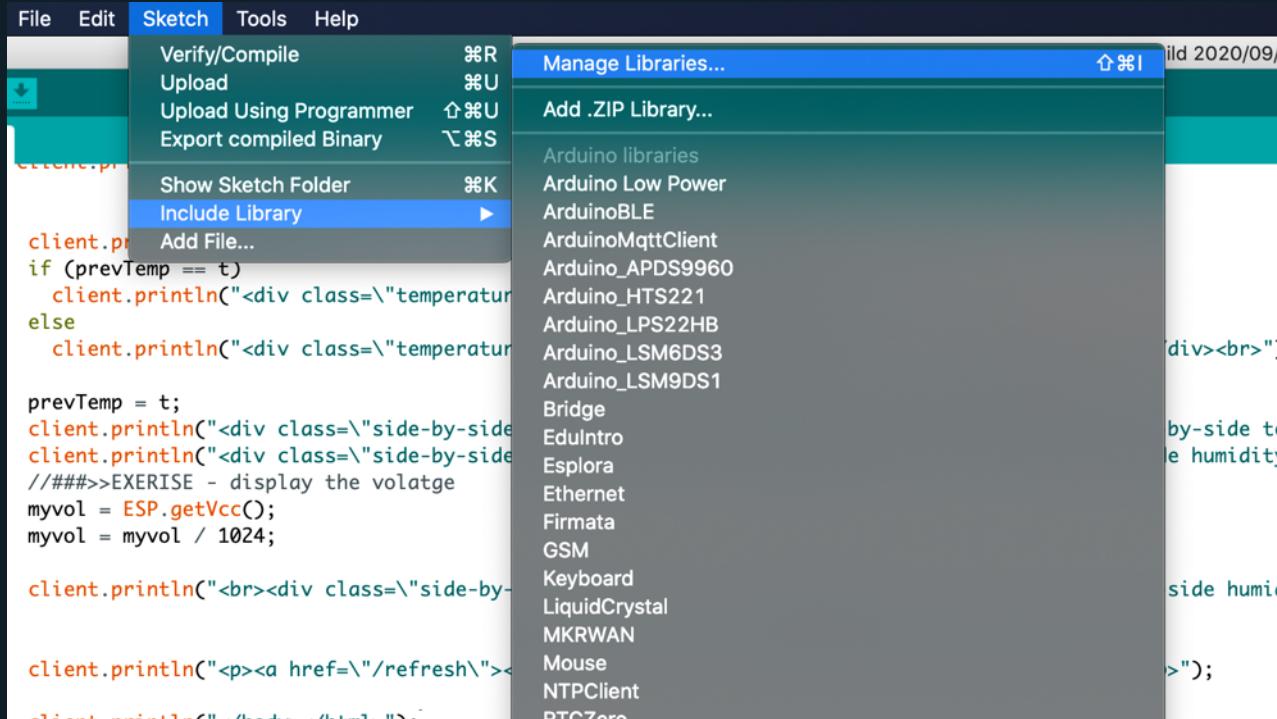


Example of RTC



Download and Import the Library

<https://randomnerdtutorials.com/esp32-ntp-client-date-time-arduino-ide/>



Test NTP Client via the example code



The screenshot shows the Arduino IDE interface with the 'File' menu open, specifically the 'Examples' submenu. The submenu contains 11 items numbered 01 to 11, each representing a different example sketch. The 'NTPClient' example is currently selected, as indicated by a blue highlight bar at the bottom of the list. To the left of the menu, a portion of the code for the 'NTPClient' example is visible, showing the setup and loop functions. The code includes connections to an Adafruit Feather M0 WiFi module and an LCD display, and it demonstrates how to retrieve and display time information from an NTP server.

- New ⌘N
- Open... ⌘O
- Open Recent ▶
- Sketchbook ▶
- Examples ▶
- Close ⌘W
- Save ⌘S
- Save As... ⌘⌘S
- Page Setup ⌘P
- Print ⌘P

Built-in Examples

- 01.Basics
- 02.Digital
- 03.Analog
- 04.Communication
- 05.Control
- 06.Sensors
- 07.Display
- 08.Strings
- 09.USB
- 10.StarterKit_BasicKit
- 11.ArduinoISP

client.println("<p>prev
if (prevTemp == t)
 client.println("<div
else
 client.println("<div

prevTemp = t;
client.println("<div class="list-item"
client.println("<div class="list-item"
//###>EXERISE - displa
= ESP.getVCCo;
=myvol /1000;

client.println("
<div c

client.println("<p><a href
client.println("</body>

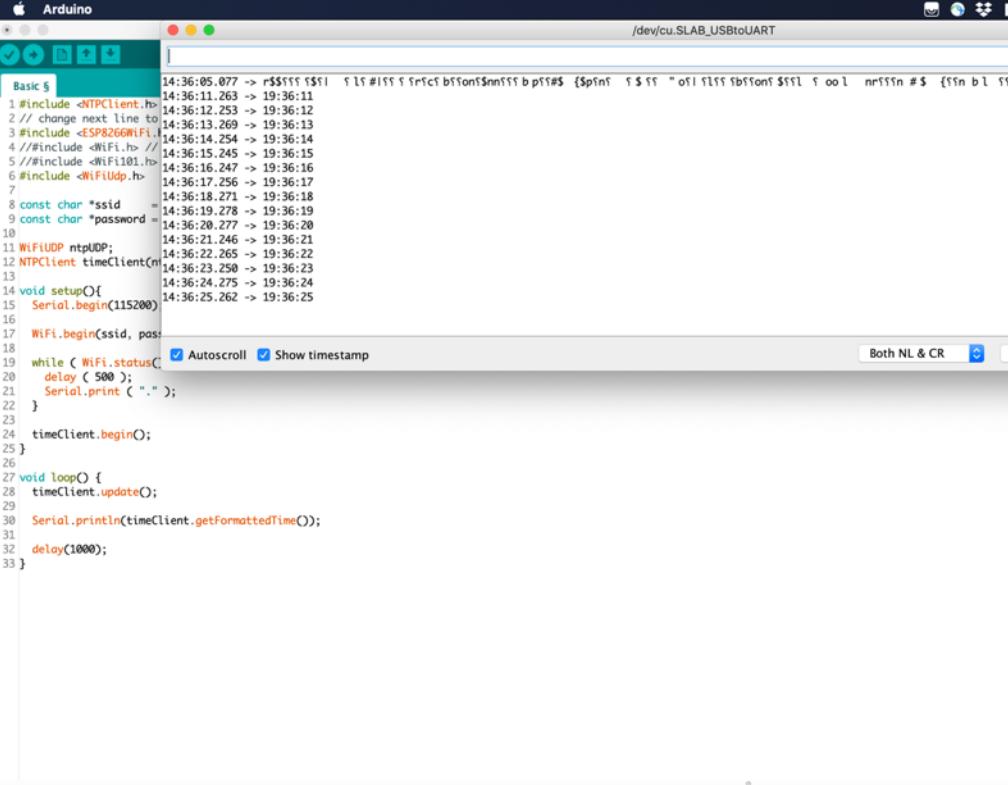
Examples for any board

- Adafruit Circuit Playground
- Arduino_APDS9960
- Arduino_HTS221
- Arduino_LPS22HB
- Arduino_LSM6DS3
- Arduino_LSM9DS1
- ArduinoMqttClient
- Bridge
- Edulintro
- Ethernet
- Firmata
- LiquidCrystal
- NTPClient
- SD
- Stepper

// The HTTP response end

/div>
");
"+(String)prevTem
ure</div><div clas
iv><div class="st
iv><div class="st
2\>Refresh<butto
Advanced

Basic

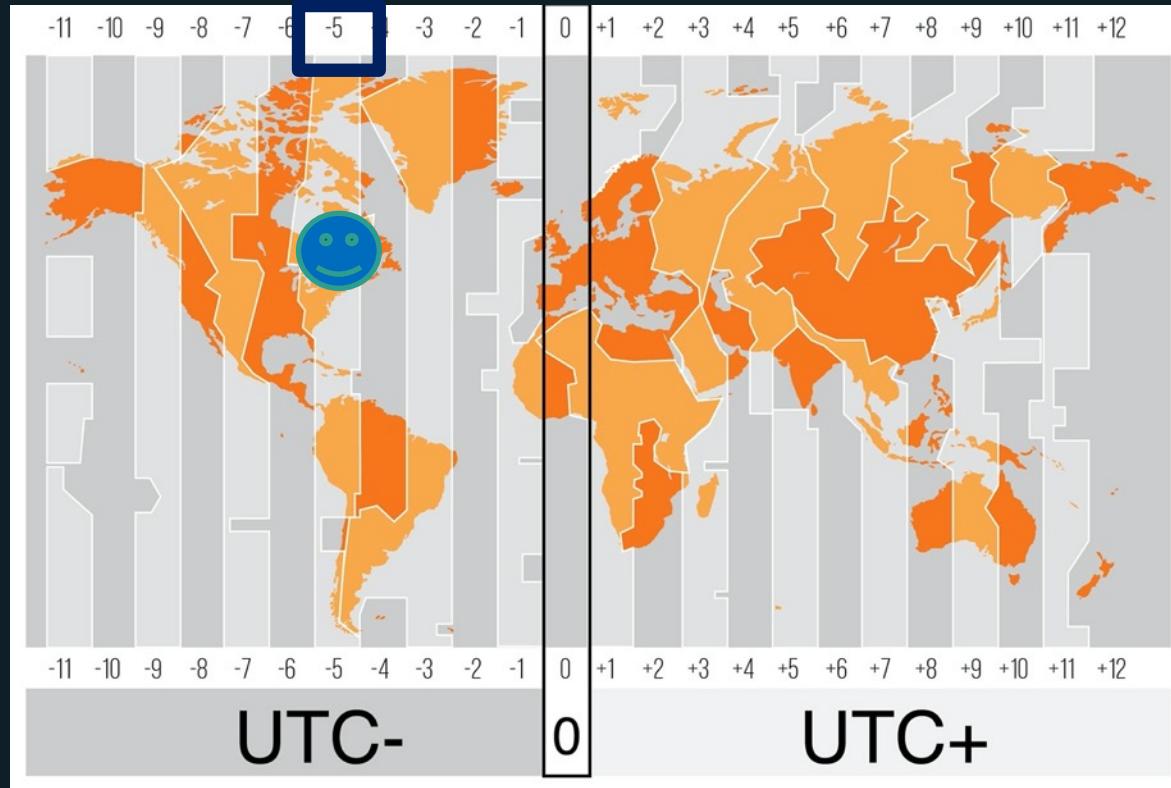


The screenshot shows the Arduino IDE interface with a sketch titled "Basic". The code implements an NTP client using the WiFi library and the NTPClient library. It connects to a WiFi network, queries a time server for the current time, and prints the formatted time to the serial monitor every second. The code is annotated with timestamps indicating the execution time of each line.

```
Basic

1 #include <NTPClient.h>
2 // change next line to
3 #include <ESP8266WiFi.h>
4 // #include <WiFi.h> // 
5 // #include <WiFi101.h>
6 #include <WiFiUDP.h>
7
8 const char *ssid = "WIFI_SSID";
9 const char *password = "WIFI_PASSWORD";
10 WiFiUDP ntpUDP;
11 NTPClient timeClient(ntpUDP);
12
13 void setup() {
14     Serial.begin(115200);
15
16     WiFi.begin(ssid, pass);
17
18     while ( WiFi.status() != WL_CONNECTED ) {
19         delay ( 500 );
20         Serial.print ( "." );
21     }
22
23
24     timeClient.begin();
25 }
26
27 void loop() {
28     timeClient.update();
29
30     Serial.println(timeClient.getFormattedTime());
31
32     delay(1000);
33 }
```

UTC/GMT vs EST



NTP service



The NTP service will return the GMT/UTC time which is 5 Hour before EST
We will need to adjust the time using an offset

Detailed information here

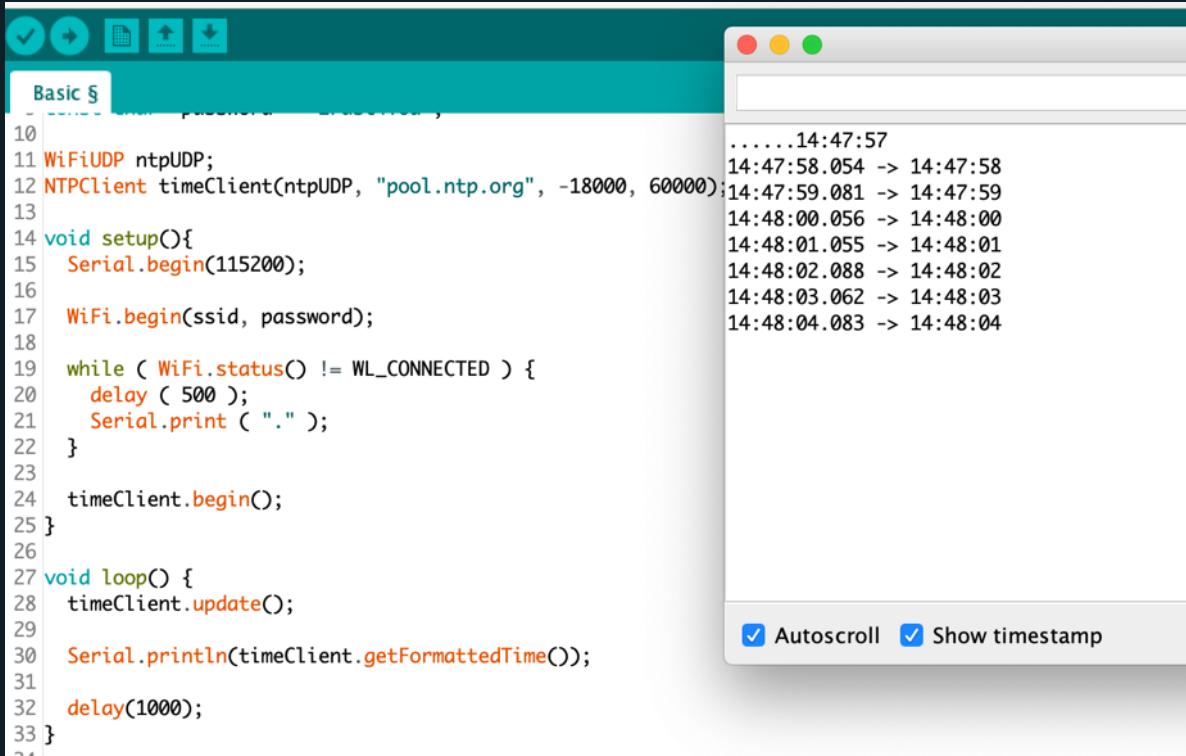
<https://randomnerdtutorials.com/esp32-ntp-client-date-time-arduino-ide/>

Adjust the code with the offset time in seconds e.g $5*60*60 = -18000$

```
NTPCClient timeClient(ntpUDP, "pool.ntp.org", -18000, 60000); //with EST adjustment
```

EST Timezone time

```
NTPClient timeClient(ntpUDP, "pool.ntp.org", -18000, 60000);
```



The image shows the Arduino IDE interface. On the left, there is a code editor window titled 'Basic' containing the following sketch:

```
10
11 WiFiUDP ntpUDP;
12 NTPClient timeClient(ntpUDP, "pool.ntp.org", -18000, 60000);
13
14 void setup(){
15   Serial.begin(115200);
16
17   WiFi.begin(ssid, password);
18
19   while ( WiFi.status() != WL_CONNECTED ) {
20     delay ( 500 );
21     Serial.print ( "." );
22   }
23
24   timeClient.begin();
25 }
26
27 void loop() {
28   timeClient.update();
29
30   Serial.println(timeClient.getFormattedTime());
31
32   delay(1000);
33 }
```

On the right, there is a serial monitor window showing the output of the NTP client. The output consists of a series of timestamp entries, each showing a reference timestamp followed by a colon and a timestamp in EST (Eastern Standard Time) format. The entries are:

-14:47:57
- 14:47:58.054 -> 14:47:58
- 14:47:59.081 -> 14:47:59
- 14:48:00.056 -> 14:48:00
- 14:48:01.055 -> 14:48:01
- 14:48:02.088 -> 14:48:02
- 14:48:03.062 -> 14:48:03
- 14:48:04.083 -> 14:48:04

At the bottom of the serial monitor window, there are two checkboxes: 'Autoscroll' and 'Show timestamp', both of which are checked.

Exercise

Add NTP code to the WebServer and display the time
On the WebPage



ESP8266 Web Server - mvk01

GPIO16 LED - State on

OFF

15:14:11

prevTemp = 22.40

NO Temperature Change

Temperature 22.40 C
Humidity 34.00 %
Voltage 2.96 V

Refresh

Code here

<https://raw.githubusercontent.com/markusvankempen/esp8266andDHT11/main/3rd%20Chapter/3-WifiWebServerWithDHT11AndNTP.ino>



Agenda

- 4th CHAPTER (four) – MQTT messaging
 - deep sleep / HW reset
- 5th CHAPTER – Real time Visualization
- 6th CAPTER (6) – Saving the data to an SQL database
- 7th CHAPTER (7) - Visualizing Time series Data



ESP8266 Web Server

GPIO16 LED - State on

OFF

No Temperature Change

Temperature = 22.50

Humidity = 34.00

getEpochTime = 1608120384

Time = 12:06:24

msgcounter = 24

Temperature

22.50 C

Humidity

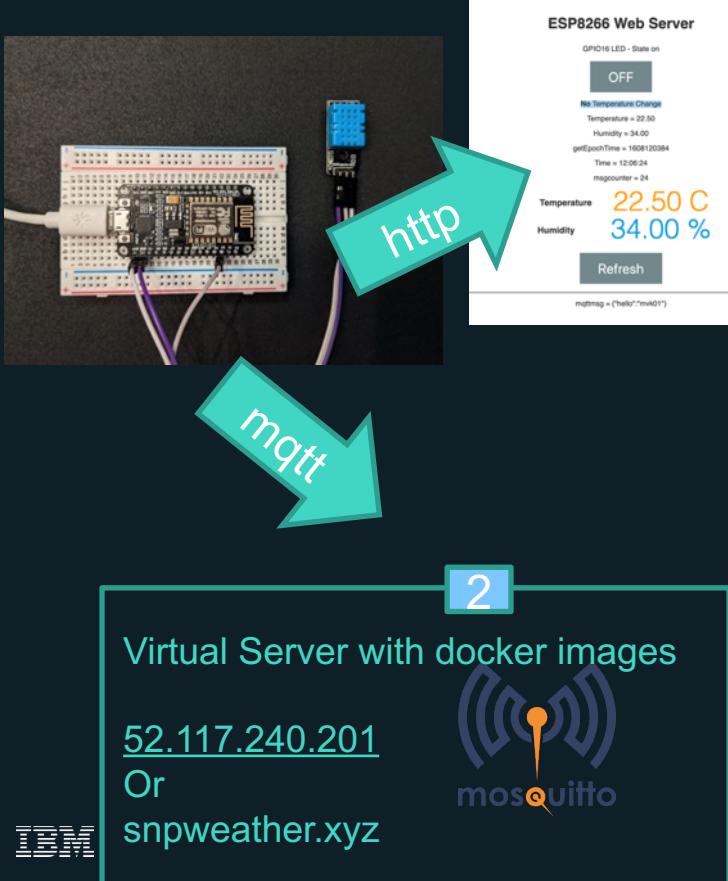
34.00 %

Refresh

mqttmsg = {"hello": "mvk01"}

Recap

4th CHAPTER (four)



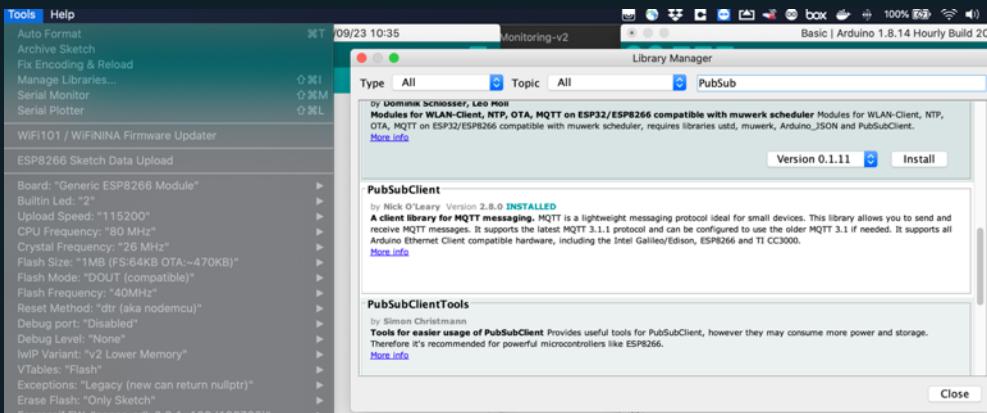
- Send Data to external Server
- Use the DeepSleep Mode
- Use the external reset

4th CHAPTER (four)



In this section we will add a mqtt client to our WebServer and send a json message with temperature, voltage etc to a mqtt broker.

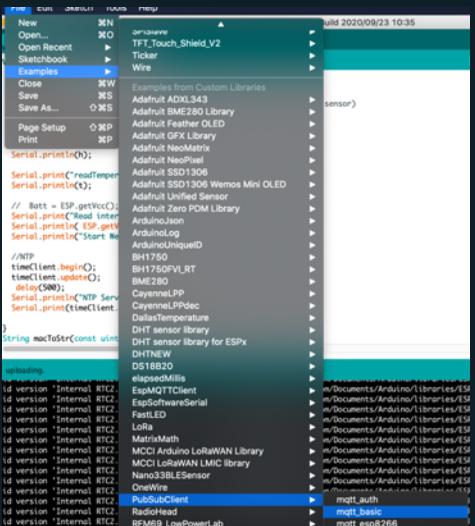
We will need to add a mqtt client library called PubSubClient



MQTT Client and Message Publishing

You can use the mqtt client example to send a test message to our mqtt broker (which is a docker on our virtual Server) once you add the library to the IDE. The Library is called PubSubClient.h

The example Code is under Examples – choose esp8266 example



A screenshot of the Arduino IDE interface. The left sidebar shows the 'Examples' section highlighted. In the center, a code editor displays an example sketch. At the bottom, a file browser lists various Arduino libraries, with 'PubSubClient' being the selected item.

```
#include <PubSubClient.h>

void setup() {
  // Put your setup code here, to run once the
  // sketch starts running
}

void loop() {
  // Put your main code here, to run repeatedly:
}
```

PubSubClient.h

examples/TFT_Touch_Shield_V2/Ticker/Wire

sensor>

Examples from Custom Libraries

- Adafruit ADXL343
- Adafruit BME280 Library
- Adafruit Feather OLED
- Adafruit GFX Library
- Adafruit NeoMatrix
- Adafruit NeoPixel
- Adafruit SSD1306
- Adafruit SSD1306 Wemos Mini OLED
- Adafruit Unified Sensor
- Adafruit Zero POM Library
- ArduinoJson
- ArduinoLog
- ArduinoUniqueID
- BH1750
- BH1750FVL_RT
- BME280
- CayenneLPP
- CayenneLPDec
- DallasTemperature
- DHT sensor library
- DHT sensor library for ESPx
- DHT sensor library for WiFi
- DS18B20
- elapsedMillis
- Internal RTC2
- EspMQTTCient
- EspSoftwareSerial
- FastLED
- LoRa
- MathMath
- MICRO Arduino LoRaWAN Library
- MICRO LoRaWAN LMIC library
- Nano33BLESensor
- OneWire
- PubSubClient
- RadioHead
- RFM69_LowPowerLab

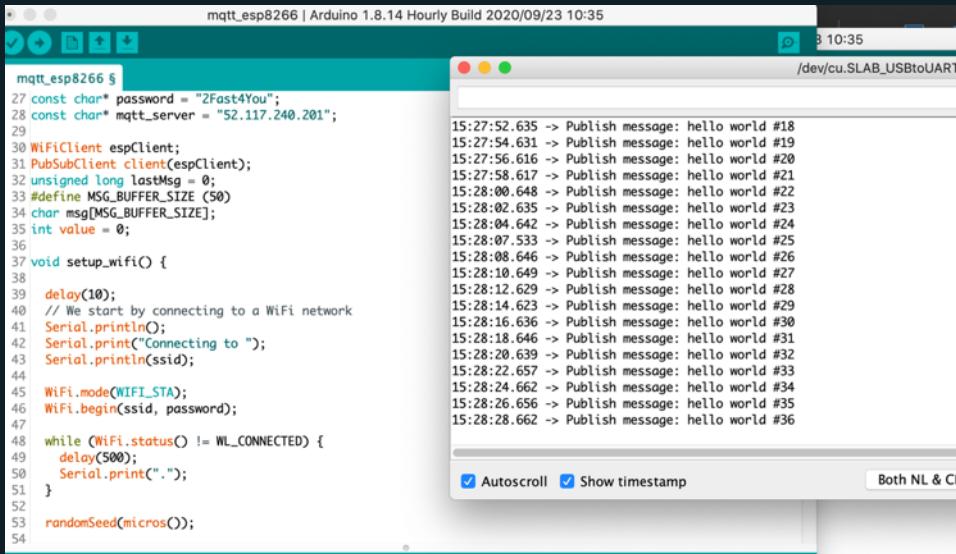


Test MQTT Message Publishing

Add the our Mqtt broker IP

```
const char* mqtt_server = "52.117.240.201";
```

And the topic or message



The image shows a screenshot of an Arduino IDE and a terminal window. The Arduino IDE window displays the following code:

```
mqtt_esp8266 §
27 const char* password = "2Fast4You";
28 const char* mqtt_server = "52.117.240.201";
29
30 WiFiClient espClient;
31 PubSubClient client(espClient);
32 unsigned long lastMsg = 0;
33 #define MSG_BUFFER_SIZE (50)
34 char msg[MSG_BUFFER_SIZE];
35 int value = 0;
36
37 void setup_wifi() {
38
39   delay(10);
40   // We start by connecting to a WiFi network
41   Serial.println();
42   Serial.print("Connecting to ");
43   Serial.println(ssid);
44
45   WiFi.mode(WIFI_STA);
46   WiFi.begin(ssid, password);
47
48   while (WiFi.status() != WL_CONNECTED) {
49     delay(500);
50     Serial.print(".");
51   }
52
53   randomSeed(micros());
54 }
```

The terminal window to the right shows a series of publish messages being sent at regular intervals:

```
15:27:52.635 -> Publish message: hello world #18
15:27:54.631 -> Publish message: hello world #19
15:27:56.616 -> Publish message: hello world #20
15:27:58.617 -> Publish message: hello world #21
15:28:00.648 -> Publish message: hello world #22
15:28:02.635 -> Publish message: hello world #23
15:28:04.642 -> Publish message: hello world #24
15:28:07.533 -> Publish message: hello world #25
15:28:08.646 -> Publish message: hello world #26
15:28:10.649 -> Publish message: hello world #27
15:28:12.629 -> Publish message: hello world #28
15:28:14.623 -> Publish message: hello world #29
15:28:16.636 -> Publish message: hello world #30
15:28:18.646 -> Publish message: hello world #31
15:28:20.639 -> Publish message: hello world #32
15:28:22.657 -> Publish message: hello world #33
15:28:24.662 -> Publish message: hello world #34
15:28:26.656 -> Publish message: hello world #35
15:28:28.662 -> Publish message: hello world #36
```

At the bottom of the terminal window, there are checkboxes for "Autoscroll" and "Show timestamp", and a button for "Both NL & CR".

Example code also here:

<https://raw.githubusercontent.com/markusvankempen/esp8266andDHT11/main/4th%20Chapter/4-mqtt-esp8266-test.ino>



Check if message are received by the mqtt broker

You can check if mqtt messages are received on the server using a mosquito client. U can install mosquito client locally or use the server via ssh.

Example:

ssh snpuser@52.117.240.201

Or snpuser@snpweather.xyz

Example receiving on server from sensor

mosquitto_sub -v -t "sensor/YOURDEVICEID/#"

Example

Publishing on server to sensor

mosquitto_pub -h localhost

-t sensor/YOURNAME/command

-m "{\"value1\":20,\"value2\":40}"

The screenshot shows a terminal window with two panes. The left pane displays the command-line interface for publishing and subscribing to MQTT topics. The right pane shows the MQTT broker's log output, which includes a series of publish messages from the client and a message arrived event from a sensor topic.

```
52:02.466 -> Publish message: hello world #55
52:02.466 -> Publish message: hello world #56
52:02.466 -> Publish message: hello world #57
52:02.466 -> Publish message: hello world #58
52:02.466 -> Publish message: hello world #59
52:05.312 -> Publish message: hello world #60
52:07.521 -> Publish message: hello world #61
52:08.249 -> Publish message: hello world #62
52:10.249 -> Publish message: hello world #63
52:12.247 -> Publish message: hello world #64
52:14.265 -> Publish message: hello world #65
52:16.254 -> Publish message: hello world #66
52:18.264 -> Publish message: hello world #67
52:20.231 -> Message arrived [sensor/YOURNAME/command] {"value1":20,"value2":40}
52:20.268 -> Publish message: hello world #68
52:22.238 -> Publish message: hello world #69
52:24.270 -> Publish message: hello world #70
52:26.253 -> Publish message: hello world #71
52:28.239 -> Publish message: hello world #72
52:30.276 -> Publish message: hello world #73
52:32.273 -> Publish message: hello world #74
52:34.271 -> Publish message: hello world #75
52:36.248 -> Publish message: hello world #76
52:38.244 -> Publish message: hello world #77
snip install snpuser@snpserver01:~$ mosquitto_sub -t '#' -h 52.117.240.201.
apt install Unable to connect (Lookup error.).
See 'snap i snpuser@snpserver01:~$ mosquitto_sub -t '#' -h 52.117.240.201.
root@snpser reading pac Unable to connect (Lookup error.).
root@snpser Building de {"hello":"mvk01"}
reading sta hello{"sensor":"gps","time":1351824120,"data":[48.756080,2.3
The followi {"sensor":"gps","time":1351824120,"data":[48.756080,2.302038]}
libc-ares e" : -79.4129989}
The followi hello world #1511
libc-ares hello world #1512
) upgraded, hello world #1513
need to get hello world #1514
After this hello world #1515
Do you want hello world #1516
Set:1 http: hello world #1517
Set:2 http: hello world #1518
```

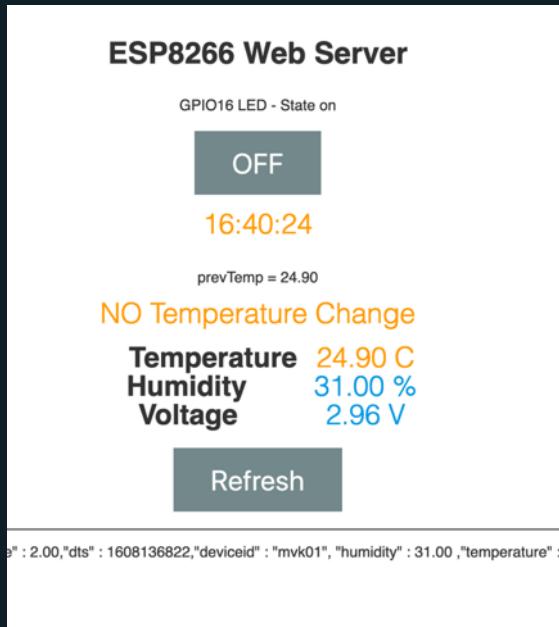


Add the mqtt client code to our WebServer

The code for the webserver,ntp and mqtt client is here

Code is here:

<https://raw.githubusercontent.com/markusvankempen/esp8266andDHT11/main/4th%20Chapter/4-WifiWebServerWithDHT11NTPandMqtt-c4a.ino>



WebServer With NTP and MQTT client

The WebServer is now getting the current time/date and send mqtt with temperature , humidity etc. as json to the broker

:31:08.584 -> Sending Sensor Data

```
16:31:08.584 -> {"msgcnt" : 59,"mac" : "ec:fa:bc:c2:fa:76","ip" :  
"10.0.4.22","voltage" : 2.00,"dts" : 1608136267,"deviceid" : "mvk01",  
"humidity" : 36.00 , "temperature" : 22.80 , "latitude"  
:43.6711581,"logitude" : -79.4129989}
```

Exercise



Add the message counter (see field msgcounter) to the json message and validate the message is received by the broker.

```
\"msg\" : "+String(msgcounter)+"
```

Exercise – Enable/Test Deep sleep (optional)



Our device are eventually powered by batteries/Solarpanels and therefore we want to conserve energy and shutdown/ go into deepsleep if there is nothing to do. We also only want to send if the has changed.

Enable the code deepsleep code and check if the wifi connection is available on wake up!



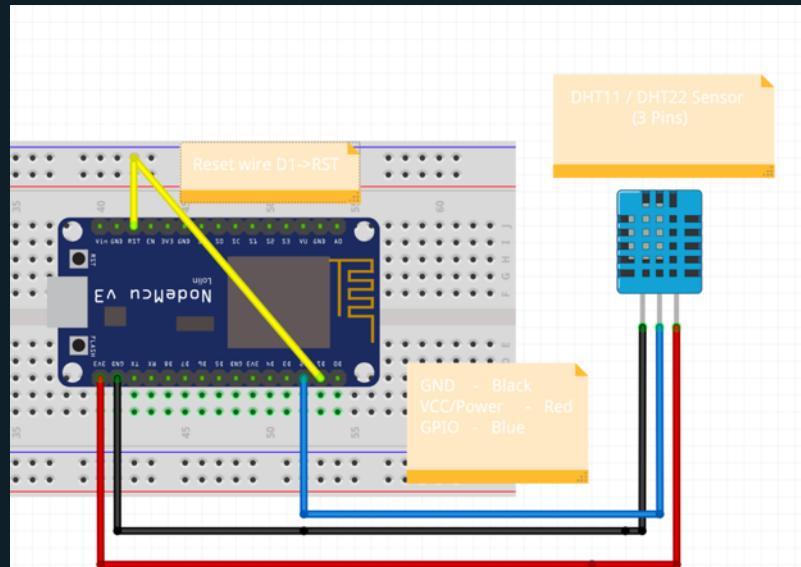
Exercise – Soft vs Hard reset (optional)

You can force a reboot via `ESP.reset()`/`ESP.reboot()`.

You can also use the Digital pin to enable Hard reset like via `D1->RST`
`pinMode(D1, OUTPUT);`

`digitalWrite(D1, HIGH); //D1 -> RESET PIN via a wire`

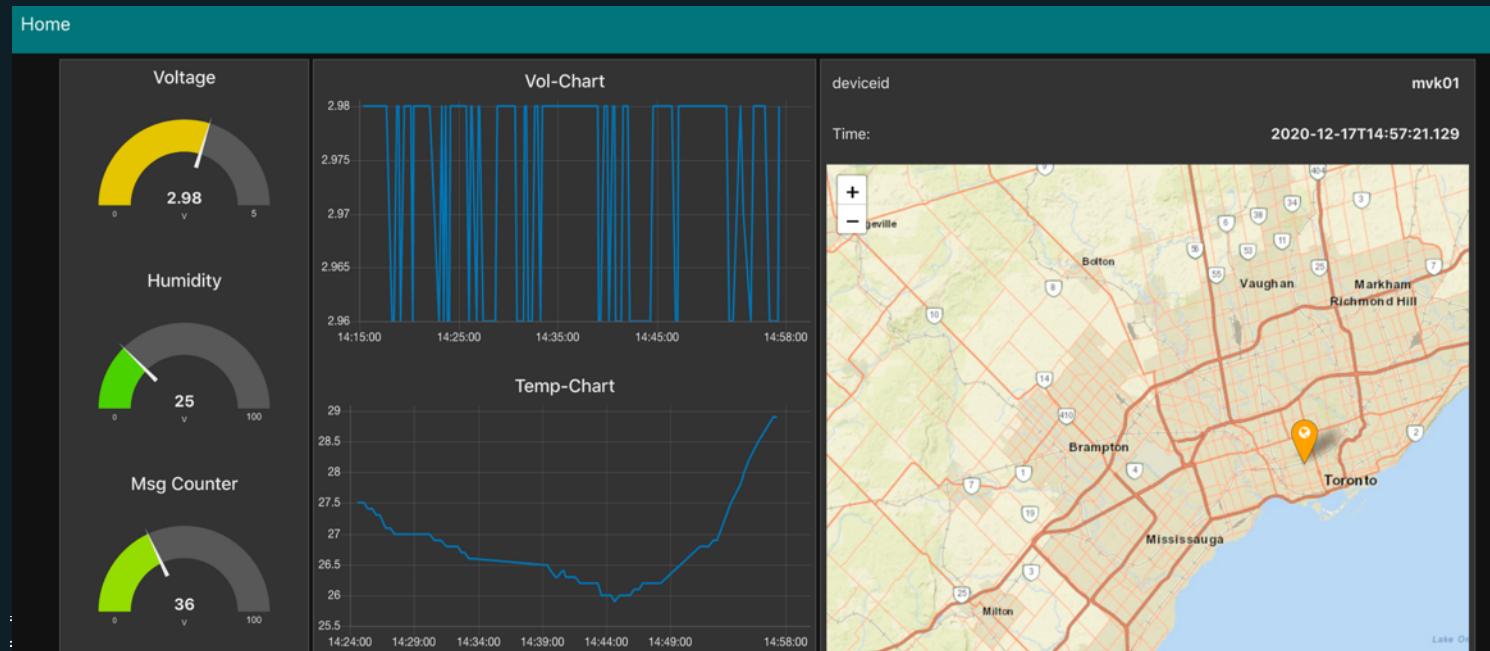
`digitalWrite(D1, LOW); // =>RESET`





5th CHAPTER – Real time Visualization

Now we have the mqtt message flowing to the server id would be nice to see visualize the data in a real time dash board



Import missing plugins

Like

node-red-contrib-web-worldmap

node-red-dashboard

Via Menu -> Manage Pallet



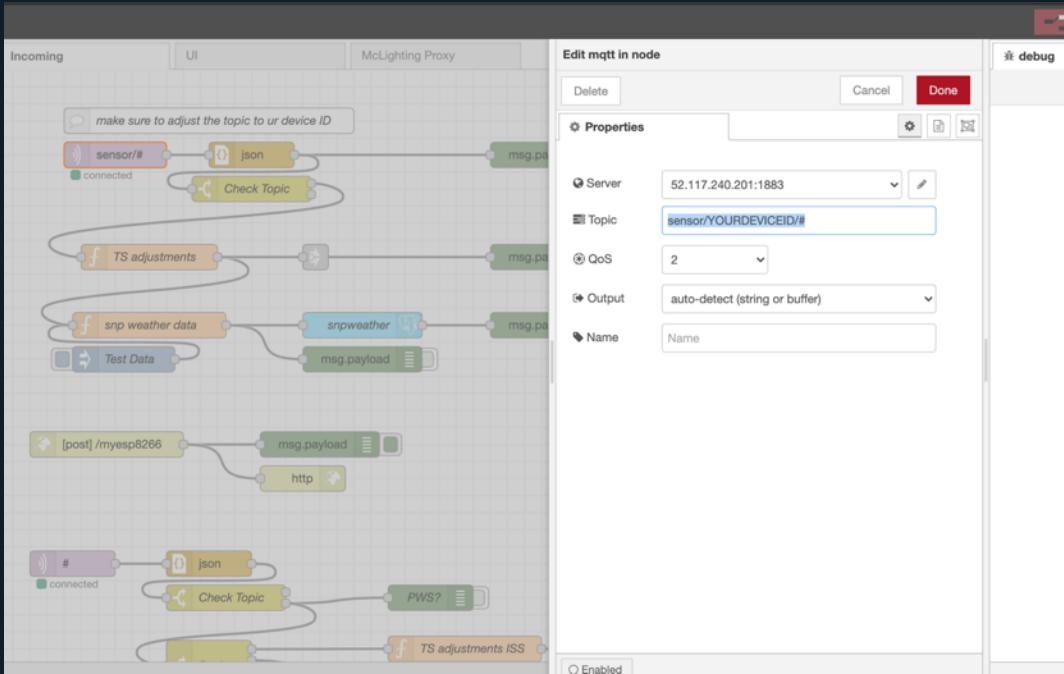
Real Time Dashboard

Choose one of Node-RED instance <http://52.117.240.201:1000> to
<http://52.117.240.201:1007>

- Import the node-red flow from here
- <https://raw.githubusercontent.com/markusvankempen/esp8266andDHT11/main/5th%20Chapter/node-red.flow>
- Adjust the deviceid in the mqtt topic to your deviceid
- Add the missing humidity charts and other message data to the dashboard
- Map all device from all students on your map
- You can access the

Node-RED flow

Make sure to adjust the Topic with Your Device ID



6th CAPTER (6) – Saving the data to an SQL database



The server has a posgres sql database docker instance which we can use to store the sensor data.

The admin tool is on port 80 and is called pgAdmin

<http://52.117.240.201/browser/>

Time series database

The database “snpweather” is already created and matches the json mqtt message format. We will walk you thru the admin tool and show you the fields and existing data.

The screenshot shows the IBM Db2 Admin tool interface. The left sidebar displays the database schema structure under the 'Tables (1)' section, specifically for the 'snpweather' table which contains 14 columns. The 'Query Editor' tab is active, showing a simple SELECT query:

```
1 SELECT location, name, temperature, humidity, deviceid, latitude, longitude, "timestamp", dts, voltage, ip, mac, tsutc, msg
2      FROM public.snpweather WHERE msg <> 0
```

The 'Data Output' tab is selected, displaying the results of the query. The data consists of 10 rows, each representing a weather measurement from a specific location (43.6711, -79.4129) at various times and with different values for other parameters like temperature, humidity, and timestamp.

location	name	temperature	humidity	deviceid	latitude	longitude	"timestamp"	dts	voltage	ip	mac	tsutc	msg
43.6711	-79.4129	2020-12-17 15:13:38.639	2020-12-17 15:13:37	2.98	10.0.4..	ec:fab..	2020-12-17 20:13:38.639						
43.6711	-79.4129	2020-12-17 15:13:48.903	2020-12-17 15:13:48	2.98	10.0.4..	ec:fab..	2020-12-17 20:13:48.903						
43.6711	-79.4129	2020-12-17 15:13:59.153	2020-12-17 15:13:58	2.98	10.0.4..	ec:fab..	2020-12-17 20:13:59.153						
43.6711	-79.4129	2020-12-17 15:14:09.454	2020-12-17 15:14:08	2.98	10.0.4..	ec:fab..	2020-12-17 20:14:09.454						
43.6711	-79.4129	2020-12-17 15:14:19.697	2020-12-17 15:14:18	2.98	10.0.4..	ec:fab..	2020-12-17 20:14:19.697						
43.6711	-79.4129	2020-12-17 15:14:29.932	2020-12-17 15:14:29	2.98	10.0.4..	ec:fab..	2020-12-17 20:14:29.932						
43.6711	-79.4129	2020-12-17 15:14:40.188	2020-12-17 15:14:39	2.98	10.0.4..	ec:fab..	2020-12-17 20:14:40.188						
43.6711	-79.4129	2020-12-17 15:14:50.403	2020-12-17 15:14:49	2.98	10.0.4..	ec:fab..	2020-12-17 20:14:50.403						
43.6711	-79.4129	2020-12-17 15:15:10.763	2020-12-17 15:15:09	2.98	10.0.4..	ec:fab..	2020-12-17 20:15:10.763						
43.6711	-79.4129	2020-12-17 15:15:20.99	2020-12-17 15:15:20	2.98	10.0.4..	ec:fab..	2020-12-17 20:15:20.99						
43.6711	-79.4129	2020-12-17 15:15:31.235	2020-12-17 15:15:30	2.98	10.0.4..	ec:fab..	2020-12-17 20:15:31.235						
43.6711	-79.4129	2020-12-17 15:15:51.5	2020-12-17 15:15:50	2.98	10.0.4..	ec:fab..	2020-12-17 20:15:51.5						



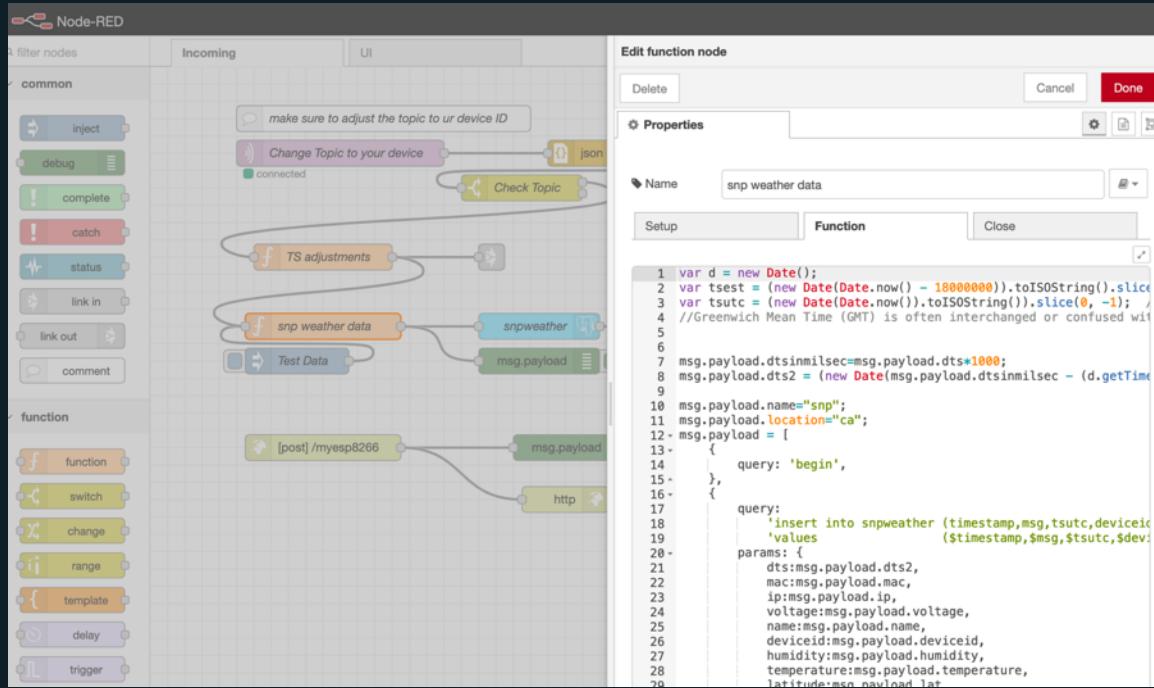
Storing sensor database in a time series database

We will use Node-RED to store the data with the mqtt topic sensor/YOURDEVICEID/data into the database. The flow is already there and we can add some missing fields to the table.

You may have to connect some of the flows and deploy the changes.

Storing the data

The Postgres Plugin has a nice SQL function to map and store the data



Exercise



Add some of the missing fields like msg counter and mac address to same them into the database.

Add the mapping
ip:msg.payload.ip,
mac:msg.payload.mac,



7th CHAPTER (7) - Visualizing Time series Data

This this chapter we will visualize the timeseries Data using Grafana

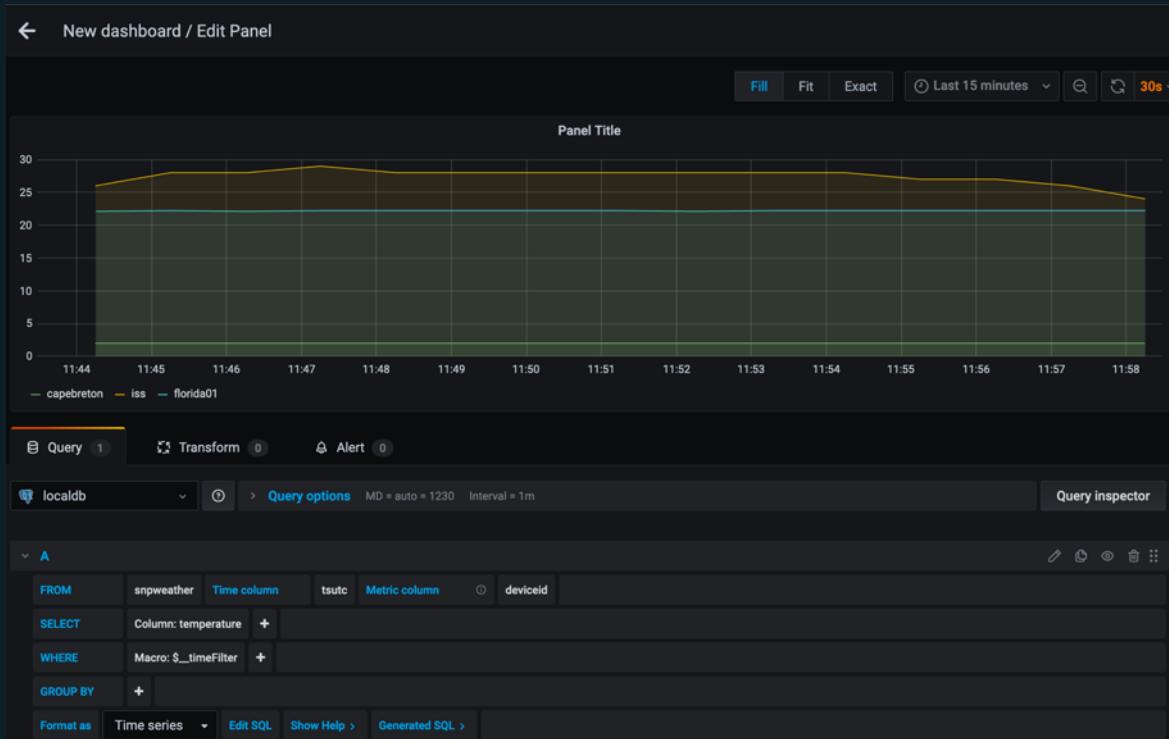
Grafana is installed on our virtual server on port 3000

<http://52.117.240.201:3000/>

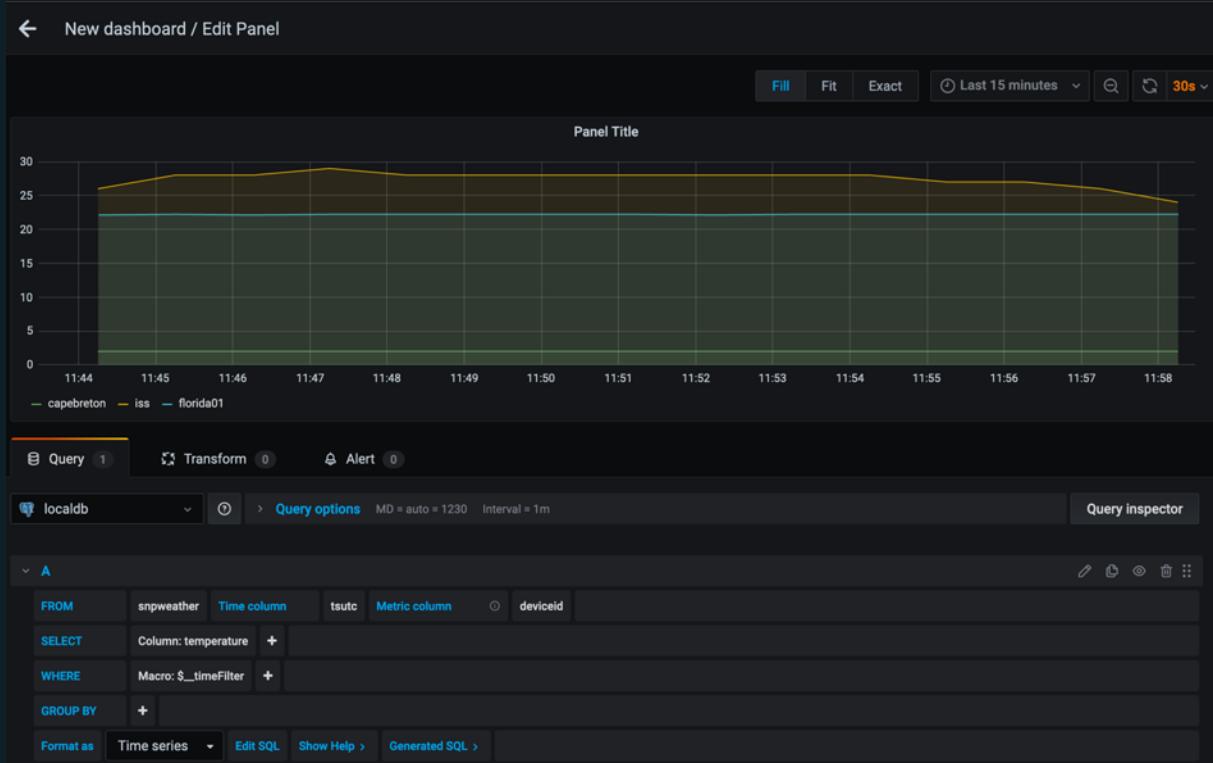
We have user1-6 setup to create dashboard.



Exercise – Create a dashboard which show the Temperature walkthrough



Exercise – create a Dashboard which show all device on a Map



Review

- We create a WebServer using an esp8266 with DHT11
- We use an NTP client to get the right time
- We send a json message to an mqtt broker
- We added some esp8266 deepsleep and reset functionality
- We displayed the DHT11 in a Node-RED realtime Dashboard
- We stored the Data into a SQL Database as a time series
- We visualized the time series data using grafana

Questions ?



