
Setting Up MQTT Server and MQTT-MongoDB Connection

Prerequisites

Ensure the following guidelines have been completed:

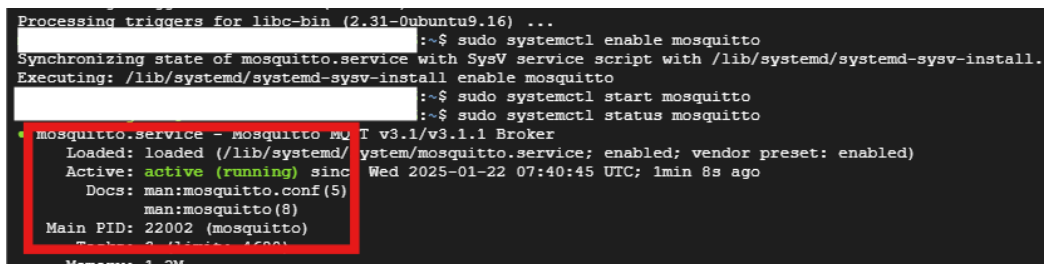
1. Setting Up Arduino IDE for ESP32.
 2. Setting Up a Virtual Machine on Google Cloud Platform (GCP).
 3. Setting Up MongoDB and MongoDB Charts.
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Step 1: Install Mosquitto and Mosquitto Clients

1. Launch a new SSH terminal and install Mosquitto and its clients:
 - `sudo apt-get install mosquitto`
 - `sudo apt-get install mosquitto-clients`
-

Step 2: Test the Mosquitto Service

1. Enable and start the Mosquitto service:
 - `sudo systemctl enable mosquitto`
 - `sudo systemctl start mosquitto`
 - `sudo systemctl status mosquitto`



```
Processing triggers for libc-bin (2.31-0ubuntu9.16) ...
~$ sudo systemctl enable mosquitto
Synchronizing state of mosquitto.service with SysV service script with /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install.
Executing: /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install enable mosquitto
~$ sudo systemctl start mosquitto
~$ sudo systemctl status mosquitto
● mosquitto.service - mosquitto MQTT v3.1/v3.1.1 Broker
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/mosquitto.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)
   Active: active (running) since Wed 2025-01-22 07:40:45 UTC; 1min 8s ago
     Docs: man:mosquitto.conf(5)
           man:mosquitto(8)
   Main PID: 22002 (mosquitto)
   Tasks: 3 (limit: 4608)
```

Step 3: Install Python and Required Libraries

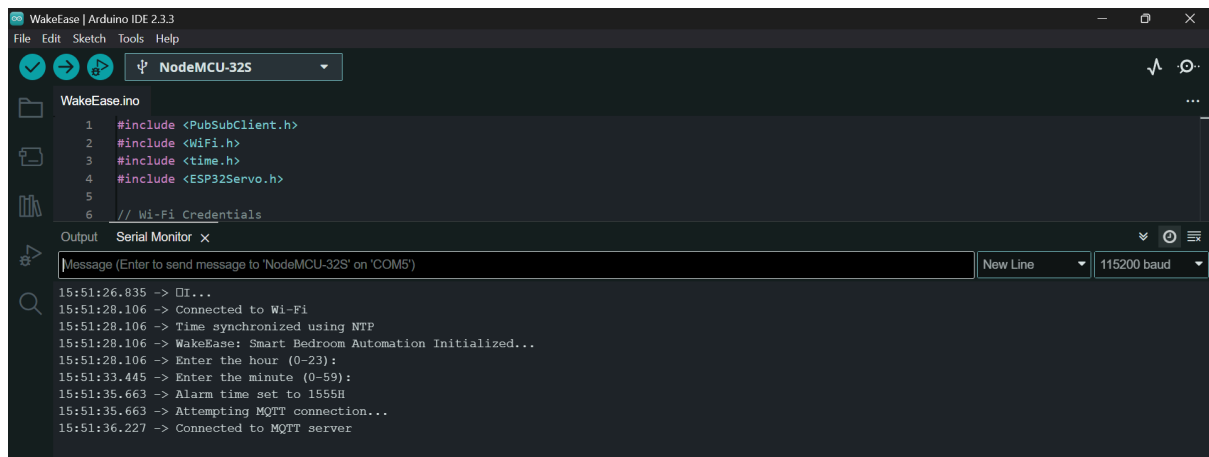
1. Install Python's package manager (pip) and necessary libraries:
 - `sudo apt install python3-pip`
 - `pip install paho-mqtt`
 - `pip install pymongo`
 - `pip install pytz`

Ensure MQTT Broker and IoT System Are Working

These steps ensure that your IoT system is successfully publishing data to the MQTT broker and that the broker is correctly distributing messages to subscribed clients.

Step 1: Connect ESP32 to Laptop and Observe Serial Monitor

1. Connect the ESP32 to your laptop via USB.
2. Open the Serial Monitor in the Arduino IDE.
3. Set the baud rate to 115200 to match the sketch.
4. Observe the Serial Monitor for output messages to verify the ESP32's functionality, such as Wi-Fi connection and data published to the MQTT broker.



```
WakeEase | Arduino IDE 2.3.3
File Edit Sketch Tools Help
NodeMCU-32S
WakeEase.ino
1 #include <PubSubClient.h>
2 #include <WiFi.h>
3 #include <time.h>
4 #include <ESP32Servo.h>
5
6 // Wi-Fi Credentials
Output Serial Monitor x
Message (Enter to send message to 'NodeMCU-32S' on 'COM5') New Line 115200 baud
15:51:26.835 -> I!...
15:51:28.106 -> Connected to Wi-Fi
15:51:28.106 -> Time synchronized using NTP
15:51:28.106 -> WakeEase: Smart Bedroom Automation Initialized...
15:51:28.106 -> Enter the hour (0-23):
15:51:33.445 -> Enter the minute (0-59):
15:51:35.663 -> Alarm time set to 1955H
15:51:35.663 -> Attempting MQTT connection...
15:51:36.227 -> Connected to MQTT server
```

Step 2: Open Five SSH Terminals:

1. In each terminal, subscribe to one of the following MQTT topics:
 - `mosquitto_sub -t notification`
 - `mosquitto_sub -t led_duration`
 - `mosquitto_sub -t fan_duration`
 - `mosquitto_sub -t sleep_duration`
 - `mosquitto_sub -t response_time`

Step 3: Observe the Terminals:

1. Check all terminals for incoming sensor data published by the IoT system.
2. If data appears, this confirms that:
 - The IoT system is publishing data to the MQTT broker.
 - The MQTT broker is distributing messages to subscribed clients.

- Subscribed clients are successfully receiving data.

The image shows a NodeMCU-32S serial monitor on the left, displaying a log of events from a WakeEase.ino program. A red box highlights the first 10 lines of the log, which include timestamps, alarm times, LED states, fan durations, and sleeping session details. To the right, there are three SSH-in-browser terminals. Each terminal shows the output of a Mosquitto subscriber command, such as `mosquitto_sub -t notification`, `mosquitto_sub -t fan_duration`, and `mosquitto_sub -t sleep_duration`. The terminals display real-time data received from the NodeMCU, including timestamps, alarm times, LED states, fan durations, and sleeping session details, matching the data shown in the serial monitor.

Troubleshooting: If No Data Appears

❖ Check MQTT Topics:

- Ensure that the topics subscribed in the terminals (notification, duration, and response_time) match the topics defined in WakeEase.ino.

❖ Verify the External IP:

- Confirm that the external IP address in WakeEase.ino (line 11) matches the external IP of the current VM instance.

❖ Check Network Connectivity:

- The Wi-Fi settings in WakeEase.ino (SSID and password) are correct.
- The IoT system is connected to the configured Wi-Fi.
- The IoT system is within the Wi-Fi range.

❖ Verify Mosquitto Service Status:

- Ensure the Mosquitto broker is running:
 - `sudo systemctl status mosquitto`

❖ Restart Mosquitto Broker:

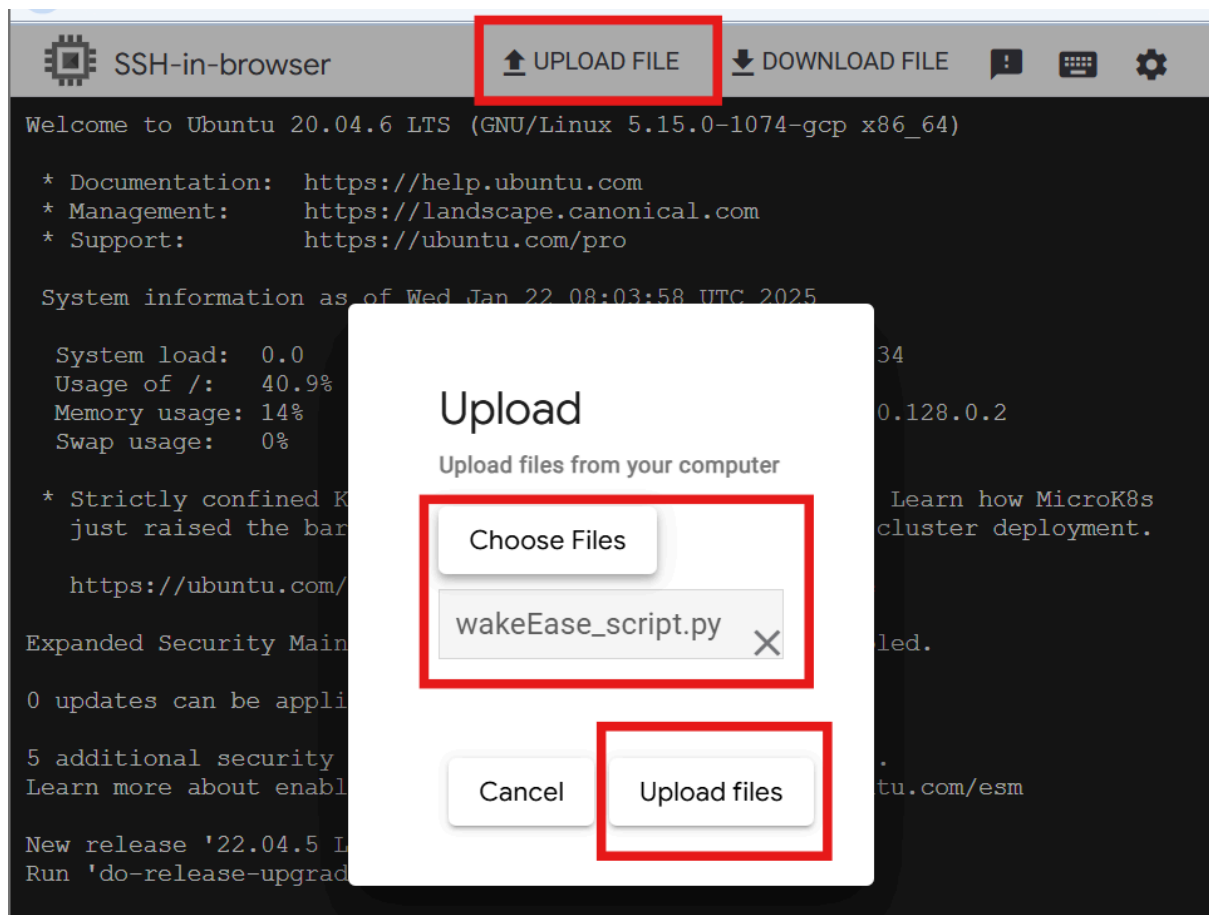
- Restart the Mosquitto service and try again:
 - `sudo systemctl restart mosquitto`

Verify MQTT-MongoDB Connection

These steps ensure that data received by the MQTT broker is correctly ingested and stored in MongoDB.

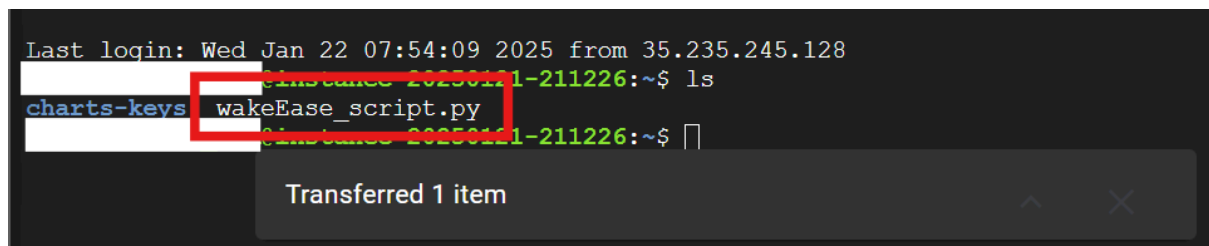
Step 1: Upload Python Script

1. Upload the `wakeEase_script.py` file to the VM using the **Upload File** button.



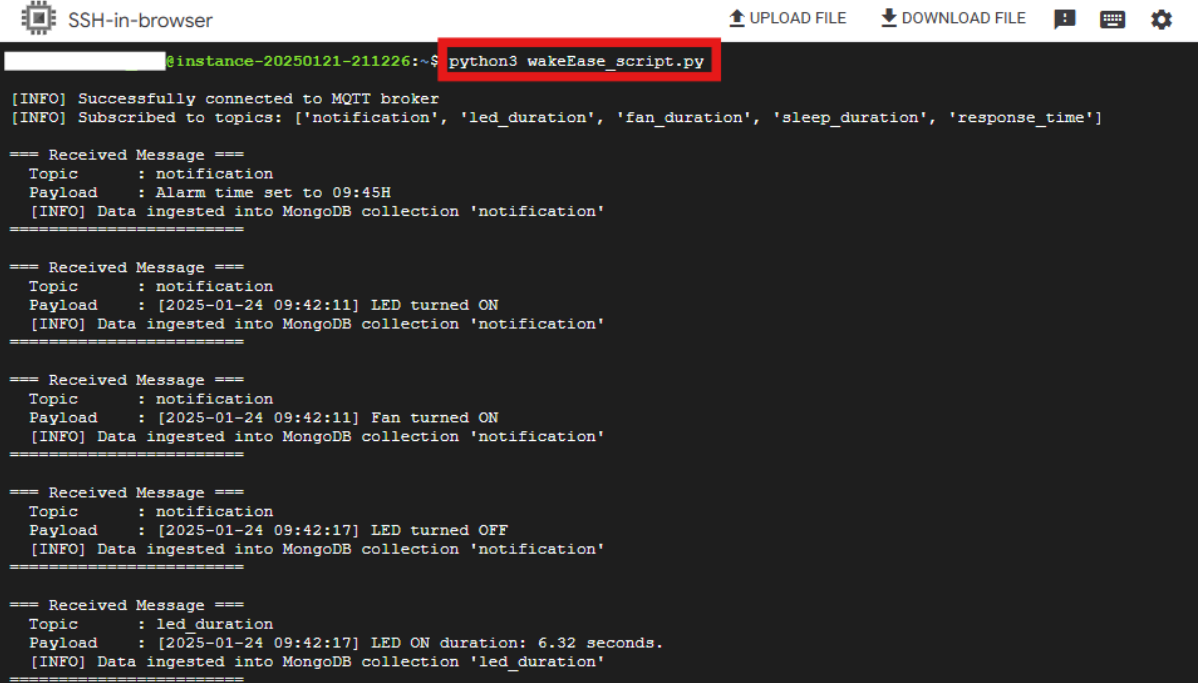
2. Confirm the file upload by listing the contents of the directory:

- `ls`



Step 2: Run the Python Script:

1. Execute the script to process MQTT data and store it in MongoDB:
 - `python3 wakeEase_script.py`
2. Observe the terminal for logs indicating successful data ingestion.



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "SSH-in-browser" with a toolbar at the top containing "UPLOAD FILE", "DOWNLOAD FILE", and icons for help, keyboard shortcuts, and settings. The terminal prompt is `@instance-20250121-211226:~$`. The command `python3 wakeEase_script.py` has been executed, and the output is as follows:

```
[INFO] Successfully connected to MQTT broker
[INFO] Subscribed to topics: ['notification', 'led_duration', 'fan_duration', 'sleep_duration', 'response_time']

=== Received Message ===
Topic      : notification
Payload    : Alarm time set to 09:45H
[INFO] Data ingested into MongoDB collection 'notification'
=====

=== Received Message ===
Topic      : notification
Payload    : [2025-01-24 09:42:11] LED turned ON
[INFO] Data ingested into MongoDB collection 'notification'
=====

=== Received Message ===
Topic      : notification
Payload    : [2025-01-24 09:42:11] Fan turned ON
[INFO] Data ingested into MongoDB collection 'notification'
=====

=== Received Message ===
Topic      : notification
Payload    : [2025-01-24 09:42:17] LED turned OFF
[INFO] Data ingested into MongoDB collection 'notification'
=====

=== Received Message ===
Topic      : led_duration
Payload    : [2025-01-24 09:42:17] LED ON duration: 6.32 seconds.
[INFO] Data ingested into MongoDB collection 'led_duration'
=====
```

Step 3: Verify Data in MongoDB:

Note: You must send some readings from the IoT system first. Otherwise, the "WakeEase" database and collections (notification, duration, and response_time) will not be created or available in MongoDB.

1. Launch the MongoDB shell:
 - `mongo`
2. Show all available databases in MongoDB:
 - `show dbs`
3. In mongoDB shell, switch to the **WakeEase** database:
 - `use WakeEase`
4. Show collections in **WakeEase** database:
 - `show collections`

```

local      0.000GB
log        0.000GB
metadata   0.000GB
> show dbs
WakeEase   0.000GB
admin      0.000GB
app        0.001GB
auth       0.001GB
config     0.000GB
events     0.000GB
hosting    0.000GB
local      0.000GB
log        0.000GB
metadata   0.000GB
> use WakeEase
switched to db WakeEase
> show collections
fan_duration
led_duration
notification
> use WakeEase
> show collections
fan_duration
led_duration
notification
response_time
sleep_duration

```

5. Check the collections for stored data [IoT topics]:

- `db.notification.find()`
- `db.led_duration.find()`
- `db.fan_duration.find()`
- `db.sleep_duration.find()`
- `db.response_time.find()`

6. If data is present, the MQTT-MongoDB connection is functioning correctly.

The screenshot displays three windows related to an IoT project:

- WakeupEaseino - Arduino IDE 2.3.3:** Shows the serial monitor output for a NodeMCU-32S. The log includes timestamps and events such as "LED turned ON", "Fan turned ON", "LED ON duration: 6.32 seconds", "Fan turned OFF", "LED ON duration: 6.32 seconds", "Alarm time set to 09:47:00", "Sleeping session started", "Sleeping session ended", "Button pressed after 4.50 seconds", "Fan turned ON", "LED ON duration: 11.51 seconds", "Fan turned OFF", "LED ON duration: 2.00 seconds", and "Fan ON duration: 2.00 seconds".
- SSH in-browser:** Displays MQTT messages received from the device. The messages include topics like "fan_duration", "notification", "response_time", "led_duration", and "fan_duration", along with their respective payloads and timestamps.
- SSH in-browser:** Shows the MongoDB database interface. The "show collections" command lists "fan_duration", "led_duration", "notification", "response_time", and "sleep_duration". The "show collections" command is also shown being executed in the terminal.

Troubleshooting: If Data Is Not Stored in MongoDB

❖ Check the Python Script:

- Ensure that wakeEase_script.py is running without errors.
- Confirm that MQTT topics in wakeEase_script.py (notification, duration, and response_time) match the ones defined in WakeEase.ino and MQTT broker.
- Confirm the external IP address in wakeEase_script.py (line 11) matches the current VM instance's external IP.

❖ Verify MongoDB Service:

- Confirm MongoDB is running:
 - `sudo systemctl status mongod`
- Restart MongoDB if it's not running:
 - `sudo systemctl restart mongod`